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JONATHAN BROWN BRIGHT

of Waltham, Massachusetts, is to be expended for books for the College Library. The other half of the income is devoted to scholarships in Harvard University for the benefit of descendants of

HENRY BRIGHT, JR.,

who died at Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1686. In the absence of such descendants, other persons are eligible to the scholarships. The will requires that this announcement shall be made in every book added to the Library under its provisions.

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CALENDAR

OF

STATE PAPERS,

COLONIAL SERIES,

AMERICA AND WEST INDIES,

1689—1692.

PRESERVED IN THE

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

Vol XIII

EDITED BY

THE HON. J. W. FORTESCUE.

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Abstracts 1186, 1187, *for date* Nov. 17 *read* Oct. 17.

Abstract 1413, *last line, for* William Spencer *read* Nicholas Spencer.

Abstract 1955, *eighth line, for* Assurance *read* Assistance.

PREFACE.

A preliminary word must be said respecting the references to the original documents at the foot of each abstract in the present volume. The Colonial Records were originally distributed into two series, namely *America and West Indies* and *Board of Trade*. Up to the year 1688 these two were redistributed into two different series, denominated *Colonial Papers* and *Colonial Entry Books*. Owing, however, to the multitude of references in extant literature to the documents as originally classified, it has been thought best, from 1689 onward, to preserve the old division into *Board of Trade* and *America and West Indies*. Upon what principle that division was made it is impossible at this distance of time to say. Frequently a document and its duplicate will be found in different series, while subjects of precisely the same nature find a place now in the one and now in the other. There is abundant evidence of red-tape without the slightest indication of order or system; so it is probable that no principle whatever underlay the arrangement. Be that as it may, it is in the interest of students that this division is retained.

The Revolution of 1688.

The present volume is one of exceptional interest, showing as it does the reaction of the English Revolution of 1688 upon the Colonies, a subject which has never received the study that it deserves. Of the Revolution in England itself there appears little trace in the Colonial Records. The Prince of Orange on the 12th of January 1689 issues a Circular to all the Colonies to continue all officers in their places, though for what reason is not stated (8); and it is not until the 19th of February that the Council of Government orders the proclamation of King William and Queen Mary, and that

the King repeats his former order (20-22). Meanwhile the Committee of Trade and Plantations had been nominated on the 16th; and it is interesting to observe in it the name of Thomas, Lord Fauconberg (17), the son-in-law of Cromwell, who had made himself acceptable already at the Courts of the Lord Protector, of King Charles II, and of King James II. Barbados seems to have been the Colony first reached by the Prince of Orange's letter, on the 7th of March (43); but it was by no means the first to move in the Revolution. There was a vast deal to be done in way of sending out Governors, arms and ships in view of a certain war with France (60, 69, 102), while the very routes of the despatch vessels required to be carefully thought out (76-81); but there was one community in particular which, whether the King fancied it or not, importuned for immediate attention.

NEW ENGLAND.

That community, it need hardly be said, was New England. Before the King had even been proclaimed, there came a letter from a New England Agent at the Hague (11) setting forth that the late King, though cast in a trial at Westminster Hall, had taken away the Colonial Charters by stratagem; while a few days later (16) two prominent New Englanders, Increase Mather, the Congregational Minister, and Sir William Phips, of whom we shall see more, likewise represented that the Charter had been taken away by illegal and arbitrary proceedings and prayed that it should be restored. Both statements were untrue, for the Charter of Massachusetts had been vacated with perfect legality and for very good reasons, as the Committee of Trade and Plantations soon discovered; but none the less, the King was speedily advised to grant a new charter, to send a new Governor in place of Sir Edmund Andros, and meanwhile to despatch two Commissioners with orders that no money should be raised in New England by authority of the Governor and Council only (28, 37).

Good work of Sir Edmund Andros.

Meanwhile from the beginning of the year 1689 Boston had been full of rumours of the landing of the Prince of Orange; but the Governor, Sir Edmund Andros, was fully occupied in the reduction of the Indians, who had been stirred up to hostility by the French. Though no longer a young man, for he had been page to the Queen of Bohemia, Andros at the head of a handful of men pushed on through forest and swamp and snow upon the Indian fastnesses, and reduced the savages to such straits that, but for the despatch to them of a supply of arms and ammunition by certain merchants of Boston (152, 740) they would have been brought to abject submission. As it was they were severely punished; and Andros after establishing a line of garrisons to keep them in awe, returned to Boston in the third week of March. Few men had done such excellent work for the security of New England.

Revolution in Boston.

On the morning of the 18th of April Andros received reports of a riot in Charlestown, which the Sheriff assured him were false. About two hours later Captain George of H.M.S. Rose came ashore and was at once seized by the populace; and the mob then assembled in arms, drew up a revolutionary manifesto, and installed Simon Bradstreet, the last Governor under the late charter, as their president. Andros on hearing of the tumult retired to the fort, which was soon surrounded by armed men; and since he refused to give orders for it to be surrendered, Edward Randolph was bidden, with a pistol at his head, to inform the garrison that it was the Governor's order that they should deliver up the fort. Thus this stronghold passed into the hands of the revolutionists, while Andros and with him his principal officers were made prisoners. It appears that one of the most useful instruments in the hands of the revolutionists was the carpenter of H.M.S. Rose, who had joined them, apparently, for ambitious ends of his own (196, 261, 261 I-IV.).

Old Charter Government restored.

Thus the revolution was accomplished. A Committee of Safety was set up which took over the administration for the time being, and on the 24th of May the old Charter Government was formally reestablished (261v.). Rhode Island and New Plymouth had taken the same step on the first news of the rising in Boston (99, 183) and the example was speedily followed by Connecticut. A manifesto set forth the ostensible grounds of the revolution, and reports were assiduously spread that Andros had designed to bring in the French, to set fire to the town, and so forth; for a movement of this kind must necessarily feed upon lies; but Edward Randolph, with his usual malicious clearness of insight, discovered the true reasons of discontent in the restraint imposed by the Acts of Trade and Navigation on commerce, on privateering and on traffic with pirates (152). Indeed in 1689, as afterwards in 1775, the people of New England were by no means whole-hearted against English rule, and there was a fierce war of pamphlets over the proceedings (129, 133-135, 180) one of which documents, extremely moderate in tone, set forth with perfect truth that there was no occasion for any violence whatever (181). However the party of violence, having won an easy triumph, lost no time in reporting its great deeds to King William and in asking for restoration of the old charter (138, 182).

Removal of the frontier garrisons.

The mere overthrow of King James's Government in Boston would have been no great matter, had not the Revolutionary Government in its insane jealousy and fear of the small English garrison, proceeded next to cancel the whole of Andros's excellent military dispositions for the repression of the Indians. This was an act of folly so extreme that it is difficult to distinguish it from deliberate wickedness. It was easy to find mutinous and discontented soldiers, who would bring forward accusations sufficient as a pretext for the imprisonment of their officers; and a specimen of such

charges will be found in Nos. 207, 208, which is incidentally curious as showing the antiquity of "tying up by the thumbs," and "picketting," as military punishments. The most formidable garrison was at Pemaquid, where the regular officers were arbitrarily removed and imprisoned by the Revolutionary Government; though the people of the settlement doubting their own power to defend themselves against the Indians, insisted on keeping one Lieutenant Weems with them (286 I., 316). The results of this suicidal policy were soon felt. The Indians swept down upon the defenceless frontier with fire and sword during July and August, and the whole of Andros's posts, together with many settlements, were destroyed, and the inhabitants slaughtered or carried away into captivity (242, 285, 306, 310, 316, 336, 407).

Helplessness of the Provisional Government.

Amid all this scene of desolation the Revolutionary Government remained paralysed. It was in fact powerless. The ostensible rulers, to their credit, tried to lighten the confinement of one of their prisoners, Joseph Dudley, but were fain to ask him not to show himself for fear of the mob (286 II.-IX., 310). "Every man is a Governor," wrote one correspondent from Boston (311). Andros learning with distress of the danger not of Massachusetts only, but of adjacent provinces, contrived to escape and on the 3rd of August reached Rhode Island, but was promptly delivered up and brought back to Boston (407) where he, together with Randolph and another, was abominably treated (522). The mob in fact was King, and the whole country was demoralised. Meanwhile news of what was going forward had reached England, and on the 30th of July (309) the King wrote orders to Massachusetts for Andros and his fellow prisoners to be sent home forthwith. Another letter a fortnight later directed that the Captain of H.M.S. Rose should also be released and the ship sent to sea, the two messages being made more palatable by the confirmation of the Revolutionary Government for the time being

(332, 340). This last document the Government at once published, with a feigned title and seal according to Randolph's account, and proceeded under its authority to levy large sums of money. Funds were certainly wanted in view of the danger from invasion of French and Indians; and not the less, for that some of the inhabitants had declined to pay taxes (485, 709), while there were ominous signs of general discontent (741, 743).

Having detained their prisoners for several weeks after the receipt of the order to send them to England, the leaders at Boston at last shipped them off, despatching however also instructions to their Agents to press for restoration of their original charter (739). In April 1690 the Agents brought forward the charges, under colour of which they had imprisoned Andros and his colleagues. Serious and even vile as these charges were, the Agents dared not as much as put their names to them, for, though they had been at pains to suborn evidence in support of the worst of them (338), they knew them one and all to be false. Andros and the rest drew up their defence, but since the charges were unsupported the Committee of Trade and Plantations dismissed them without further ado (828, 844, 846). Though Boston was a city of Saints, and one of Andros's accusers, Mather, was a minister of the Gospel, it seems that not one of them had ever heard of the ninth commandment. Andros then drew up his own account, in very temperate language, of the Revolution in general (901) and of the cancelling of his military dispositions in particular (912), to which latter the Agents returned an answer (913), which in the light of other documents in the present volume, can only be described as a tissue of misrepresentations.

Naval expedition against Quebec.

Meanwhile, in face of the active hostility both of French and Indians, the position in Massachusetts had become so serious that the Provisional Government determined upon an attack upon Quebec, so as to cut

off the fountain of trouble at the head. The expedition, made up of seven armed vessels and a total force of about seven hundred men, under command of Sir William Phips, sailed first against Port Royal in Acadia in April 1690, which fell an easy prey. A journal of the expedition (914), with the entries, "We cut down the cross, rifled the church, pulled down the altar and broke their images. Kept gathering plunder all day," sufficiently indicates the spirit in which the operations were conducted. The expedition then returned to Boston, and a plan was arranged with other of the Northern Colonies for an advance upon Quebec with some 2,000 men by land, while Sir William Phips with about the same number sailed against it by sea. Accordingly in August Phips started with thirty-two ships for the St. Lawrence, and after groping his way with great difficulty up the river, sent a summons, carefully drawn up by the four Congregational ministers with the army, to the French commandant to surrender. This having been rejected with huge contempt, a part of the force was disembarked, while the ships opened a furious fire upon the rocks. Finally after a short skirmish and a few nights ashore, orders were given for reembarkation; whereupon there appears to have been a panic-stricken rush to the ships, in the course of which five field-guns were left behind. The losses in killed and wounded were slight, but over 400 men died from bad food and bad accommodation, and about five hundred more were lost in vessels which never returned. Bad management had as much to do with the disaster as bad luck; but young Mr. Mather, we are told, accounted for everything by the fact that a little chapel of the Church of England was still permitted to stand in Boston. Sir William Phips's own account of the affair (1417) is very ludicrous to read in conjunction with the other stories from both sides (1283, 1313, 1314, 1239). The expedition by land, for reasons to be presently

explained, was unable to advance further than Lake George.

The New Charter.

Complaints against the usurpers at Boston meanwhile became more violent (883, 884, 899), but the Provisional Government was more helpless than ever. Fruitless negotiations were opened with the Indians (1472), but little attempt was made to defend the country. Large sums were levied by taxation, but no one could tell what became of the money. The truth was that the dominant faction was staking all on the recovery of their former charter, and could find no energy to spare for any other object. In January 1691 the Agents brought forward their first propositions for the New Charter, which was practically for the Old Charter, with increased territory and increased powers (1276). But the Committee of Trade and Plantations was not unmindful of the lessons of past years, and the Agents were obliged to give way on point after point, until finally it was agreed that both Governor and Deputy Governor should be appointed by the Crown, and the Council elected by the Lower House subject to the Governor's approval (1574, 1606, 1631, 1650, 1669, 1670, 1806). The Charter was finally passed on the 7th of October, the Council was nominated according to the suggestion of the Agents, and Sir William Phips was appointed to be the first Governor under the New Charter (1772, 1806). The Agents tried hard to annex Nova Scotia, New Hampshire and Maine, and succeeded in obtaining New Plymouth and Maine. But New Hampshire was claimed by a former grantee, Samuel Allen, and with success. Sir William Phips also endeavoured to obtain liberty of coinage (1893) and with singular audacity put himself forward, in the face of his egregious failure before Quebec, as the leader of a new expedition against Canada (1600, 1601). He succeeded so far that he obtained a commission at least as commander-in-chief of all the forces in the New England provinces (1916). The results of this commission will be seen in the next volume.

Sir William Phips assumes the Govern ment.

During the same summer of 1691 a small party of adventurers from Boston had gone to Port Royal for their own purposes and had one and all been captured by the French (1857, 1875). What their intentions may have been is a little obscure, but they were not regarded by their enemies as honourable; and it is significant that in the account of this raid there comes out evidence, apparently true, that Boston merchants had been supplying the Indians with food and ammunition ever since the war began. It may therefore be judged that the news of the alteration of the Charter, though a bitter disappointment to the dominant faction, was not unwelcome to many good men, though the appointment of Sir William Phips was not reassuring to those who desired peace and quiet. He arrived at Boston in May 1692, but was unable to get his commission read before the Sabbath was upon him, and obliged him to put off the further reading until Monday, lest he should infringe the Lord's day (2283). His first business was eminently of a spiritual kind, namely an outbreak of witchcraft, which he left to a Court of Law for a time, until the accusation of several ministers and other prominent persons of the congregation warned him to take it into his own hands (2283, 2551). We catch a glimpse of the man in a different light, however, in his favourable reception of a revolutionist of New York (2548), in his quarrel with the New York Government over the Island of Martha's Vineyard (2580), and in a wrangle with John Usher, late a fellow prisoner of Sir Edmund Andros but now Deputy Governor of New Hampshire (2563, 2569, 2586), all of which incidents will be seen in the next volume to lead to important results.

At this point therefore we leave New England, there being nothing further to concern us in Rhode Island and Connecticut except a bitter complaint against the dominant faction in the latter Colony (2477). The story of the Revolution, though from the nature of the case unclean, is

highly instructive, and throws a vivid light on the subsequent revolution of 1774, at which time an account of it, not including many of the facts herein set forth, was published for the popular guidance. Indeed if Phips had succeeded in his expedition against Quebec I have little doubt that New England would have stood out for its old charters or for independence, for the people were not afraid to say that the Crown had nothing to do with them (336).

NEW YORK. The Revolution

Passing next to New York we find that the violent action at Boston produced even worse results than in New England itself. The contagion of riot shewed itself first among certain disorderly spirits in Long Island, who marched against the fort at New York with the ostensible object of securing it for the King. The Deputy-Governor and Council took what measures they could, but the rioters were speedily joined by the train-bands of the city; and the whole mob of armed men, under the command of a Walloon named Jacob Leisler, seized the fort on the 31st of May, and took the Government into their own hands on behalf of King William and Queen Mary. The Council thereupon gave up the game and sent the Lieutenant-Governor home with all speed to beg for assistance (104, 121, 122, 159-163, 171-175, 187, 241).

Leisler usurps the Government.

The rioters, for it is ridiculous to dignify such a rabble with the name of revolutionists, thereupon issued a manifesto of their intention to guard the Protestant religion (which was not threatened), appointed a Committee of Safety (217, 352) with Leisler at its head, and proclaimed King William and Queen Mary. Herein they were abetted by the Colony of Connecticut, represented by two pious gentlemen who allowed themselves to be deceived by manifest lies against the Lieutenant-Governor and Council (190, 205, 211, 217). They then reported to England the mischief that they had done as though it were a very eminent service (221)

and therewith entered upon a reign of plunder, violence and terror, which was destined to last for two whole years. Of course, one of the first things to be done was to collect false affidavits against the powers that had been; and there was no difficulty in making the supply answer to the demand (190, 281, 289, 416). But when it came to administration, apart from plunder and violence, the ignorance and folly of Leisler and his followers soon brought them into difficulties. In truth Leisler himself seems to have been a tool, while the really moving spirit in the anarchy was one Jacob Milborne. Unfortunately one of the officials had been foolish enough to give them possession of the public money (332), which enabled the Committee of Safety to carry on business for a time with comparative ease, while the hope of speedy aid from England determined even those who suffered most to await their deliverance in patience.

Leisler's position strengthened.

Unfortunately though the Lieutenant-Governor, Nicholson, had lost no time in reporting the state of affairs at Whitehall, the authorities had given him orders as to assumption of the government which, in his absence from the Colony, were of little value (307). The King's letter was taken from the messenger by Leisler, who construed it as confirming his provisional rule, proclaimed the King and Queen anew, and assumed to himself the titles of Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief (630, 637). He had already been cunning enough to send home an emissary, Joost Stoll, to give his version of affairs to Whitehall (567, 568); and he now supplemented this by further lying letters addressed to Bishop Burnet, whom for some reason he selected as the recipient of his wild and illiterate dispatches (690). Thus, to the consternation of the party of order, this gang of ruffians was more firmly installed than ever in authority over the province. "Never was such a pack of ignorant, scandalous, malicious, false, impudent, impertinent rascals herded together out of hell," is the comment of one indignant citizen (720).

Difficulties with the Indians.

The invasion of the Indians and French made the situation terribly serious. Albany, the chief stronghold on the frontier, had refused to accept the rule of Leisler, Robert Livingstone and other good men who were there being anxious only to keep external enemies at bay. The destruction already wrought on the borders of New England had induced Connecticut to send troops for the garrison of Albany; but Leisler, furious that his authority should have been rejected by the centre of the Indian trade, at the beginning of 1691 sent emissaries to Connecticut urging them to withdraw their men. The Government of Connecticut refusing to ally themselves with him, Leisler sent them an insolent message declaring them to be abettors of rebels, and actually despatched armed men under Milborne to Albany to reduce it to his obedience by force (2760, 2763, 776, 780). In this dilemma Livingstone wrote urgently to Massachusetts, saying that he was ready for the sake of peace to make over Albany to Leisler's troops, but entreating that some check should be placed on his violence or that all would be lost. He further suggested, evidently as much to unite the jarring factions as to injure the French, an attack upon Quebec (2764, 2766).

Mischief wrought by Leisler.

Meanwhile the mischief wrought by Leisler's interference soon bore fruit. By the carelessness of his partisans the gates of Schenectady were left open, and the place was taken and destroyed by the French and Indians with frightful slaughter (783, 796, 807, 836). Leisler on his side complained bitterly of the slackness of New England in furnishing troops, and of other obstructions (805), but it is evident that his ignorance, folly and brutality constituted far the most formidable difficulty with which the Colonists had to cope. His commissioners quarrelled with every one, British soldiers, Colonial troops and Indians alike (836, 875). In May however the provinces of New England and New York

contrived to agree as to the contingents that should be furnished for the joint expedition against Quebec (865) and the old alliance with the Five Nations against France was renewed (869). There was, however, great difficulty both in New York and Boston in obtaining men and provisions, which were only gathered at last by the most arbitrary methods (886); while Leisler's obstinacy in insisting that Milborne should command the forces by land threatened ruin to the whole project (878). Fortunately the New England provinces stood out for the appointment of Colonel Winthrop, who accordingly assumed the command (929). In July he moved up to Albany and thence made his way slowly inland to Lake George, where the whole expedition came to an end owing to want of transport. Winthrop returning to Albany was met there by Leisler, who with his usual violence imprisoned him; whereupon the Indians promptly released Winthrop, and gave Leisler so broad a hint that they had scalping knives ready for his own head that he abstained from further outrage and returned to New York (1282, 1127). So ended the land-expedition to Quebec, even more disastrously than Phips's attack by sea.

Revolution ended by Governor Sloughter

Meanwhile, after a full year's delay, the authorities at Whitehall were at last about to put New York out of her misery. Colonel Henry Sloughter had been appointed Governor, and a small body of troops had been collected to sail with him, so at length in December 1690 he put to sea, with orders to go to Bermuda on the way. There he arrived on the 11th of January, but was detained by damage to his ships for several weeks before he could proceed on his voyage, though urgent letters reached him from New York to hasten his arrival (1484 I.-III.). The troops under Major Ingoldsby reached New York by the end of January, but Leisler denied them admission to the fort, and actually opened fire upon them in the town. At length after a long passage Governor Sloughter arrived on the 19th of March, 1691, and Leisler after refusing

three summonses to surrender, consented at last to send out his chief advisers De la Noy and Milborne to negotiate. They were at once seized, and Leisler having no brains of his own, and seeing that Sloughter was about to attack, surrendered the fort on the following day (1347, 1348, 1373, 1387, 1463-1465). The ringleaders were tried, and Leisler and Milborne were executed; but the memory of the sufferings which they had endured at the hands of these two ruffians so strongly embittered the feelings of those who had resisted them, that it was long before the resentment between the two factions died out. (2460). Nothing indeed is more surprising than the craven readiness with which the people of New York bent themselves to the yoke of so paltry a tyranny.

Expedition against the French.

Sloughter's first business was to endeavour to unite the Colonies for resistance to the French, and to conciliate the Five Nations. The former was a hopeless task, his appeals being invariably answered in a selfish spirit, as shewn by the answer of Rhode Island (1457). The Indians, though greatly indignant that the Southern as well as the Northern Colonies did not throw in their lot against the common enemy, renewed their protestations of friendship and promised to furnish warriors for the field (1531, 1532, 1552-1555, 1562). This having been done in May and June, Sloughter anticipated a French invasion by sending an expedition under Major Pieter Schuyler against the French posts at Chambly, which accomplished its work, as Schuyler's journal shows, with great success (1684). Sloughter then sent a second circular to the neighbouring Colonies to invite their assistance (1638), to which with the exception of Virginia (which sent £100) one and all returned an answer of excuse (1593, 1647, 1673, 1681, 1708). It was the old story. The provinces were too much engrossed with their own affairs and jealousies to work together for the common weal.

Death of Sloughter. Apathy of the Colonies.

Before these answers could be received Governor Sloughter died suddenly on the 23rd of July; and the Council of New York, despairing of obtaining help from its neighbours, wrote home to urge annexation of Delaware, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and the Jerseys, so as to enable the unhappy province to bear more easily the burden of defence of the frontier (1671, 1691, 1987, 1988). Before the winter of 1691 was well come, there came news of a great disaster to a party of Maqua Indians, which had been cut to pieces by the French—a serious loss in itself, and the more serious for the discouragement which it gave to the Indians generally (1968). Again it was necessary to call them together and confirm them in their wavering allegiance, which was the more difficult since their reproaches against the apathy of the Southern Colonies were unanswerable (2242, 2243, 2257); and the appeals to England for the King to order all the provinces to contribute to the general defence became more urgent (2247, 2256, 2285). Finally in August 1692, a new Governor, Benjamin Fletcher, arrived in New York, to find the whole province in poverty, confusion and despair (2459, 2460).

Arrival of Governor Fletcher.

His work for the Colony falls without the scope of the present volume, but it is noteworthy that he was entrusted with powers to command the militia of New Jersey, and to assume the Government also of Pennsylvania (2296). This latter function brought upon him a natural protest from William Penn, whose indignation was extreme (2667, 2668). But the matter is one which finds its inception only in the present volume.

Maryland. Disturbances

Turning next to the Southern Colonies, we find that Maryland, the property of a Roman Catholic peer, was naturally that which was most strongly agitated by the Protestant Revolution. Late in the previous year there had been signs of trouble, but these had disappeared, and an Act had actually been passed for an annual day

of thanksgiving for ever for the birth of the Prince of Wales, or as we now call him, the Old Pretender (9). As early as March, however, rumours of the Revolution were rife, and in March certain unscrupulous men tried, not wholly without success, to set the whole province in uproar by a false report that the Papists had betrayed the whole country to the Indians (56). The disturbances were quickly put down without serious difficulty (64), but in July the Protestants issued a manifesto to justify their appearance in arms (290), the leading Roman Catholics fled to Virginia, and a revolutionary Government was established under the leadership of John Coode, an old enemy to the proprietor. Addresses from Protestants to the King soon began to pour in, and the murder of the King's Collector by one of the party obnoxious to Coode made an excuse for a great demonstration against Lord Baltimore's adherents (405, 406, 566, 644, 707, 785, 787). Nothing very serious came of it however, and the Royal answer to the addresses, dated 1 February, 1690 (752) was of a soothing and conciliatory nature, ordering due respect to be paid to the rights of the proprietor.

This was not at all to the taste of the Revolutionary Committee, which, by the arbitrary violence usual in such bodies, had already made enemies of a part of the population (975, 1204) and seems to have interested itself chiefly in the collection of Lord Baltimore's revenues. Accordingly Coode and another were sent to England to bring the usual charges against Lord Baltimore and his adherents (986, 1206). These the Committee of Trade and Plantations decided to refer to a new Governor, Lionel Copley, who was sent out to the province as the first representative of the Sovereign in Maryland. The Committee also, with a precision which must have seemed cruel to Coode and his fellow-revolutionists, demanded of them an account of the revenue which they had received (1278).

The course of the wrangle between Lord Baltimore and the Assembly of Maryland may be traced in the index; nor is there more worth noticing in the present volume than the fact that Governor Copley became early embroiled in a quarrel with the Secretary, who like him had been appointed by the Crown, and still more with Edward Randolph who, now as ever, was indefatigable in enforcing the Acts of Trade and Navigation, hitherto much neglected in Maryland (2295, 2370, 2706). The course of these disputes however is but begun in the present volume, not coming to a head until 1693. Here then we leave Maryland, for the first time under a Royal Governor.

Virginia Peace maintained

In Virginia as in Maryland there was an effort to create disturbance by rumours of a Papist plot against the Protestants, but the wise measures of the Council checked the attempt, and the arrival of the orders to proclaim King William and Queen Mary speedily restored order and quiet (92, 93). Lord Howard of Effingham was on his way home at the time, where that turbulent spirit Philip Ludwell was lying in wait with an armful of accusations against him, which required to be duly rebutted (447, 490). There was at first some idea of sending Lord Howard back to his former post, but it was ultimately decided to transfer Francis Nicholson from New York to Virginia, where he arrived on the 16th of May 1690.

Founding of a College.

Under his wise and tactful direction Virginia seems to have lived in great peace, and to have devoted itself chiefly to the establishment of a College on York River, which in consideration of the Royal bounty was named King William's and Queen Mary's College. Full particulars as to this institution may be gathered from the index, under the head of Virginia. Beyond this, a dispute with the incorrigible Philip Ludwell, who had been appointed Lord Culpeper's agent for the property of Northern Neck, and also Governor of North Carolina,

seems to have been one of Nicholson's principal distractions (1023); though the invasion of the French and Indians was in all provinces the haunting danger. A curious journal of the journey of a messenger from Virginia to Boston on this business of invasion will be found at No. 1164 VII., which throws a curious light on the methods of the Boston Government. With the appointment of Sir Edmund Andros to the Government of Virginia, and his arrival at Jamestown the interest in the province comes, in the present volume, to an end.

CAROLINA

In Carolina the few documents before us deal almost exclusively with the insurrection of the people against the rule of Governor Seth Sothell in 1688, whom the Proprietors, after appointing Philip Ludwell to enquire into the matter, summoned home to answer the charges against him (611, 1488, 1496). Ludwell was then appointed Governor and Commander in Chief of Carolina (1885, 1888), and after his appointment there is little interest in the documents in the present volume. The province seems to have been little moved by the Revolution, for King William and Queen Mary were at once proclaimed on the order of the Proprietors; though it is noteworthy that the chief of these Proprietors was Lord Craven, Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, who had offered to King James to defend Whitehall even while the Dutch battalions were moving down upon St. James's Park.

THE BAHAMAS.

From the Continent I turn to the Islands, of which the Bahamas may be dismissed with the simple notice that a new Governor, Cadwallader Jones, was appointed by the Proprietors, with instructions to rule by a Council and Assembly (554, 555).

BERMUDA.

In Bermuda the earlier documents are concerned chiefly with the defencelessness of the Islands and the wrangles of the Governor, Sir Robert Robinson, with the Chief Justice, Henry Hordesnell, who had served

under King William in the Low Countries (68), and with his Council (30, 32, 114, 471). The new Sovereigns, however, were proclaimed apparently amid little excitement; and stores and munitions were obtained from a passing ship (472), which sufficed for defence until the arrival of stores from the Tower (999). The quarrels with the Council, however, continued unceasingly, as was the rule in Bermuda (794, 945), until in January 1691 a new Governor, Isaac Richier, arrived in the same ship with Governor Sloughter, to relieve Robinson (1484). Richier's report on the Islands was much the same as that of all his predecessors (1484, 1485), and it is hardly necessary to add that in a few months he was quarrelling with his Council and Assembly as heartily as any of them (1843). Then followed the usual list of accusations of oppression against Richier, with such specific charges of disloyalty, that the Committee of Trade and Plantations at the close of 1692, judged it necessary to look to the security of Bermuda (2636, 2700, 2701). At this point the meagre history of Bermuda from 1689 to 1692 comes to a close.

BARBADOS. Efforts of the Catholics.

Turning now to windward we find Barbados agitated very early in 1689 by the arrival of a French fleet at Martinique, and by the discovery that two prominent persons, Sir Thomas Montgomerie and Mr. Willoughby Chamberlayne, were in treasonable correspondence with the French Governor and with certain priests in that Island. The two were at once arrested and, though there are a vast number of documents concerned with them, they may be dismissed as two foolish men, who were unlucky enough to embrace Papistry, for their own ends, precisely at the moment when, had they been Papists, they should have turned Protestant. However they served one useful purpose, by enabling Lieutenant-Governor Stede to shew immense zeal for King William and Queen Mary, and thus to cancel the effect of his previous effusive protestations of loyalty to King James (3, 14, 15, 26, 33, 34, 35, 155, 157).

Proclamation of King William and Queen Mary.

The Prince of Orange's letter was received on the 7th of March and at once answered in a becoming spirit (43, 47). King William and Queen Mary were duly proclaimed, and loyal addresses were duly forwarded (103, 141). The clergy alone refused their acquiescence and stood aside as non-jurors, so that for two or three Sundays there was neither service nor sermon, until Stede "with fitting admonitions and other proper and gentle means" prevailed upon them to lay aside their mistaken sentiments (155). Stede, who understood the art of self-advertisement, was careful to send him an account of the festivities at the proclamation—how the regiments of horse and foot "were generously dined, with brave stalled oxen, delicate young hogs and sheep, with plenty of the best Madeira wine," not very wholesome fare in latitude 17° North, in the month of May. But Stede knew his duties as a Governor and the ruling passion of the ladies in the West Indies, so did not end the day without a ball in the evening, "excellently well danced," and a "sumptuous banquet," which is a very important part of a ball, "with the rarest wines and other pleasant liquors fit for ladies and such occasions." "The noble stately and nowise ordinary sort of proclaiming their Majesties would have a little surprised you, had you been there." . . . . "A good place was reserved for the clergy, but only one came." Infatuated men!

Help sent to Leeward Islands.

But Stede shewed himself an efficient Governor in other ways than festivities, for on receiving an appeal from the Leeward Islands for help against the French, he sent at once three hundred men under Sir Timothy Thornhill, whose fortunes shall presently be traced. Indeed the story of Barbados is so much bound up with that of the operations to Leeward that it will be better to state the two or three points of direct interest in the Island and pass at once to the scene of fighting.

Monmouth rebels, and the militia

First there must be noticed the appointment of Colonel James Kendall to be Governor in July 1689, and his arrival on the 12th May 1690 (229, 968). A

second curious point was that though the King desired to release the exiled victims of Monmouth's rebellion forthwith, it was found impossible to do so without violation of the local law and bringing great hardship on the masters who had bought them. Ultimately therefore the matter was compromised in a manner which can hardly have been satisfactory to the exiles (228, 1193 *and see* Index, Monmouth rebels). The dearth of "white servants" made the release of these poor men more difficult, since no recruits were obtainable for the militia (1034); and it is noteworthy, as indicating the early tendency to throw the burden of Colonial defence wholly on the Mother Country, that in 1692 Barbados was driven to ask for a garrison of regular troops (2449). Nor was the request unreasonable, for the application had not reached England before the Island was dismayed at the discovery of an extensive conspiracy for a general rising of the negroes. The sentence on the ringleaders shews the system of terror which was employed to avert such risings (2599 I.), and that not in Barbados only but throughout the West Indies.

LEEWARD ISLANDS. Their perilous condition.

I turn now to Leeward Islands, the group of British possessions which was the first to feel the stress of the war with France. The year 1689 opened with attacks of Spanish pirates upon Crab Island, which they took, and upon Anguilla, from which they were gallantly repulsed by a little body of twenty men under Deputy-Governor Howell (4, 83). But it appears that even earlier than this reports had reached the Governor, Sir Nathaniel Johnson, of the landing of the Prince of Orange; on which he wrote to a friend that he would be more useful to King James in England than in Antigua (88). Before further intelligence could reach him, the outbreak of war between France and Holland was brought home to him by the capture of the Dutch Islands of St. Eustatia and Saba at the end of March (57, 58). If war should follow between France

and England the handful of British soldiers in the Leeward Islands was weak both in numbers and in quality of men, besides which their pay was six years' in arrear (65). Johnson, however, whatever his political opinions, took stock of the defensive powers of the Islands and made his plans accordingly (83); but, apparently at some time in May, he received the news of King William's accession, and though a Protestant asked leave in manly terms to resign, as being a loyal subject of King James (143). He continued to do his best for his Government irrespective of sovereigns, though in the confusion of the time men were already suspicious of him (193). His situation was very perilous, for the French in the Islands were ready to attack in superior force, and the peril was increased by a general revolt, at the instigation of the French, of all the Irish "white servants" in St. Christophers and Montserrat, who ravaged and plundered in all directions. The suspicion against the Governor increased. A perfectly innocent letter to the Governor at Martinique was construed as treachery, and though the Council at Antigua retained sufficient sense and justice to acquit him entirely of so black a crime, they recommended him to retire voluntarily from his office (200, 203, 212, 215, 237, 255).

Codrington succeeds Johnson as Governor.

Resign accordingly he did, making over his duties to Christopher Codrington, better known in England as the founder of the library of All Souls College, Oxford, than for certain exploits which shall presently be narrated. Before leaving, however, Johnson drew up his defence, one of the most manly, straightforward, and dignified documents which I have encountered in these records (256). Amid all the craven changes of that mean and pitiful time this man remained honest and patriotic, faithful to him whom he judged to be his lawful King, yet never unfaithful to his country. He retired to Carolina, and it is with regret that we part with him.

St. Kitts captured by the French.

On the 25th of July therefore Codrington took command of the Leeward Islands, for the defence of which

Johnson had sent messages to Barbados for help. But on the 18th a French fleet had already appeared before St. Kitts and opened fire on Fort Charles. It is true that with 970 shots they succeeded in killing only a turkey, a dog and three horses (280), but with eight hundred Irish against three hundred English in Montserrat, Codrington's task was already sufficiently difficult. In simple but indignant terms he pointed to the fact that the two English Companies had received no pay for six years, and that for three years there had not been so much as a frigate in the station; but having accepted the command he did not shrink from the responsibility (312). Barbados, as has been said, readily promised assistance, but, before it could arrive, Fort Charles had fallen after a gallant defence simply from want of ammunition, and St. Christophers passed wholly into the hands of the French (345, 348, 367). The arrival of Sir Timothy Thornhill's regiment from Barbados in August, however, secured Antigua, and the French having taken Anguilla abandoned further operations owing to the hurricane-season (444).

Inhumanity of Nevis.

Nevertheless Codrington had trouble enough with the internal administration of the Islands, which were as jealous of each other as the American provinces and perhaps even more brutal. The people of Nevis seized the opportunity to plunder the unfortunate refugees from St. Christophers, and the Council and Assembly opposed every action of the Governor, actually giving themselves (as was the way in the Islands) the airs and graces of an independent state (*p.* 177). It is curious to find Codrington recommending that the Islands should send representatives to the British Parliament to bring home to them their dependence on the Crown. Certainly the inhabitants of the Leeward Islands do not show to advantage during this war, any more than during the war of 1778-1782 (548).

Codrington's raids on French Islands.

Meanwhile Codrington's appointment had been confirmed in England (414), and through the close of 1689 and the

spring of 1690 great preparations went forward for sending a fleet and troops to Codrington's assistance, under the command of Captain Wright of the Royal Navy (625, 626, 651, 660-662). Codrington in December 1689 sent an armed merchantman and the Barbados troops to make raids on Mariegalante and St. Bartholomews with fair success; but a similar raid upon St. Martins nearly proved disastrous, the troops being for a time in great danger of being cut off from their retreat by a French squadron (771, 779, 789). In February 1690 Codrington received the alarming news that the French were again in force at Martinique both by land and sea, while there was still no sign of the British fleet; and, more discouraging still, an application to Barbados for further help met with no very encouraging reply (789). The next trouble was a violent earthquake in April, which did much damage; and when the long expected fleet at length arrived at Barbados in May, the arms were found to be bad and the ammunition worse, while the newly-raised British regiment, the Duke of Bolton's, which from the colour of its clothing was known often as the Blue Regiment, had but half its complement of men (927).

Recapture of St. Kitts.

However on the 6th of June Codrington sailed from Antigua to Nevis, where the whole force naval and military made rendezvous on the 10th, and on the 19th sailed for Frigate Bay. There a portion of the troops were landed, who making their way over the mountains by a very difficult path came upon the French entrenchments in rear and quickly mastered them. The landing in Basseterre Road being thus secured, the remainder of the troops were disembarked, and an advance was made to westward where Codrington promptly occupied Brimstone Hill—a great name in the wars of the West Indies—which commanded Charles Fort, and by the 16th of July forced the French to surrender. He then shipped off the French inhabitants to Hispaniola, being determined, as he said, that St. Kitts should be an English Island in future.

The operations were evidently most skilfully planned and executed, and are not unworthy of study by military men (977, 988, 1004, 1034 I.). Sir Timothy Thornhill was then detached to recapture St. Eustatius, which fell after four days' siege, and the troops then returned to St. Christophers during the hurricane season (1036).

Codrington's troubles with the troops.

The losses by sickness, however, had been very great, and, as the British fleet was under orders to return home, Codrington was in despair at the thought of losing supremacy at sea, upon which, as he well knew, all success in his operations must depend (1101). Then came the usual difficulties with an undisciplined army, in which the officers of the Colonial troops quarrelled violently with Codrington over the division of the spoil, and every Colonel complained that his own regiment was neglected and illused. The quarrels that grew out of all this, and the false charges that were brought against Codrington in consequence thereof may be traced in the index under Codrington's name. Codrington's own account of the affair is worth reading as the story of an honest man struggling with overwhelming difficulties. Once again he recommended that the Islands should be represented in the English Parliament, and further that their militia should be subjected by Act of the Parliament to the same discipline, in time of war, at British soldiers in the King's pay (1212).

Naval operations. Admiral Wright's misconduct

The West Indian squadron being under orders to return to England at the end of 1690, there was something like panic in the Leeward Islands, since the naval force of the French remained still uninjured (1284, 1376). Happily before Admiral Wright had left Barbados he received directions to remain in the West Indies; and Codrington at once organised a fresh expedition against the French Islands, hoping by the capture of Martinique to obtain possession of Guadeloupe and Marlegalante without a struggle (1382). Governor Kendall at Barbados worked zealously for the common

cause but found Wright singularly backward to seek an opportunity against the French fleet at Martinique (1384). Finally the British squadron sailed to Antigua, and Codrington having by great exertions collected every possible man for the attack on the French Islands, a detachment sailed on the 21st of March for Mariegalante, whither the Governor with the main body followed them on the 1st of April. After some skirmishing the Island was "totally destroyed and dispeopled"; and then a Council of War, overruling Codrington, decided to proceed next to Guadeloupe. There accordingly the troops landed on the 21st, and, after several little engagements skilfully fought, found themselves before the principal fortifications of Basseterre. So strong did these defences appear to be, that in view of the risk that the French might send relief from Martinique, it was resolved on the 1st of May to apply to Barbados for reinforcements (1557). Meanwhile Codrington prepared his batteries, which opened fire on the 5th; and all was going well, though heavy rain caused much sickness among the troops, when news came of the arrival of a French fleet of twelve sail. Wright at once recalled the seamen on board his ships, and prepared to sail in pursuit of the French. On this a Council of War resolved, in spite of Codrington's protests, to abandon the attack on Guadeloupe by land, lest the troops should be cut off. Codrington in vain applied to Wright for a ship to cover the invasion; the Admiral would not listen; and the contention soon grew so hot as to lead to much ill feeling between them. This was increased during the next few days by Wright's evident avoidance of an action, wherein he might, in the opinion of all present, have destroyed the French ships and secured the safety of the British Islands. Codrington did not know whether to ascribe his behaviour to cowardice or to disaffection, but it seems certain that Wright let slip a great opportunity. Finally Wright returned to Barbados on the 30th of

May, keeping his squadron there inactive for over a fortnight, until compelled by Governor Kendall to send out cruisers. Thus the whole of Codrington's painful preparations were wasted; and in wrath and bitterness of heart he wrote home to beg that in future the command by land and by sea might be placed in the same hand (1617, 1621).

Resettlement of St. Kitts.

No sooner was this work done than Codrington found a heavy task in the elaboration of a scheme for the resettlement of St. Christophers, a matter on which there was much difference of opinion; some urging that the Island should be left desolate till the end of the war, while Codrington urged that resettlement should be taken in hand at once. His reports (1756 I., II.) are well worth reading, since they show remarkable insight into the true nature alike of the strategic and the economical situation in the West Indies. "All turns upon the mastery of the sea. If we have it, our Islands are safe, however thinly peopled; if the French have it we cannot after the recent mortality [for sickness had raged for two years in the Leeward Islands] raise men enough in all the Islands to hold one of them." It was ignorance of this truth which led to all our reverses in the West Indies in 1781-1782.

A new fleet promised.

The year 1692 was one of less activity, for all operations were in abeyance pending the arrival of a new fleet with fresh troops under Sir Francis Wheeler. The treacherous betrayal of an English frigate to the French, and the dexterous escape of a weak English squadron from an overwhelming force of the French, are the only incidents worth remarking (1993, 2110). Codrington was fully employed with repelling the attacks of his own discontented officers (1613-1616, 2401) and with the general work of administration, till Wheeler's squadron should arrive for the final expulsion, as was hoped, of the French from the West Indies (2360). Here then we must take leave of him for the present; but it is to be hoped that, looking

to the abundant material contained in the present volume alone, some competent writer may undertake an account of the work, both administrative and military, of Christopher Codrington. His figure is by far the most remarkable and commanding in our Colonial History during the Seventeenth Century.

JAMAICA. The Revolution peacefully accomplished.

Lastly I turn (according to West Indian phraseology) to the leeward division of the Caribbean Archipelago, where France had her headquarters in Hispaniola and England in Jamaica. Jamaica was still seething in the unrest caused by the foolish rule of the Duke of Albemarle; and it is remarkable that one of the first actions of the new King in the Colonies was to reiterate King James's orders for the cancelling of the whole of the Duke of Albemarle's proceedings (29). The Government for the time being was in the hands of the senior member of Council, Sir Francis Watson, who favoured the faction which had wrought so much mischief under Albemarle, and was not inclined to part with power. After a year, however, he was gently displaced by the action of his Council (758, 873), and to all intent the Revolution was little felt in Jamaica.

Lord Inchiquin appointed Governor.

Abundance of complaints and representations had meanwhile poured into Whitehall (54, 55, 59), on consideration of which it was wisely decided to appoint Hender Molesworth, a local magnate who had already administered the Government, to be Governor (120, 198). Molesworth, however, died before his instructions were complete, and the oyal choice then fell upon William O'Brien, Earl of Inchiquin (413) who arrived in the Island at the end of May 1690 (980). He found great animosity among the contending factions, liable to be blown up at any moment into an "unquencionable flame"; and he was soon embarked in as hot a controversy as any of his predecessors with his Council and Assembly (1698). His reign however was short, for he died on the 10th of January 1692, and the criticisms that followed on his decease were not favourable

(2034, 2035). "No Governor had ever so much money in so short a time, nor strove so earnestly to get it" (2183). But the planters of Jamaica were never easy to please.

Six months later there came a frightful calamity, which shook the eternal spirit of faction for a time out of their minds. On the 7th of June there was a great earthquake which in ten minutes threw down every solid building on the Island. "Two thirds of Port Royal were swallowed up by the sea, all the forts and fortifications demolished, and great part of its inhabitants miserably knocked on the head or drowned." H.M.S. Swan was wrecked, and nearly all the cannon of the forts submerged, while a party of French marauders seized the moment to land and plunder. It is to the credit of the planters that in the midst of the general desolation they closed at once with the human enemy and defeated him, while busied at the same time with the foundation of a new capital and with the far more difficult work of reorganising a demoralised population (2522). In England the Committee of Trade and Plantations early took counsel with William Beeston, a leading merchant of Jamaica, as to the measures most expedient for the safety and restoration of the Island (2398); and we shall see in the next volume how the whole burden of the task was laid on this same Beeston, and how nobly he bore it.

At this point therefore the present volume ends, with order at last restored in the American provinces, and every West Indian Island waiting in anxious expectation of the Great English Armament that was to drive the French from the Antilles. The whole story is one of war and tumult; and, with the exception of the proceedings of the mob in Boston, the chief interest of the volume lies in the naval and military operations. To the military student the very full accounts of the invasion of St. Christophers and Guadeloupe contain much

that is of value, while the details of naval and military preparation contain very striking evidence of the general disorganisation of the administrative machinery in England. On the whole it is matter for regret that, with such material to his hand, Lord Macaulay should have written his history of the English Revolution of 1688 with so little reference to its effect on the British beyond sea.

J. W. FORTESCUE.

COLONIAL PAPERS.

1689.

1689.
Jan. 6.
Boston.

1. Edward Randolph to Sir James Hayes. I have not forgotten my duties towards the Hudson's Bay Company though for nearly three years I have had nothing worth the telling. Sir Edmund Andros since New York was annexed to this province has sent several expresses to the Governor of Canada, the last of them by Major Macgregor, late an officer of the French service, who among other things can prove plainly that during the Cessation of Hostilities, one M. de Loviner, Lieutenant and Aide-Major of the French forces in Canada, went up the Great River towards Hudson's Bay and settled a garrison of fifty men at one of the places belonging to the English (Port Nelson as he believes) and returned privately to Quebec in October. Our Governor and Major Macgregor had known nothing of it, but that a French officer, one of the latter's acquaintance, told it to him for great news. Thus the French during the truce encroach on us, as in other places, under a notion of converting the Indians, to make themselves sole masters of the beaver trade. The truce is of advantage to the French but not to the English, for they enlarge their bounds and their protections by raising new and repairing old forts; and wherever a Frenchman hunts or sets up a wigwam it gives them a title to the land thereabout as far as he chooses to claim; whereas if we were not bound by the truce we should soon bring them to order; and had not Colonel Dongan been wheedled by a French priest from Canada, all their forts and towns had been destroyed by our Indians before the treaty arrived. The case was thus. One of the French forts among our Indians was much distressed for want of provisions, and it was not the season for supplying them. Some of our Indians had advice of it and begged leave to go a hunting, but the priest, before he went to Canada, pretending his fear of the Indians obliged Colonel Dongan to forbid the Indians to go abroad until the return of Dirick Wessels, who accompanied the priest to Canada. The priest and Wessels arrived there and Wessels wished to return to Albany, but was pressed to wait for the Governor of Canada's coming to town. The Governor meanwhile stayed abroad to fit out about three hundred canoes with provisions, which he despatched to the relief of the fort. When all danger of attack from Indians was past they sent Wessels home. Colonel Dongan kept

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1689.

about two hundred Indians at the King's charge in Albany, who were much dissatisfied at losing such an opportunity of revenge upon the French, who in time of peace had surprised eight and twenty of their choicest warriors and sent them in irons to France. The Indians complained of this to Sir Edmund Andros at Albany, where several of the Five Nations were present to congratulate. Among their complaints, that of the capture of their brothers was well described. Every nation has its particular speaker, who at the conclusion of his discourse lays at the Governor's feet a belt of wampum. The speaker of the Senecas told him that the memory of their captured brothers was as bright and lasting as the sun, and that the wrong would never be forgotten nor pardoned. They prayed the Governor to get them restored if he expected them to observe the truce; and so they presented their belt of wampum with twenty-seven small sticks of wood fastened to it. So you see that only the French profit by the truce, and that if the King would give us leave we should soon have them within bounds. Whilst I write I receive the sad news with which every vessel is laden from England. I heartily pray that all may be in peace and quiet at home, and that we may have our fair stroke at the French here, having a thousand Indians and more ready to loose upon them, besides ships and men to drive them from America. Some Indians have lately fallen upon our eastern parts, and done much damage, burning houses, killing, and taking prisoners. A priest was in council with them. They drive on their interest hard, but our Governor marched thither about two months ago and takes care to keep them from their hunting and fishing, and the French are ready to starve, since the last article forbids them to trade with them. *Signed*, Ed. Randolph. I do not accuse Colonel Dongan, for he is a great officer, so do not show that part of my letter. *Holograph.* 4 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Hudson's Bay, I. *pp.* 255-258.]

Jan. 7. **2.** Minutes of Council of Maryland. Order for a letter to be written to Lord Howard of Effingham on behalf of a ship seized by Captain Rowe, she having no prohibited goods on board. Copy of the letter. Proclamation for all arms to be repaired and put in order, and for furnishing lists of the militia. Letter from Lord Baltimore dispensing Quakers from taking oaths. Proclamation appointing a day of thanksgiving for the birth of the Prince of Wales. Address of congratulation to the King. Proclamation of 6 October 1688, summoning the Assembly for the 12th November. Proclamation of Lord Baltimore for encouraging the introduction of wares of the manufactures of the colony into any port of the colony for sale or export. *Dated*, 23 July 1688. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LIV., pp.* 196-203.]

Jan. 7. N.S. Martinique. **3.** Count de Blenac to Sir Thomas Montgomerie. Thank you for your letters. If you continue to write I will let you know the news from France. You may take it as true that the Prince of Orange has been met by so furious a storm that he has lost several ships and nearly all his cavalry, and has returned to the Hague having accomplished nothing. The States have sent to assure the King my master that there was nothing intended. Maestricht is besieged by Marshal d' Humières and by this time is taken;

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Philipsburg has been taken by the Dauphin, and all the new converts in France are disarmed. There are the best of relations between the two Crowns. As to your own governor, I long ago found out that he did not know what he was doing or saying. The King has approved my action towards him. *Signed*, Le Comte de Blenac. *Copy*, 1½ *pp. Endorsed, with a long minute by Governor Stede.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4, *No.* 1.]

Jan. 8. St. Christopher. **4.** Deputy Governor Thomas Hill to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I have received letters as to the taking of Crab Island by the Spaniards, and have forwarded them together with some depositions. They have also taken two French ships near Guadeloupe. Several of their piratical vessels have lately been seen near these Islands, so I have appointed guards, patrols, and grand rounds in case of an attack. They assaulted Anguilla by night, but were beaten off by Captain Abraham Howell. The two companies of the King's infantry are in extreme want of arms, clothes, and pay; their pay by next July will be six years in arrear, and provisions are very dear; beef, mutton, pork, and veal, sixpence a pound; butter, cheese, and bacon, ninepence to a shilling a pound. The fort is not furnished, and is in want of necessaries, as I have frequently reported to Sir William Stapleton and Sir Nathaniel Johnson. I have furnished the poor soldiers as far as I can with money or credit, and am now incapable of affording them further relief. I doubt not that you will intercede for them. Please send us a gunsmith or two with the first recruit. *America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 1. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVII., pp.* 395-396.]

Jan. 10. Boston. **5.** Proclamation of Governor Sir Edmund Andros. Charging all officers civil and military to be vigilant and careful in their places, pursuant to King James's orders on the prospect of a Dutch invasion. *Printed Sheet.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 10 May, 1689. [*America and West Indies.* Massachusetts, 561. *No.* 1.]

Jan. 11. St. James's. **6.** The Prince of Orange to the President of Jamaica. Announcing that he had taken on himself the administration of England; that he appoints Hender Molesworth Lieutenant-Governor; and orders all the officers to be restored as they were before the arrival of the Duke of Albemarle. All acts of the assembly since the Duke's death are cancelled; no assemblies are to be held and no fines or forfeitures to be levied till the Lieutenant-Governor's arrival. *Countersigned*, W. Jephson. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., pp.* 146-151.]

[Jan. 11.] **7.** Petition of Planters and Traders of Jamaica in London to His Highness the Prince of Orange. We have lately set forth our sufferings under the arbitrary rule of the Duke of Albemarle to the King and the illegal election of Parliament, whereupon His Majesty indeed issued certain orders to cancel the proceedings of the Assembly and to restore things to their former state; but as the King has since withdrawn we fear that these orders may not be obeyed. We therefore beg that they may be confirmed by you. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Orders issued 11 Jan. 88/9. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 1.]

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Jan. 12. **8.** Circular. The Prince of Orange to the Governors of Colonies. Ordering all officers in the Colonies to be continued for the present. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 34, 35.]
To Barbados. [*Vol. VIII., pp.* 27, 28.]
To Leeward Islands. [*Vol. XLVII., pp.* 388, 389.]
To Bermuda. [*Vol. XVIII., pp.* 201-203.]
To New England. [*Vol. LXII., pp.* 41, 42.]
To Virginia. [*Vol. LXXXIII., pp.* 233-235.]

Jan. 19. **9.** Minutes of Council of Maryland. The Council of Maryland to Lord Baltimore. The journals will show you the heats and debates in the Assembly over the oath of fidelity to you, which we insisted on the more strongly at this Assembly because it had been previously evaded. The Council complied readily, but the Lower House refused. Twice they refused to attend the Upper House, but at the third summons they came, when the President made them a speech and pointed out that to refuse fidelity was to refuse allegiance. They still held out for two days and then at last gave in, after a speech from the President, and took the oath, except a Quaker who was excused. Matters then went on amicably, but they would not settle the business about bulk tobacco and seemed inclined to diminish your dues of two shillings a hogshead by one third; but the payment of rents and fines in money will be of great profit to you; and indeed if money be made current as proposed it will be of great advantage to you. Still the payment in kind is convenient, for remitting is a difficulty; and we await your decision on the point. Meanwhile the Lower House will not hear of paying rents in money. We forward the Acts, among them one for an anniversary day of thanksgiving for ever for the birth of the Prince of Wales. Some private addresses to the King are also sent, as we thought they should pass through your hands. The country is peaceable and quiet. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LIV., pp.* 203-208.]

Jan. 22. **10.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Lieutenant-Governor proposed that, owing to the expense, the guards of the fortifications should be furnished by the militia, and it was arranged that the regiments should take the duty in rotation. Order for writs for the election of an Assembly. Order for payment for a great gun, to be mounted in Charles Fort. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 109, 110.]

Jan. 22.
Feb. 1.
Hague. **11.** Memorial of Abraham Kick to the Prince of Orange. Congratulations on late successes; followed by a brief eulogy of the people of New England. The Colony had a patent from King James I. which was confirmed by Kings Charles I. and II., but upset by a *Quo Warranto* under King James II. The Colony stood a trial at Westminster Hall and cast the King, but the King caused it to be brought to a review and by stratagem forced a judgment against the patent, took away their privileges and imposed a Governor and new laws upon them. I am confident that when they hear of your happy success they will appeal to you for restoration of their liberties. Having for many years corresponded with that people, and knowing how much they will suffer unless their

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present Governor be removed I venture to urge thus early the restoration of their privileges. *Signed*, Abraham Kick. *One large closely written page. Endorsed in Edward Randolph's hand. Transcribed from a printed copy brought from Holland.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 1.]

Feb. 2. **12.** Minutes of Council of Maryland. Order for adjournment of the Provincial Court to the first Tuesday in April. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LIV., p.* 209.]

Feb. 6. St. Christopher. **13.** Deputy-Governor Thomas Hill to Lords of Trade and Plantations. A duplicate of the letter of 8th January. *Signed*, Tho. Hill. 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 8 May 89. [*America and West Indies*, 550, *No.* 1A, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVII., p.* 397.]

Feb. 7. London. **14.** J. Mackleburne to Sir Thomas Montgomerie. I have received several packets from you, some of which I have delivered and some not, the great revolutions here not admitting of opportunity. I told you of the landing of the Prince of Orange, and the flight of the King and Queen to France. The Convention has declared the throne to be vacant, and we expect the Prince and Princess to be declared King and Queen. Ireland is in a deplorable condition, Lord Tyrconnell has an army of forty thousand Papists, and the Protestants have collected in the north, awaiting the arrival of help from hence. I am very sorry to hear that you have declared yourself a Papist and that persons are therefore making interest with the Prince for your employment, which I doubt will be granted. I have tried to destroy the belief that you are so, but the report is so general and positive that I have reason to fear the worst. God grant your enemies there may not knock you on the head. I am sure your reputation and advantages are much damnified by it, and it is thought that your stay in these parts cannot be long. I have not heard from your friends in Ireland these two months though I have written them many letters. Your last held an enclosure from Paul Keiran, which I delivered; but his thoughts are for something in Admiral Herbert's fleet, with whom he has interest. Pray let me know how matters stand with you, and what measures you think to take if removed. *Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed with a severe comment by Lieutenant-Governor Stede.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 2.]

[Feb.] **15.** Father de la Forest to Sir Thomas Montgomerie. I cannot express my thanks for your letters. If I were with you you would know how great is my gratitude to you and to all the Catholics of Barbados; and I wish I could go in the ship which carries this, but Mr. Lynch thinks it safer for me to wait for the ship by which he returned. I fear that I shall be long delayed. We have no news from France for three weeks. You have heard of the landing of the Prince of Orange and his occupation of Exeter, but there is nothing to be alarmed at, for the King's prudence and generosity have won the adherence of his subjects so that few have gone over to the Prince, and the Dutch not only have won no victory but are reduced to great straits. We hope that God will be with his own. It is certain that the Dutch will repent their treachery, for the King

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of France after storming Philipsburg with slight loss and subduing the whole of the Palatinate has a hundred and fifty thousand men to break the strength and insolence of the Dutch. Everything is over on the side of Spain and Italy, for they will have nothing to do with us, and the Emperor does not contemplate peace with the Turks. The Father Superior begs you to excuse him for employing another to make his service to you, as he suffers from a cold which has gone from his head to his chest. Meanwhile Father Petre has written frequent injunctions to give Father Michael all possible help in every way and to forward your business to a successful issue. I would gladly write to my good friend Mr. Chamberlayne, but Mr. Lynch advises me to do so through you. Tell him that all our house is attached to him and myself above all. *Signed*, Carolus de la Forest. *Copy*, 3½ *pp. Latin. Inscribed with a long minute by Governor Stede.* "Without date but came with Andrew Lynch's and other Martinique letters" (*see* May 30, Enclosures II., III.) [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 3.]

Feb. 14. **16.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The King having been proclaimed on the 13th nominated his Privy Council. Names of the Council. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 191-194.]

Feb. 16. **17.** Order of the King in Council. That the Lord President, Marquis of Halifax (Lord Privy Seal), Earl of Devonshire (Lord Steward), Earl of Shrewsbury, Earl of Bath, Earl of Nottingham, Viscount Fauconberg, Viscount Mordaunt, Lord Bishop of London, Sir Henry Capel, Mr. Powle and Mr. Russell, or any three of them be a Committee for Trade and Plantations, and meet to prepare the drafts of proclamations to proclaim their Majesties in the Plantations. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 195, 196.]

[Feb. 18.] **18.** Petition of Sir William Phips, Kt., and Increase Mather of the College of Cambridge, New England, to the King. The charters and corporations of the four Colonies of New England were taken away in 1684 by illegal and arbitrary proceedings and Sir Edmund Andros was appointed Governor. Sir Edmund's commission is now determined by the devolution of the Crown upon your Majesty. We beg the restoration of our ancient privileges and that Simon Bradstreet, Thomas Hinkley, Robert Trant, and Walter Clark may be re-admitted to their respective Governments. *In the margin.* Order of the King in Council. Whitehall, Feb. 18 1689. Referring the petition to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed*, Shrewsbury. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* Massachusetts, 561. *No.* 2, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 77-78.]

Feb. 18. **19.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Draft proclamation approved. Agreed to send orders to Jamaica to restore the officers put out by the Duke of Albemarle. Mr. Penn and Lord Baltimore to attend and receive their proclamations. Draft letter to the Governors of Colonies read and approved. *Memo.* 19 Feb. The drafts were approved in Council, except those for New England, consideration of which was deferred. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 197-199.]

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Feb. 19. **20.** Circular. The Council of Government to the Governors of Colonies. Ordering them to proclaim King William and Queen Mary, to continue all officers and to administer the oath of allegiance. *Signed*, Halifax, Winchester, Devonshire, Shrewsbury, Bath, Macclesfield, Mordaunt, Delamere, Robt. Howard, Henr. Capel, Hen. Powel, R. Hampden, Hen. Boscawen. [*Col. Entry Bks., Vol. C., p.* 36. *Vol. XLVII., pp.* 389, 390. *Vol. XVIII., pp.* 204, 205. *Vol. XXII., p.* 148. *Vol. XXXII., p.* 153. *Vol. LXXXIII., pp.* 236, 237. *Vol. VIII., p.* 29. *Vol. LII., pp.* 111, 112.]

Feb. 19. Whitehall. **21.** Order of the King in Council. Approving the draft proclamations for the King and Queen to be proclaimed in the Colonies, except that to New England, which is deferred until the business of taking away the Charters can be reported on to the King. [*Col. Entry Bks., Vol. C., p.* 36. *Vol. VIII., p.* 30. *Vol. XVIII., pp.* 206, 207. *Vol. LXXXIII., pp.* 238, 239.]

Feb. 19. **22.** Proclamation of the King and Queen continuing all officers of the Colonies in their offices. Forms of oaths of allegiance. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 37, 38.] *Vol. XVIII., pp.* 208-210. *Vol. LXXXIII., pp.* 239-241. *Vol. VIII., pp.* 31, 32. *Vol. XLVII., pp.* 390-393.

Feb. 19. **23.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The following members were returned for the Assembly :—

Christchurch	Richard Elliot. John Dempster.
St. Michael's	Richard Barret. John Sutton.
St. John's	John Leslie. John Bromley.
St. Joseph's	John Waterman. John Holder.
St. Andrew	John Mills. William Dottin.
St. Thomas	William Allonby. William Eastchurch.
St. George's	John Cousens. Robert Hooper.
St. Philip's	Edward Bishop. Peter Evans.
St. James's	John Reid. Abel Alleyne.
St. Lucy's	Michael Terrell. Robert Harrison.
St. Peter's	John Berringer. John Bailey.

The Council decided that there was no occasion to keep more militia on duty than already employed. The Assembly presented John Reid as their speaker, who was approved. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 111, 112.]

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Feb. 19. **24.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. Names of the members. John Reid chosen Speaker, Richard Cartwright, Clerk, and William Geddes, Marshal. The Assembly sworn. The old rules of the Assembly confirmed. Adjourned to 16 April. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 177, 178.]

Feb. 20. **25.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Mr. Penn, and Lord Baltimore attended and promised to order the proclamation of their Majesties in Pensylvania and Maryland. Petition of Sir William Phips and Increase Mather read. (*See No.* 18.) Petitioners on being called in complained of a flaw in the *Scire facias*. Sir Robert Sawyer and Mr. Penryn ordered to attend next meeting with records of the *Scire facias*. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LIX., pp.* 199-201.]

[*As to New England. Vol. LXII., p.* 78.]
[*As to Maryland. Vol. LII., p.* 111.]

Feb. 20. **26.** James Mackleburne to Sir Thomas Montgomerie. I do not yet know how things may go with you, but I have not been wanting to do you service, and think you may in a short time see your adversary Colonel Stede displaced and find yourself in power with a new Governor from here. Expect his name by next ship, for I am credibly informed that the King has granted his warrant to a person of quality, who if he does not soon go himself, will send a deputy. The Prince and Princess were not proclaimed King and Queen till Wednesday. We shall soon know the names of the Judges, for the Convention are turning themselves into a Parliament, so that shortly they will fall to the trials of my Lord Chancellor and others. Mr. P. Keiran and I drank your health this evening. *Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed with a long comment by Governor Stede.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 4.]

Feb. 21. Whitehall. **27.** Warrant for continuing the seal of King James for the present in Jamaica. *Countersigned,* Shrewsbury. [*Col Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., p.* 163.]

The same to the Leeward Islands. *Vol. XLVII., pp.* 393, 394.
The same to Bermuda. *Vol. XVIII., p.* 212.
The same to Virginia. *Vol. LXXXIII., p.* 243.
The same to Barbados. *Vol. VIII., p.* 32.

Feb. 22. **28.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Sir William Phips and Mr. Mather again attended, when Sir Robert Sawyer gave an account of the prosecution of the charter of Massachusetts. Agreed to recommend the despatch of the governor to New England in lieu of Sir Edmund Andros with a provisional commission, to take charge of the administration till further order; in which a clause shall provide that no money shall be raised by the Governor and Council only. Agreed also to prepare a new establishment that may be lasting, and preserve the rights of the people of New England. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 201-203.]

Feb. 22. **29.** The King to the President and Council of Jamaica. Roger Elletson, Sir Richard Derham, and Thomas Wait are to be removed from their places; John White and John Bourden

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are to be restored to the Council, Samuel Bernard to the office of Chief Justice, Symon Musgrave to the post of Attorney-General, Smith Kelly to the post of Provost Marshal, and all other persons to the places enjoyed by them before the arrival of the Duke of Albemarle. No Assembly is to be called or to sit till the arrival of a Lieutenant-Governor; the methods of Sir Thomas Lynch are to be followed; and all officers under the conditions above-named are to continue in their offices. *Countersigned,* Shrewsbury. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., pp.* 156-161.]

Feb. 22. Bermuda. **30.** Henry Hordesnell to Lords of Trade and Plantations. This Island is not in a position of defence except in name. What should help is sold, to put money in the Governor's pocket, particularly the two guns taken from the privateer-ship. Powder is refused to the Captains for the use of their companies, only dangerous persons are protected and supported, and the execution of the laws is opposed under hand and seal. Our action here looks as if the Island were intended to be a prey to another nation. A little care with true loyalty would avert the danger, but where money is the god loyalty cannot dwell. I am pressed by many of the Council and chief inhabitants to represent their condition. I reserve details until my return for which I have received permission. It is reported that Colonel Cony comes out again as Governor, at which the whole country is amazed, so obnoxious is he. I am sorry that this poor Island should be so unhappy and give so much trouble, when it could so easily be prevented. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 16 May, '89. [*America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 2, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XVIII. pp.* 220, 222.]

Feb. 22. Bermuda. **31.** Governor Sir Robert Robinson to Deputy-Governor Stede. The negro which I sent by my kinsman, though he had been free, became a slave to the King in virtue of an Act of Bermuda, which obliges all free negroes to depart within a given time or to become the King's slaves. The Act was passed chiefly because of that negro and his gang, and it would be very prejudicial to the Islands if he were not sold. I beg you to return him. The Chief Justice, who wrote about him, rather out of malice to me and the Government than good will towards the negro, is going home shortly. Since I wrote the above I have received your letter. I marvel at the long continuance of the embargo, but hope that the disturbances at home may turn to the glory of King and kingdom and the good of all true Christian believers. I am still fortifying the Island against the King's enemies. I have no news, for we have nothing here to invite foreigners; so pray continue your correspondence. *Signed,* Robert Robinson. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 17 May. [*America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 1.]

Feb. 23. Bermuda. **32.** Governor Sir Robert Robinson to Lord Preston. I received the King's proclamation of 16th October on the 31st of January, and caused it to be published. I have been busy fortifying the Island ever since where nature has been wanting, which is not in many places. I find the inhabitants not unwilling, our militia being in fair readiness, though weak in numbers. Chief Justice Hordesnell leaves for England by the first ship,

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but before he goes I hope to have new instructions and to hear that all is quiet at home. I wish I were in England, but await the King's permission. I hope I shall never give occasion of mistrust but shew myself loyal to my great and good master King James II. *Signed*, Robert Robinson. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 17 May. [*America and West Indies*, 477. *No.* 3, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XVIII., pp.* 218, 219.]

Feb. 23. **33.** Garret Trant to Sir Thomas Montgomerie. I suppose that you know how matters stand. The Dauphin has marched to Picardy with fifty thousand men. The Duke of Berwick is gone to Ireland with fifteen thousand men, a million of money, arms and ammunition. Our forces here are mutinous and not at all willing to go to Ireland. Lord Arran who opposed the crowning of the Prince to be King was set on last night in his chair and like to be murdered, but was saved by his chairmen and footmen, though wounded in the head and arm. *Copy.* ½ *p. Endorsed with a long comment by Lieutenant-Governor Stede.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 5.]

Feb. 24. **34.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Council met in consequence of information of the arrival of thirty ships at Martinique. Order for hire of two sloops to cruise for intelligence, and a committee named to see to the matter. Order for publication of alarm-signals throughout the Island, and for ministers to read the Act relating thereto in the churches. Orders for the militia to exercise once a week and for the Militia Act to be read at the head of every troop and company, and for a guard to be furnished for Speight's and Oistin's forts. Order for the commitment of John Jorden for irreverent language about the Bible. Order for a proclamation directing all seamen to repair to their ships. Proclamation declaring all papists incapable of any office, military or civil, and order for the commitment of Sir Thomas Montgomerie and Willoughby Chamberlayne to custody for Popish practices. Order for an embargo on all ships. Proclamations enjoining upon tavern-keepers to prevent disorder and prohibiting them from the sale of liquor after ten at night; ordering seamen to their ships; directing good watch to be kept in the tower of St. Michaels; and ordering the custom-house officers to see that no one boards a ship before she comes to anchor. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 112-120.]

Feb. 25. **35.** Orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of Barbados in Council. On information of thirty French sail arrived at Martinique and that France had declared war against England, two sloops are ordered to be hired, to cruise for information. The alarm-signals appointed by the Militia Act are to be observed. Guards are to be kept at Oistin's and Speight's Bay. Sir Thomas Montgomerie and Mr. Willoughby Chamberlayne to be committed to custody for having entertained a French Jesuit sent from the Governor of Martinique and having Mass said in their houses, they having been lately reconciled to the Church of Rome. Roman Catholics declared incapable of public employment. 5 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 7 June 1689. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 6.]

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Feb. 26. **36.** Memorandum of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Lord Lumley was this day added to the Committee. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., p.* 204.]

Feb. 26. **37.** Order of the King in Council. Report of Lords of Trade and Plantations. We have considered the petition of Increase Mather and have heard the proceedings relating to the charters of New England. We recommend, in view of danger from the French, the immediate despatch of a Governor in Sir Edmund Andros's place with a provisional commission and instructions to proclaim your Majesty, but that no money shall be raised by authority of the Governor and Council only. We recommend also orders for preparing as speedily as possible a new establishment for preserving the rights and properties of the people of New England. *Dated* 22 February 1689. Ordered that the draft of a new charter be prepared, that two commissioners be appointed to take over the administration, and that the merchants and planters now in England attend the Lords to recommend one of the said Commissioners. *Signed,* John Nicholas. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 78-80.]

Feb. 27. **38.** Lord Baltimore to William Joseph and the rest of the Deputy-Governors of Maryland. Forwarding duplicate of the order of Lords of Trade and Plantations for proclamation of King William and Queen Mary, in case the original order may have miscarried. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., pp.* 124, 125.]

Feb. 27. **39.** Extracts from his instructions left by Lord Howard of Effingham with the Council of Virginia. *Certified copy. Signed,* Effingham. 13 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 636. *No.* 1.]

Feb. 27. **40.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Orders for proclaiming a day of thanksgiving for the birth of the Prince of Wales, and for putting the country into a state of defence. Order for use of the old seal of the Colony till parchment and wax can be obtained fit for for the new one. Order for proclamation of the Government during the Governor's absence on leave. The Governor communicated the Royal Instructions to the Council. The Council requested the Governor to present the revised laws to the King. Colonel Nathaniel Bacon begged the Governor to obtain for him discharge from his various offices on account of his age. Certain members called attention to a mistake in the assignment of their seniority in Council. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 308-314.]

Feb. 28. **41.** Minutes of Council of Maryland. Letters to Lord Howard of Effingham as to the sailing of the ships to Europe, 1 February, 1689, and 14 February, 1689. Order for Henry Darnall to depute a naval officer for the county of Somerset. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LIV., pp.* 207-219.]

Mar. 1. **42.** Lords Proprietors of Carolina to the Governors of Carolina. Forwarding the letter of the Lords as to proclamation of King William and Queen Mary, and the forms of oaths. *Signed,* Craven, Carteret, P. Colleton. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 149.]

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Mar. 7. **43.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Lieutenant-Governor announced the receipt of a letter from the Prince of Orange. Order for a letter of thanks to His Highness. Order for the existing guards to be still maintained, and for the hire of another sloop for the Island's service. Thomas Browne made depositions as to the popish practices of Sir Thomas Montgomerie. Order for discharge of Mr. Hugh Montgomerie from custody on his finding two sureties for his appearance at the next Grand Sessions. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 120-123.]

Mar. 8. H.M.S. Deptford. **44.** Captain Berry, R.N., to Lord Howard of Effingham. As Sir Robert Holmes's agent, I beg for delivery of the plate taken from Edward Davies and others, pirates, and for trial and condemnation of the said pirates. I have power to ask you to release them if found fit objects of mercy, being provided with funds to ship them to England for the King's pardon. *Signed*, Tho. Berry. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 636. *No.* 2.]

Mar. 9. **45.** Lord Howard of Effingham to Captain Berry. In reply to your letter of yesterday, I have received Lord Sunderland's orders for the trial of the pirates and the delivery of the plate into your hands; but the pirates have since petitioned me for the benefit of the amnesty under pretence that they came here to surrender, and have petitioned the King also. Therefore, though I believe them to be great villains, I do not think it right to try them till the King's pleasure be known. I have left orders with the Council to proceed in the matter according to the King's orders. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 636. *No.* 3.]

Mar. 11. **46.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Order for reducing the securities to be found by Mr. Hugh Montgomerie. [*Col. Entry Bk., pp.* 123, 124.]

Mar. 11. Barbados. **47.** Council of Barbados to the Prince of Orange. So remote are we from the opulent body of which we are members that we have had little knowledge of affairs in Europe until we received your letter of 12 January last. We have duly obeyed your instructions, and we hope that your care for us may save us from utter ruin. We have little apprehension of enemies except the French who are always encroaching and ill neighbours, and we beg for a frigate for our protection. The papists in this Island are few and of low estate, being chiefly poor Irish servants; but Mr. Willoughby Chamberlayne and Sir Thomas Montgomerie were lately perverted from the Protestant profession by a French Jesuit that they invited themselves from Martinique, and they were very insolent and troublesome in their new faith, trying to persuade others to their superstitions and idolatrous opinions. But they had little success, and the priest left for England in January. The two proselytes, being suspected of giving trouble to the Island, were turned out of their offices by us, having made themselves incapable by law of holding them; and they are now in custody pending further instructions. This is a Protestant Island, and the parishes are supplied with true, able, and orthodox Protestant divines. We trust that your princely name may be glorious through all ages.

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Signed, Edwyn Stede, Jno. Thomas, Robert Bishop, Richard Harwood, Ben. Skutt, Geo. Lillington, Geo. Bushell, Nicholas Prideaux, Edw. Cranfield, John Farmer, Richard Salter, Thomas Lewis, Tobias Frere, Fran. Bond, John Hallett, Henry Quintyne, John Gibbes, Jno. Reid. 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 18 June. [*America and West Indies.* 456. *No.* 1, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 159-164.]

May 11. **48.** Duplicate of the foregoing. 3 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 18 Aug., 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 456. *No.* 2.]

Mar. 11. **49.** Petition of John Basset, an infant, by his mother Luce Basset, to the King. To be admitted to make out his claim to some land in Hamilton's tribe, Bermuda, before the Lords of Trade and Plantations. *At foot.* Order of the King referring the petition to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed*, Nottingham. Whitehall, 11 June 1688-9. *The whole.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 18 Mar. 1688-9. [*America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 4.]

Mar. 12. Jamaica. **50.** The Attorney-General of Jamaica to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I am ashamed at such a time to trouble you with remote complaints of grievances and oppression. Of late, men of the best estates and qualifications well affected to the King and the Church of England have been turned out of all authority and command, and their places filled by needy and mechanic men, such as tapsters, barbers, and the like. The very seats of justice have been altered, the old experienced judges of the Supreme Court have been turned out, and their places supplied by the most ignorant, indebted, necessitous persons, expressly contrary to the Royal Instructions. Nay, some of them have been and are at one and the same time judges in one or two other Courts whose errors and appeals are to be heard in that same Supreme Court. The Under Ministers, such as the Provost Marshal and Deputies, have met with the same fate, and others of known unfaithfulness, necessity and notorious corruption in their offices have been put in, whereby jurors suitable to their purpose have been picked out and returned. Our elections for the General Assembly have been unduly and unfreely carried and managed by the authority and overawe of Chief Justice Elletson and others of our great men, whereby the old freeholders that paid scot and lot were outdone by sham new ones, not to be found or heard of, servants and convicts introduced and polled for freeholders against their masters, horse and foot brought in some places to carry it with a high hand, false and perjured returns made of the Assemblymen, which were justified rather than redressed, and the complaining parishioners rejected and unheard. The best and most substantial freeholders of Clarendon were committed to prison without bail for a pretended riot, and after some time were tried by a packed jury, found guilty, and condemned to unheard of fines.

I may truly say that myself and many other good subjects have been forced to retire into the country and sequester ourselves for fear of the snares set to bring us under the law. It is as if Empson and Dudley had returned, as the enclosed list of fines will show. Of late, contrary to the Royal Instructions, a special Court, never heard

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of but in case of piracy, has been erected by the Chief Justice and other new made Councillors with themselves as judges, in the case of a rich Assiento ship called the St. Jago de la Victoria, for breach of the Navigation Acts. The ship was forced here by distress, as the enclosed account shows, and neither the master nor the King were fairly dealt with. It would not be difficult to prove that all or most of the judges were concerned in buying of the informer's part before judgment, for (as I may call it) a mess of pottage. The King's former order for cancelling Colonel Molesworth's recognizance of £100,000 is not complied with, nor his orders of 31st November and 1st December for restoring the suspended and ousted officers. Sir Francis Watson though expressly named President in the King's letter, persists in acting as Governor, and has called a Council of War and put the Island under martial government, under shelter of which the Chief Justice and Colonel Needham, both much indebted here and at home, hope to escape from the Island. As to the laws passed in the last Assembly, you may see by the perpetuated Bill of Revenue what service they have done to the King, since they have tacked all fines, forfeitures, and escheats, with which the King has never parted, to the perpetuity. Since the proclamation of martial law both frigates have been ordered away, the Drake to Hispaniola and the Assistance to take her Grace home, without regard to a rich fleet of merchantmen awaiting convoy. The King's revenue has lately been lavishly granted to favourites, and put to other unwarrantable uses, in particular a sum of £400 to an informer in the case of a Dutch prize. *Signed.* Symon Musgrave. 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 30 May 1689. *Annexed,*

50. 1. The true state of Captain Thomas Daniell, captain of the ship St. Jago de la Victoria. The ship was employed by the Assiento, and was bound from Curacoa to Port Velo with a thousand negroes as well as passengers. She was driven into Jamaica by want of provisions. After some stay she sailed away but was brought back by a frigate and seized for breach of the Acts of Navigation. A special Court was erected for trial of the ship, by what law was not specified, and the captain was unable to obtain counsel. He appeared, however, and entered a plea against the jurisdiction of the Court; when by corrupt evidence and in the face of the captain's defence he was found guilty and the ship condemned. *Here follow copies of the captain's letters and petitions and the answers of the authorities at Jamaica. The whole,* 7½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies,* 540, *Nos.* 1, 1 1, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., pp.* 210-214.]

Mar. 14. **51.** Petition of the Merchants of Jamaica to the President and the Council of War. We were ordered to have our ships ready to sail on the 25th March under convoy of H.M.S. Assistance and accordingly have freighted great numbers of ships. Since then war has broken out with France. We beg that the Assistance may not be sent to sea till the King's pleasure be known, or that if she be despatched sooner she may convoy the merchant ships, for it was a

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great surprise to us to find, after your former order, that the Assistance is required to sail next Saturday. *Added below.* This was signed by fifty of the most eminent merchants, but being shewn to the President he at once adjourned the Council of War then meeting and did nothing. *Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* [*America and West Indies.* 540. *No.* 2.]

Mar. 15. **52.** Sir Francis Watson to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Since the death of the Duke of Albemarle on 6th October last I have sent several packets but have received no reply. In my last I gave you an account of our transactions with Mr. Stephen Lynch, Sir Robert Holmes's Agent, a very troublesome and unsatisfied man though I have endeavoured my uttermost to please him. You will receive complaints of him from other hands. Immediately on the Duke's death, Captain Spragge of H.M.S. Drake, by Mr. Lynch's direction, sent home his mate with eight of the seamen to give an account of affairs to the Chief Minister of State, without acquainting me or the Council. I know not how they may have represented matters here, but am content with your impartial examination. Upon the slightest occasion or surmise that any merchant or other vessel trading hither has traded or intends to trade with pirates Mr. Lynch sends the frigate after them; and several have been brought in against which nothing can be proved. I also recommended the increase of the Council to twelve members, naming Colonel Archbold. I have prorogued the Assembly to 22 April next. I gave you a long report of the trial of the Dutch ship in my last, and you will receive a full account of her trial herewith and of the proceedings since condemnation in the minutes of Council. I enclose depositions of three sloopmen who were plundered by a Spanish periago commanded by one John Nicholas, who said that he held a commission from the Governor of Havanna. I shall send to ask that Governor for satisfaction by first opportunity, as also for the prisoners whom they captured while turtling at the South Cays.

Captain Laurence Wright of H.M.S Assistance now intends home, with her Grace and the Duke's corpse, and will convoy a large fleet of merchantmen. The Duke's yacht will go with them. The sloop Cabaretta has been again taken by French pirates and the men barbarously used. M. de Cussy does his best to suppress piracy, having hanged up several. By the hands of Major Penhallow and several more of Colonel Molesworth's friends I have received the two letters from the King, one ordering the removal of Roger Elletson, Sir Richard Derham, and Thomas Wait from their posts, who were specially commissioned by the Duke of Albemarle, and to substitute for them Samuel Bernard, Symon Musgrave, and Smith Kelly (of whose just removal the Duke gave you account), as to also to replace John Bourden and John White in the Council; the other directing that the Government should be restored to the same state as in Sir Thomas Lynch's time, and cancelling all acts of the Assembly since the Duke of Albemarle's death. I therefore called a Council, but so many members were ill that I could get no quorum. Those that attended advised me to delay for some small time, as the letters were not accompanied as usual by a letter of

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your Lordship's or of the Secretary of State, nor was it mentioned to be done by the King in Council, all of which gave some serious thoughts of the methods of their being obtained, though I am ready and willing to obey. On the arrival of these letters the parties concerned and several of their friends grew very contemptuous and affrontive to the Government, even to my own face, so that in view of the danger from French and Spaniards and to secure the peace and quiet of the Island, I proclaimed martial law.

I sent the Drake to the Spanish Governor of St. Domingo to claim the prisoners brought from Anguilla and St. Domingo, both of which places the Spaniards have plundered, killing many of the inhabitants, carrying away the rest in captivity, and destroying and burning everything. Captain Bear, an Englishmen who is protected by the Spaniards, is a chief in all these villanies, being joined with the Biscayans. The Biscayans lately took a New England ship into Havanna, robbed it of £3,000 and kept the crew prisoners forty days. I hope you will remember these piracies and protect us. Captain Spragge has been loitering up and down the Island for the last fortnight and seems to decline to obey my orders. If he goes home as I expect, I hope that you will take notice of him. Mr. Lynch tells me that he is for home, so leaves us to the mercy of the French to answer for the money and arms that he took from them. *Signed*, F. Watson. 5 *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 6 July, 1689. Read 28 August 1689. *Annexed,*

52. 1. Mons. de Cussy to Sir Francis Watson. Grande Terre, Isle of Ash. $\frac{26 \text{ Jan.}}{5 \text{ Feb.}}$ 1689. I have received your answers to the two letters of mine to the Duke of Albemarle. In the first you tell me of your publication that all the French that come to these coasts should present themselves at once at Port Royal to embark with M. le Page, whom I had sent there to call them in; but such satisfaction is not complete, nor reciprocal to that which I have done and am always ready to do English subjects. As to your announcement that all difficulties had been overcome by the King's commission to Sir Robert Holmes, who had constituted Mr. Lynch his deputy, I quite understand that you could not move before orders should come from England; but the French detained in Jamaica are either innocent or guilty. If guilty, they should have been treated as such; if innocent, they should have been dismissed with their arms and goods. Plainly, therefore, the detention of the French had no reference to their persons but was due to greed of the profit of their money and arms. Detention of these is the treatment of criminals, and yet those that they belong to are acquitted and released. It is still more surprising that these French are disarmed just as we expect a war with Holland, against which country we are engaged by the strict union between the two crowns. But I have no doubt you have reported this to your Court as I have to mine. I must now inform you of the recent doings of pirates, English as well as French, on this coast. I had advice that a *barco longo* had arrived at the Isle of Ash called d'Orado, heretofore commanded

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by one Coxon, and now by one Lisle, whose company numbered eighty English, three French, and five Flemings. I at once sent orders to seize her, which was punctually done on the 16th of November. A few days later thirty-eight men, twenty-four of them English, were brought to me at Petit Guavos, several now being left ashore miserably wounded. On the way a French vessel was met and taken, which had designs to make reprisals for her recent detention at Jamaica. She was taken, her captain and three others hanged, and three more condemned to the galleys, which will have a good effect. Lisle escaped with perpetual banishment to the galleys, by the lenity of the Council; his companions were likewise sentenced to long terms in the galleys. I then sailed for the Isle of Ash to enquire into the matter of the Cabaretta. On my arrival I heard of a pirate at English Island who had captured the Cabaretta among other ships, and sent a ship in quest of him, but unluckily without success. If these wretches can make up their numbers they will do much damage yet, notwithstanding my severity to any that I can catch. I can only attribute this to their treatment at Jamaica, for which they say they will be revenged. I hope you will receive orders to restore the arms and money detained from the French, to pacify them a little. I shall show no mercy to those that I catch. *Signed*, De Cussy. *Translation.* 6 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 5 July 1689.

52. II. Deposition of Thomas Woodroffe, Jamaica, 8 February 1689. As to the plunder of his sloop by Juan Nicolas, a pirate, at South Cays. 1 *p. Endorsed as the preceding.*

52. III. Deposition of Daniel Cornelius. Same place and date. As to similar plunder of his sloop by Juan Nicolas at South Cays. 1 *p. Endorsed as the preceding.*

52. IV. Deposition of Thomas Carnaby. Same date and place. As to similar plunder of his sloop. 1 *p. Endorsed as the preceding.*

52. V. Depositions of Robert Tapley and John Parker. As to the capture of the sloop Cabaretta by a French pirate. Sworn 14th and 25th January 1689. 1½ *pp.*

52. VI. Copy of Order in Council of 1 June 1688, for confirmation of the suspension of Colonel John Bourden from the Council of Jamaica. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica. 6. *Nos.* 2, 2, I-VI, *and* (*without enclosures*) *Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., pp.* 215-222.]

Mar. 15. **53.** Warrant for the apportionment of four hundred acres of land in South Carolina to Thomas Smith. *Signed*, Craven, Carteret, P. Colleton. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 150.]

[Mar. 16.] **54.** Petition of the Merchants and Planters of Jamaica, now in England, to the King. The late Duke of Albemarle on his arrival at Jamaica called an Assembly, which was duly elected, but not agreeing to something proposed, which members thought not to the good of the Island, and protesting against the arrest of a member

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for saying *Salus populi suprema lex*, they were dissolved, and one member was prosecuted and fined £600. After this another Assembly was called of persons irregularly chosen. The right of election was subverted, many electors imprisoned for not complying with arbitrary orders as to their votes, and great fines were imposed; by which the best of the inhabitants were scared from appearing at elections. This assembly made several laws, such as raising the value of pieces-of-eight, leaving the money voted for soliciting the island's affairs to the Duke's disposal. We beg that all acts passed by this Assembly be disallowed. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 16 Mar. 1688-9. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica. 6. No. 3.]

Mar. 19. **55.** Minutes of Council of Maryland. Order for repair of the arms brought in to Mattapany and elsewhere; smiths to be pressed for the work if necessary. Proclamation proroguing the Assembly to the last Tuesday in October. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LIV., pp.* 209-211.]

Mar. 24. **56.** Minutes of Council of Maryland. Letter from Colonel Jowles to Colonel Digges, reporting that the whole country was in uproar over the betrayal of the land to the Indians; that he had given orders to draw out a regiment of militia; that Digges will be joined by the whole country if he stands by the Protestant interest; but that protection against the common enemy is the first thing. Answer of Colonel Digges, that he will leave St. Maries to join Jowles directly. Copies of depositions as to the betrayal of the country by the Papists to the Indians. Letter from Colonel Jowles to the Council, reporting the prevalence of the rumour. Answer of the Council to Colonel Jowles. All arms that are ready will be at once returned to the magazines, together with ammunition; but we desire your aid in persuading people to lay aside all heats. You will visit the heads of the rivers, and if you find the Indians peaceful, you will do your best to preserve the peace, but if otherwise, you will suppress them and we will stand by you. Order for three of the Council to take upon themselves the duties of Colonel Henry Darnall.

Mar. 25. Letter from Major Ninian Beale to Colonel Darnall, as to the supposed movements of the Indians. Answer of the Council to Major Beale, detailing the instructions given to Colonel Jowles, and adding that if Beale exerts all his authority to preserve the peace he shall not be unrewarded. Colonel Darnall is gone to Colonel Jowles to vindicate himself of the base charge of treacherous confederacy with the Indians. Letter from Robert Doyne enclosing copy of the paper which has been circulated as to the league of Papists and Indians. Answer of the Council to Doyne, recounting the measures that have been taken.

Mar. 26. Manifesto of Colonel Digges, entreating the people not to trouble themselves over the rumoured league of Papists and Indians. Letter of Nicholas Gassaway, Richard Hill and Edward Dorsey to Colonel Digges, announcing the increase of agitation over the rumour. Answer of Colonel Digges, that he is astonished at all the alarm, which he has traced to malicious persons who desire the

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plunder of peaceful citizens. Letter from Colonel Darnall to the Council. I am doing my best to check this false report, and to prevent people from sending to Virginia for help. Colonel Jowles is on his way to the Indians to satisfy the people that there is no cause for alarm. Answer of the Council to Colonel Darnall. Thanking him for his letter and his services; and reporting that the whole disturbance has plainly been roused by bad men for purposes of plunder and pillage. Letter from Nicholas Spencer and the Council of Virginia, announcing that the false report as to the Indians is rife in Virginia, and asking that, to put an end to the panic, the Maryland Governor will order the Indians of Stafford County to repair to their towns. Answer of the Council of Maryland to the Council of Virginia giving an account of all their measures, and asking that no Virginians may be allowed to come over to Maryland lest the panic be revived. Copies of depositions on which the false rumour as to the Indians was founded. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LIV., pp.* 211-228.]

Mar. 27. / April 6. **57.** Relation of the seige and surrender of St Eustatia, 3rd to 6th April. 3¼ *p. Signed.* N. Vignon, Secretary. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 2.]

Mar. 27. / April 6. **58.** Articles of capitulation for St. Eustatia. *Copy.* 2 *pp.* [*Ibid. No.* 2A.]

Mar. 28. Whitehall. **59.** Order of the Privy Council. That the Lords of Trade and Plantations report on the petition of the Royal African Company. *Signed.* John Nicholas. ½ *p. Enclosed,*

59. 1. Petition of the Royal African Company to the King. The late Goveror of Jamaica, the Duke of Albemarle, with an Assembly of unqualified persons of ill repute and indigent fortunes, have enacted that pieces of eight, though light, shall pass for six shillings sterling, whereby petitioners will lose great part of the debts due to them in Jamaica. These acts have been in force for two years, though wanting the Royal Assent and concealed from the King's knowledge. Petitioners beg that the proceedings of the Assembly since the Duke of Albemarle's arrival be made void. 1 *p. The whole endorsed.* Received 18 March 1689. [*America and West Indies. Vol.* 540. *Nos.* 3, 3. 1. *and (enclosure only). Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., p.* 273.]

Mar. 28. Whitehall. **60.** Order of the Lords of the Council. Referring the petition of Micaiah Perry on behalf of Edward Davies and others to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* John Nicholas. ½ *p. Annexed,*

60. 1. Petition of Micaiah Perry on behalf of Edward Davies and others, prisoners in Jamestown Gaol, Virginia. For some years the prisoners had been in the South Seas and having procured a small quantity of plate and other goods designed to spend the remainder of their days honestly and quietly. So in May 1688 they arrived at Pennsylvania and after some stay procured a pass and took boat for Patuxen

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river, where they surrendered to Captain Thomas Allen of H.M.S. Quaker who gave them a certificate to that effect. But they were afterwards taken by Captain Simon Rowe of H.M.S. Dumbarton and after being brought before the Governor were committed to gaol for piracy. They beg for the pardon which they sought when they surrendered. *Copy.* 3 *pp. The whole endorsed.* Recd. 5 April. Read 4 May. [*America and West Indies.* 636. *Nos.* 4, 4 I., *and (order only). Board of Trade.* Virginia. 36. *p.* 49.]

[Mar. 28.] **61.** Value of the goods claimed by (Edward) Davies and his companions, £2316 19*s.* 0*d.* ½ *p. See preceding abstracts.* [*America and West Indies.* 636. *No.* 5.]

Mar. 28. Whitehall. **62.** Order of the Lords of the Council. Referring the petition of Philip Ludwell to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed,* John Nicholas. ½ *p. Annexed,*

62. I. Petition of Philip Ludwell, on behalf of the House of Burgesses, to the King and Council. For some time passed we have laboured under great oppression through exaction of illegal payments. Three succeeding Assemblies have represented the matter to the Governor and Council, but without effect; and the last Assembly, in April 1688, drew up their grievances in a petition to King James, which was presented at Windsor last September. We beg you therefore to examine and redress our grievances. *Here follow* copies of the addresses of the House of Burgesses to the King and to the Council as to the repeal of laws by royal proclamation, the demanding of fees for the use of the great seal and for surveys, and the failure to account for fines and forfeitures. *Copy. The whole* 6½ *pp. Endorsed.* Received 5 April 89. Read 4 and 31 May, and 19 July. [*America and West Indies.* 636. *Nos.* 6, 6 I., *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIII., pp.* 247-258].

April 1. Hampton Court. **63.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of Alderman Edward Thompson for a patent to erect an office for registering servants sent to the Plantations, to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 64.]

April 2. **64.** Minute of Council of Maryland. Letter from Colonel Darnall to the Council 28 March 1689, giving an account of his journey through the country and his success in restoring confidence. Letter from Edward Pye to the Council, 28 March, describing his actions in conciliating the Indians and restoring confidence among the people since the panic first began. Letter of the Council to Colonel Darnall (?) thanking him for his efforts, and telling him to trouble himself no more, unless some new distraction should come up. Copies of depositions and certificates as to the falsehood of the current rumours as to Indians. Letter from the Secretary of Virginia to Colonel Digges. The disturbances are dying down, but following your example we maintain patrols of horse. Copies of further letters pointing to the origin of the disturbances. Judicial business. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LIV. pp.* 228-239.]

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April 3. St. Christophers.

65. Colonel Thomas Hill to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I have formerly informed you of the condition of the two companies in garrison here. The officers and soldiers have pressed me to petition you. We are making the best preparation we can for our defence, suspecting that the difficulty of the times may require it. The foundation of the fort being large there is a great deal of work for so few as we are to finish it. Even then we shall want guns of all sizes, carriages, ammunition, and a gunner and gunsmith or two. Several of the soldiers are too old and decrepit for duty and we are in great need of recruits, the French being at least two to our one and better armed. Every French ship that comes out here is obliged to bring ten buccaneer guns and sell them at cost price. The French General sailed on the 24th ult. for St. Eustatia, which was surrendered on the 28th. They have set a French garrison there. Mons. de St. Laurens, the late Commander-in-Chief on this Island, is lately dead. *Signed.* Tho. Hill. 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 7 June 89. Read 25 June, 1689. *Annexed,*

65. I. Petition of the officers and soldiers of the independent companies at St. Christophers, to Lords of Trade and Plantations. In July next there will be due to us six years' pay, for want of which we have lived meanly; and the poor soldiers, not having credit with the merchants nor anything else to depend on, have suffered sore penury and indigence, so that several of them are ready to perish. We beg you to intercede on our behalf and cause some relief to be sent to us, without which it will be impossible for us to subsist, and to appoint conscientious persons to receive our pay that the charge of remitting it may not be unreasonable. *Signed.* Tho. Hill, Danl. Fogerty, Fran. Overton, Clement Cooke, *and by ten soldiers.* 1 *p.* *Dated,* St. Christophers, April 1, 1689. *Endorsed.* Recd. 7 June 89. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *Nos.* 3, 3 I., *and* (*without enclosure*), *Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVII., pp.* 412-413.]

April 12.

66. The Earl of Shrewsbury to the Lords of the Admiralty. Order for hiring two ketches manned and victualled for six months for immediate despatch to the West Indies. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C. p.* 41.]

April 12. Bermuda.

67. Henry Hordesnell to the Secretary of State for the Southern Province. Pray give enclosed to the Prince of Orange and let one of your messengers deliver the other enclosure. I say no more as I hope before long to wait upon you. *Signed.* Hen. Hordesnell. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 5.]

April 12. Bermuda.

68. Henry Hordesnell to the Prince of Orange. Permit me humbly to congratulate you. I have been for two years in Bermuda and am about returning and I beg you to continue this inconsiderable employment to me: the country is pleased with me and I with it. The people hope you will relieve them with a new governor. I shall not complain of him, but the people are under great slavery through his avarice, which has not only destroyed trade but lost the

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customs in England £3000 per annum or little less. I served under you at the battle of Seneff and attended you at the seige of Grave; which I hope will excuse my boldness in addressing you. *Signed.* Hen. Hordesnell. 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 14 Aug. 89. [*America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 6.]

April 15. Whitehall. **69.** Circular to the Governors of the Colonies. Reporting the King's intention to declare war against France, and ordering them to take the necessary measures for defence. A squadron will be sent to the West Indies. *Signed.* Shrewsbury. [*Col. Entry Bks., Vol. C., p.* 39. *Vol. XXXII., pp.* 164, 165. *Vol. LXXXIII., pp.* 244, 245. *Vol. XLVII., pp.* 394, 395. *Vol. XVIII., pp.* 213, 214.]

April 15. **70.** Circular to the same effect, but with slightly altered wording, to the Proprietary Colonies of Carolina, Pennsylvania and Maryland. [*Ibid., Vol. C., p.* 40. *Vol. LII. pp.* 115, 116.]

April 15. **71.** Lords of the Admiralty to the Earl of Shrewsbury. Reporting the hiring of two ketches pursuant to his orders of the 12th. *Signed.* J. Lowther, Carbery, Will. Sacheverell, Tho. Lee, M. Wharton. [*Col. Entry Book. Vol. C., p.* 41.]

[April.] **72.** Table of particulars to be taken care of in case of war with France, embargo on ships, impressment of seamen, general reprisals, warning to foreign possessions etc. *Draft.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade. Plantations General.* 2. *No.* 1.]

April 16. **73.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. Act as to actions of ejectment read and passed. The Governor recommending consideration of the debts of the country, the Assembly ordered an Act to be drawn empowering the Committee to inspect the old arrears. Order for absent members to be fined.

April 17. Vote for recovery of arrears carried, and for imposition of a tax negatived. Order for the expenses of the daily sitting to be borne in proportion by every member, absent ones to pay as well as present. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 178-180.]

April 17. **74.** Colonel Hender Molesworth to the Earl of Shrewsbury. Considering the circumstances in which the King's late orders have placed me, and that I have been confined by sickness ever since, I am obliged to address myself to you in writing. Jamaica is close to Tortudos, Petit Guavos, and the Isle of Ash, where French privateers abound and can reach it in two days. The safety of Port Royal depends much on the vigilance of the officers of the place and the commanders of the forts. This latter trust was given by the late Sir Thomas Lynch to Lieut.-Colonel Peter Beckford, who was well qualified; and when the Duke of Albemarle displaced this officer he did him the justice to declare that he turned him out for no fault but to make a way for another. Colonel Beckford thereupon resigned, returned to England and has remained there ever since. A little later on the Duke displaced all the officers of Beckford's regiment and put indigent persons in their place; and since his death the President and Council have entrusted the command of the fortifications of the regiment to a person of no interest or reputation,

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to the general dissatisfaction of the inhabitants and the hazard of the Island. The King having declared his pleasure that all former officers, civil and military, should be restored, and Beckford being about to return to Jamaica, I propose not only that he should carry with him effectual orders for his reinstatement in his former command but also a commission under the sign manual for the same. The condition of affairs at Jamaica seems to require it for securing the Island from sudden attack by the French, who say that there never was a better time to take it when so many pitiful fellows are in command. *Signed.* Hder. Molesworth. 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Read at the Committee. May 4, 1689. [*America and West Indies. Vol.* 540. *No.* 4, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol., XXXII., pp.* 166-169.]

April 18. Whitehall. **75.** Order of the King in Council. That Lord Shrewsbury after consulting those most greatly interested in New York, New England and the Jerseys submit the names of a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., p.* 81.]

April 19. **76.** Earl of Shrewsbury to Governor Sir Robert Robinson. I enclose notice of the King's declaration of war against France. You will send on the vessel with all speed to Virginia. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XVIII., p.* 215.]

April 19. **77.** Earl of Shrewsbury to Lord Howard of Effingham. I enclose notice of the declaration of war with France. You will despatch the vessel that bears it forthwith to Maryland. *Signed.* Shrewsbury. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIII. p.* 246.]

April 19. **78.** Earl of Shrewsbury to Lord Baltimore. I enclose the King's announcement of war with France. You will hasten the messenger with all speed to Carolina. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., p.* 116.]

April 19. **79.** Earl of Shrewsbury to Governor Sir Nathaniel Johnson. Enclosing the letter announcing the declaration of war, and ordering the master of the vessel that bears it to be despatched without delay to Jamaica. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVII., p.* 398.]

April 19. **80.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Order for a former embargo on ships to be removed, and that they be permitted to sail on the 20th of May; such few ships as remain being permitted to sail when ready. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 314-315.]

April 20. **81.** Earl of Shrewsbury to Lords of the Admiralty. One of the two hired ketches will go direct to Bermuda and thence to Virginia, and Maryland where she will be discharged; the other will go direct to Barbados, thence to Nevis, thence to Jamaica and thence to Carolina. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 42.]

April 20. **82.** Governor Sir Nathaniel Johnson to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I have received yours of 4 May. I shall inform you by my next of the French Protestants who desire to settle here. I have also received the commission to settle with the French Commissioners the difficulties that shall arise here. I beg your decision as to the matter submitted by me in my despatch of

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2 June last and the representations of the Attorney General, which I shall need for the settlement of many matters in dispute. There are not above six or seven families in that part of the Island now. When I know your sentiments and M. Colbert's as to the construction of the treaty of Breda I shall know better what judgment to make of their titles. The chief points are three. 1.—Does the treaty amount to denizenation of all the French who purchased land in English quarters, and if so to what extent? 2.—Is a Frenchman who purchased from A the lands of B entitled to hold the land against B, until B (who never sold) repay the money which the Frenchman gave to A? 3.—Is the Englishman bound to repay the purchase value mentioned in his bill of sale to the Frenchman or only the real value which he received? These points have already been passed on from authority to authority until they reached the two Kings, so that I earnestly desire instructions. So far nothing has been done in the matter of Crispe and Mathews, but the Attorney General will now proceed with all expedition in the King's behalf. As to Colonel Powell's proposals referred to me by Order in Council of 15 Feb. 1688, I think that payment of the forteers is very reasonable, but I conceive that the matter calls for no particular orders from you. The enforcement of the Militia Act of Jamaica would be undoubtedly valuable. As to Colonel Powell's fourth proposal, I think that the repeal of the Act therein mentioned would free the Island from the taxes thereby imposed and fall very heavily on individuals, whose slaves might be executed for a public example. Again if runaway slaves be freed from the penalty, the practice of running away would be so much encouraged as to countervail any advantages from saving the expense of compensation for slaves executed. Indeed as matters now stand there are not five runaway slaves in the Island, as I have ordered such strict pursuit of them that they have been killed or brought in. The whole question as well as that of the Militia Act is now under consideration of the Council and Assembly.

I have forwarded your letter as to the present made by Nevis to Sir James Russell, and have since received a letter from them for the King's decision. I hope by this time a frigate is on its way to us to preserve us from pilfering pickeroons. Two sloops of this Island have lately fallen into such hands, one of them, my own property, with a cargo worth £300. The hurricane season is now over without any extraordinary storms, but we have suffered much from drought. All the Islands complain of dearth, but none so much as this. Salt provisions are the support of most of the planters, and even those are hardly to be bought; the poor are in great extremity, and unless the weather soon changes we shall be in a deplorable condition. We had a few showers lately, but till then it cost the daily labour of near twenty slaves to supply me and my family with water from ponds eight miles distant. I have also lost a daughter, who had married only a few months ago, of the bloody flux. My secretary has also died of the same sickness and fifteen of my slaves, so that my house has been like a hospital. *Signed.* N. Johnson. 5½ *p. So far this is a duplicate of a letter written* 22 *October* 1688, *of which the original was lost.*

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Postscript.—20th April 1689. I have mislaid my copy of the letter from Nevis, and the ship that carried the original was lost; but, as far as I remember, the points urged as to the gift to Sir J. Russell were as follows: That the donation was never drawn up into an Act, and that the consent for passing such an Act was obtained from the Assembly only, other formalities being delayed till the royal assent were obtained. In any case they conceive that the King, whether he disallow the Act or not, has no title to the sugar presented. They confess their fault in not following the royal instructions, but plead the money that they have spent on their own defence. 1½ *pp. The whole endorsed.* Recd. 27 July 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 4; *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43, *pp.* 75-87.]

April 20. Antigua. **83.** Sir Nathaniel Johnson to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I enclose five Acts lately passed in this Island for the royal assent. In that for establishing courts there are several things which in my opinion might have been more advantageously framed, but the Assembly thought differently, so I assented to it as it is. If you recommend it for temporary confirmation the inhabitants will have meanwhile the benefit of some rules for their judicial proceedings, and may amend it, as experience teaches them, when it is renewed. I have formerly reported to you the inconvenience of the said judicial proceedings and the uncertainty of our customs, and it would be greatly to the benefit of the Leeward Islands if some English Counsel would draw up an Act to settle the matter. It would be accepted as coming with your recommendation, and the task would not be difficult, for I have given you full material, and there are many in London who could supply such further information as is wanting. With such a foundation it would be easy for the inhabitants to add superstructure from time to time as required. I have received no answer from you to my letter of 20 February respecting the settlement of Crab Island, so refrained from encouraging that settlement. Indeed having no man of war I was not in a position to give any assistance and did my best to dissuade settlers, but the extremity of want induced several parties to hazard the risk, and there are now a hundred and fifty men besides women, children and slaves there, who have chosen one Pellet for their captain and leader. The four depositions enclosed and the letter from the Deputy Governor of Anguilla will tell you the disaster that has since befallen them. Other depositions will give you your information as to the continued injury done to us in these parts by the Spaniards. This damage is a great discouragement to these Islands, and could be prevented by a single frigate cruising among them. But if the inhabitants were allowed to retaliate they would want no man of war to protect them from the Spaniards. And truly since we do our best to suppress our pirates, it is hard that the Spanish Governors should not do the like for theirs, instead of which they encourage them. Our captured vessels are taken into their ports and sold. The ships taken at Crab Island were brought to Porto Rico and most of the people disposed of as slaves to Hispaniola. I have written to the Governors of both to protest, but have received no answer, nor expect to receive one. However strict the King of

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Spain's orders as to pirates, they are of little profit to us since they are not respected by his Governors. In fact we have no protection against them but in force, as witness their attacks on Anguilla and Crab Island. The latter indeed was not under the King's protection except as far as the settlers were British subjects, but the former has been settled by us for years and the Deputy Governor named in my own and my predecessor's commissions. The settlers made a good defence, for they are not above seventy or eighty fighting men, of which the Deputy Governor could not collect above twenty; but with them, though he speaks modestly enough of the affair, he cleared the Island of over a hundred and fifty attackers. Those of Crab Island were inexperienced men and conducted by a villainous coward, which occasioned their disaster, yet the enemy compassed their design by treachery such as honest heathens, Pagans or Mahometans, would have been ashamed to practise. But nothing better is to be expected of the Spanish in the West Indies, for however brave their ancestors may have been, they have degenerated into a dastardly and mongrel herd of mulattos, mustees and other spurious mixtures, and are now certainly become the very scum of mankind. You had an account before of the treatment of Captain St. Loe at Porto Rico. I suppose you have heard how the Scipio, African, with all aboard of her were used by the same people. The ship was bound from Barbados to London, but was taken by the Spaniards and the people sold as slaves. She was so long missing that she was thought to have foundered. I daresay that many of our ships have foundered in the same way.

I must remind you of the distressed condition of the soldiers at St. Christophers, which I have so often brought before you. Some have already perished from want, and others will do so unless speedily relieved. They are almost on daily duty and so unable to earn a penny for their support, yet their pay is six years in arrear. I cannot but say that my heart bleeds for them, though I cannot relieve them except by bringing their case before you. If anything could increase their misery it is that the French soldiers, their neighbours in the Island, live in plenty, while they perish for want of bread. If ever they are needed, such treatment cannot but abate their true English valour and resolution. I enclose a list of names of people who desire to be naturalised and to settle among us. I have encouraged them to live among us till their denizenations arrive from England. I have empowered the Lieutenant-Governor and Council of St. Christophers to treat, as often as necessary, with the French Commissioners, but there has been no negotiation yet, for want of instructions, which I have reported to you. The Attorney-General has taken process against Mr. Crispe, but his answer has not yet been received. Your instructions as to his case and that of Mathews will be wanted before the matter can be decided. The weather has lately improved, which gives us a comfortable prospect for next year, though we still suffer from the effects of the drought, and our scarcity is much increased by want of our usual supplies from Ireland, the magazine on which these Islands principally depend. Beef and pork are double and triple the price that they were two or three months ago. My own misfortunes still continue. I have lost another near relative and fourteen more

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slaves, and have been very ill myself. I have been a great sufferer by coming to these parts, where my expenses and losses far outbalance my gains, and I have no satisfaction except in the thought that I do my duty. We have had frequent alarms, and our news from Europe has been so various and imperfect that we knew not well whom to fear as enemies or to affect as friends, until the last accounts told us that our only danger was from the French. Meanwhile I repaired the fortifications and inspected the arms, with which last we are very ill furnished. To amend this I know of no system better than that of the French, to make every ship carry a proportion of small arms to her burden and sell them to the Treasurer for their prime cost in England. I have kept constant guards for the past four months and trained the companies. Nevis and Montserrat are so well fortified by nature as to be easily defensible against invasion, but here we must rely on force, and our only advantage will be in ambuscades, for which I have already had several paths cut. We have also been at work on an inland fort, which we hope to complete in six weeks, as a security for our women, children, slaves, and cattle against the Indians, for the French constantly bring these heathen allies with them. In this Island there are about 1000 fighting men, in Nevis 1400, in Montserrat about 900, in St. Christophers but 600 including the two companies. I hear that the French in St. Christophers are over 1500, but I do not know their numbers elsewhere. I am in no apprehension except for St. Christophers, which can hardly be held in event of war till ships arrive from England. The French are on the same ground and triple the number of the English; we can hardly spare reinforcements from the other Islands, and there would be great risk in sending them when we have no frigate in these waters. What security the Treaty of Neutrality will give us we know not. The French seem inclined to observe it, but we cannot say what orders may reach them from Europe. You have probably heard of the capture of St. Eustatia by Count de Blenac and a force of 1200 men. The inhabitants on his landing took refuge in the fort, which surrendered without any attack at the first summons, though on very poor terms. The French have left a garrison there, and I believe mean to fortify it, which will be easy as there are only two landing places, one of them already secured by a good fort. A month before it was taken I offered the Governor to accept his surrender of it to England, as was done in my predecessor's time, to secure it from the French; but he sent me an answer which imported greater strength in the Island and greater courage in himself than has since appeared. *Signed.* N. Johnson. 9 *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 27 July 1689. *Annexed,*

83. I. Deposition of Manning Rogers. On the 23rd December last, two Spanish ships arrived at Crab Island from which a boat came ashore with a white flag and three men, who went directly to Captain Pellet and told him they were come to see whether the inhabitants were French or English; for if they were French it was at their peril, but if they were English they should not be molested. They invited Pellet on board and swore on the crucifix that if he came he should not be hurt, but that if he refused they

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would destroy them all. Captain Pellet refused to go, saying that they were English, and that if attacked they would defend the Island to the death. The men went back to the ships, warped them closer in shore and fired at the English. Captain Pellet ordered the men to lie down, and the Spaniards opened a hot fire. Deponent went to Pellet, who was lying down behind a barricade with his eyes shut, and asked him that they might fight, but he would not; and at last many of the men, seeing that he would not fight, withdrew to secure themselves. They then saw Pellet fly a flag of truce, whereupon one of his officers ran to knock him down with the butt of his musket. Pellet dodged the blow and asked which of them would fight and they all said they would; but there were then not twenty men left that would fight, so the flag of truce was again hoisted, and deponent concealed himself in the woods till the Spaniards were gone. Sworn, 8 Jan., 1688/9. 2 *pp.* *Endorsed.* Read 27 July, 1689.

83. II. Deposition of Peter Simonds, confirming the preceding deposition. After the hoisting of the flag of truce the Spaniards came ashore to demand the delivery of their arms and sent for Pellet on board their ship. They were told also to bring their wives, children and slaves, which some of them did. Sworn 8 Jan., 1688/9. 2½ *pp.* *Endorsed as the preceding.*

83. III. Deposition of Edward Noy. Arriving at Crab Island on 27 December, he for a long time found no one there, but at last found Peter Simonds, who told him that the Island was cut off by the Spaniards and the inhabitants carried away. About forty or fifty persons, black and white, were left, whom deponent transported to Anguilla and St. Thomas. *On same sheet.* Deposition of John Price, as to Pellet's refusal to fight. Sworn 8 January 1688. 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed as the preceding.*

83. IV. Deposition of John Hilton. As to the capture of his sloop by Spaniards off Porto Rico, and detention of some of his crew as slaves. Sworn 28 March 1689. *Endorsed as the preceding.*

83. V. Deputy-Governor Howell to Sir Nathaniel Johnson. Anguilla, 31 December 1688. On the 21st our Island was attacked by "a sort of people under the notion of Spaniards," but there were with them English, Irish, French, Turks, mulattos, negroes and others. It was said that Captain Bear was with them, but this I cannot tell. They landed in a spot where there were few inhabitants, took a man and a woman and forced them to pilot them to a place called the Road, where about two hours before daylight they took some prisoners and wounded two men, who broke through them and escaped. One of them then caught hold of a woman, called her by her name and asked the way to my house, and, while he held her, a negro shot her with two carbine bullets in the belly. I have the woman now in care, and I hope out of danger. All this

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passed about four miles from my house. About eight in the morning I met them with a small party, whereupon they retreated and re-imbarked, leaving what prisoners they had on shore, together with ten French prisoners, taken by them in sundry places, whom we sent to St. Martins. One of them who understood Spanish told me he heard the captain say he was going to Porto Rico for new men and then to destroy Crab Island, giving no quarter to any. What we want in these parts is a frigate. The people told me they robbed them of about £1500 value. There were two ships, one of twenty-six the other of sixteen guns, and about two hundred and fifty men. Our men are so few that we dare trust no visitors, which is a great expense of powder. Pray send me a barrel for my guns. If they come again I hope to give them a warm welcome. *Signed.* Abra. Howell. 1½ *pp. Endorsed as the preceding.*

83. VI. The same to the same. Anguilla, 6 January 1688/9. I must acquaint you with the sad fate of Crab Island. Had it been manfully lost it would not have given so much trouble to their friends, who grieve over the dishonour to the nation. There were men enough to defend it, but God gave them not the hearts. Mr. Edward Noy, the bearer, has done his best to save them who were left and carry them to other islands. I beg you to be kind to him. The Spaniards are reckoned to have carried off two hundred and fifty persons, of all ages. Pray send me a barrel or two of powder. It is want of supplies that causes these disasters. *Signed.* Abra. Howell. 1 *p. Endorsed as the preceding.*

83. VII. A list of persons in St. Christophers who desire letters of denizenation, twenty-seven in all. 1 *p. Endorsed as the preceding.* [America and West Indies. 550. *Nos.* 5, 5 I-VII., *and* (*without enclosures*). *Board of Trade. Leeward Islands.* 43. *pp.* 89—106.]

April 20. **84.** Petition of Henry Fifield to the King. For confirmation of the office of Provost Marshal General of Bermuda. *At foot.* Order of the King referring the petition to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Shrewsbury. Hampton Court, 20 April 1689. *The whole* 1 *p. Inscribed.* Read May 4, 89. [*America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 7.]

April 22. Jamaica. **85.** Sir Francis Watson to Lords of Trade and Plantations. My last letter left on the 15th March by the fleet that conveyed home the duchess and the duke's corpse, under convoy of H.M.S. Assistance. Mr. Stephen Lynch went home in this frigate without a ticket, as required by law, and leaving no attorney behind him to answer to the old complaints of the French. Complaints will soon be made as to some Indians taken out of a vessel belonging to them by ships that pretended to be on voyage to the wreck. The Indians were sent to Port Royal in a sloop, from which Mr. Lynch took them, sold some of them up and down the Island as slaves, and left an attorney to sell the rest. This will exasperate not only

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the French but the whole Indian nation about Boca Drago, which though great friends with the English are a warlike people and not subject to the Spaniard. For these reasons I have secured part of the Indians and given orders to take the rest as they can be found, pending your instructions. The duchess was much concerned that Mr. Lynch should go aboard a frigate in which she hoped to have sailed with the duke's dead body, and spoke to Captain Wright about it; but Mr. Lynch said he was the King's immediate servant and threatened Captain Wright if he refused him. Captain Wright said, I am told, that he would as soon obey Lynch's orders as mine, though I had told him to carry no one without a ticket; but Lynch's presence must be inacceptable to the duchess, for he gave much trouble to the duke while he lived. He has stirred up irreconcilable enmity with the French, and his inconsiderate management has done nothing towards the repression of pirates, for not one would come in after his severity and his threats. Over a thousand men are now engaged in piracy in various quarters. Lynch's oppressive behaviour crippled the execution of the duke's commission; and I beg your attention to the subject, for the privateers may combine in despair and fall upon this Island.

Captain Spragge is returned from Hispaniola with a letter from the President, copy of which is enclosed. You will see what kindness we can expect from the Spaniards, for they treated Captain Spragge very uncivilly, denied him permission to buy any refreshment and handed him a letter at the end of a stick. The Biscayan's outrages by licence of the King of Spain have already been reported to you. As soon as the Drake comes in I shall send her to cruise to windward of Port Morant. I have done my best for the defence by fortification and drilling the inhabitants. I must press you to fill up the Council, which is now diminished by the departure of Colonel George Needham. The French have taken St. Eustatia, putting the inhabitants ashore at Nevis. A number under Laurens have left Petit Guavos after a wreck, as they give out. *Signed.* F. Watson. 3 *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 12 Oct. 1689. *Annexed,*

85. I. The Governor of St. Domingo to Sir Francis Watson. St. Domingo, $\frac{4}{14}$ April, 1689. I have received your letter by Captain Spragge, asking for the restitution of prisoners. I am sorry that I have no prisoners capable of being sent to you as you require. There are some prisoners taken by the Biscayan squadron at Vieque Island near Porto Rico, who had been there six months and had begun to settle it, and there are English among them, but they can show no commission, so are violators of the peace. They have therefore been placed in my custody until the King's orders can be received. As soon as the order comes for their release they shall be delivered to you. I am sorry that I am thus bound to refuse your request. Every care shall be taken of the prisoners meanwhile. *Signed.* Andres de Reslus (?) *Translation.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed as the preceding.*

85. II. Bill drawn by a pirate, Philip Demesoile, upon Stephen Lynch for three hundred pieces of eight taken from him, and given to Robert Tapley in payment for provisions

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plundered from him. *Copy.* ½ *p. Endorsed as the preceding.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica. 6. *Nos.* 4, 4, I, II] *and (without enclosures.) Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., pp.* 316-319.]

April 23. Barbados. **86.** Edward Cranfield to the Earl of Middleton. Presenting his service on hearing that Lord Middleton is entrusted with the care of the Plantations. *Signed.* Edw. Cranfield. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 456. *No.* 3.]

April 24. **87.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Order for a Committee to decide the bounds between Surrey County and Charles City County. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 315, 316.]

April 25. Antigua. **88.** Governor Sir Nathaniel Johnson to ? "Dear Sam," My last was in December, when on hearing of the landing of the Prince of Orange I wrote you a letter for the King, saying that I might be more useful to him in England than here. If you could not get it delivered in England I hope you did in France, whither I hear that the King is retreated. I have heard nothing since either from England or Ireland, to my great trouble and wonderment that you should stop ships which I knew were ready to sail. I have written to the King again under cover to the French General, and enclose you a duplicate if you can find a secure hand to deliver it, for I fear that the French General's packet may miscarry now that France and Holland are actually at war. I hope that this piece of service will not be prejudicial to you, for I speak only of my loyalty and duty to my Prince, whom I shall live and die in just defence of. I am no Roman Catholic, but I think the Church of England teaches me the doctrine of non-resistance. I have kept the country here a long time on duty, the French General having fitted out eighteen well-manned vessels, which kept me on my guard; but what his design was is now manifest, for he has taken the two Dutch Islands of St. Eustatia and Saba without much resistance. Both the Islands are very strong by nature. The French General and I have exchanged civil messages, but I think it better not to trust him and am still for fortifying these Islands. It is hard that we have no men-of-war, but God send better news than I have yet heard. The Country Acts are now ready, and an order that you shall be their solicitor, but they are too bulky to send by this ship. I long for news. *Signed.* N. Johnson. 1½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 6.]

April 25. Whitehall. **89.** Order of the King in Council. Referring petition of the Hudson's Bay Company to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Rich. Coling. *Annexed,*

Petition of the Hudson's Bay Company to the King. Recounting the history of the Company, the injuries inflicted by the French, particularly in 1686 when the French destroyed the Company's forts, the artifices of the French Company to evade making satisfaction, and the insolence of the French on the spot, who threaten to take New York and New England shortly; and begging the King to obtain for them satisfaction. 1½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Hudson's Bay 1. *pp.* 233-235.]

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April 26. **90.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Lords agreed to recommend the following points to the King, viz. to send ships to disturb the French fisheries and settlements in Newfoundland; to settle a new Governor in New England, New York and the Jerseys, to enable the Colonies not only to defend themselves but to take the offensive; to send a Governor and arms to Bermuda; to send a squadron for the protection of the Leeward Islands and Jamaica; and to direct the proprietary Governments of America to be put in a state of defence. Alderman Thompson's petition for the office of registering servants to the Plantations read and referred to the merchants of those parts. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 208-211.]

April 26. **91.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Colonel Richard Lee added to the Council. Order for arrest of the ringleaders who spread the false reports as to an intended massacre of Protestants, and for their conveyance on board H.M.S. Deptford until they can with safety be committed to gaol to be tried at the next General Court. Order for Captain George Mason, who is suspected of encouraging riotous behaviour, to be removed from the Commission of the Peace. Order for ammunition to be ordered from England. Order for proclamation of King William and Queen Mary. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 316-323.]

April 27. James' City, Virginia. **92.** Nicholas Spencer to William Blathwayt. The Revolution in England had such an effect here that for some time peace and quiet were doubtful, unruly and disorderly spirits laying hold of the motion of affairs, and that under pretext of religion. On these false glosses they betook themselves to arms, particularly at the heads of the Potomac and Rappahannock, from the groundless imagination that the Papists in Maryland, few compared to the Protestants there and in Virginia, had conspired with the Seneca Indians to cut off all Protestants. This was taken from the declaration of an Indian, and though groundless took so good belief, being improved by some evil members who desire to fish in disturbed waters, that the inhabitants of the North drew themselves together for defence, and were ready to fly in the face of the Government. Matters were very pressingly leading to a rebellion, but, thank God, speedy care and timely remedies quieted them down again. Suspecting the reality of the Indian's information I ordered him to be secured, not doubting but by re-examination to discover the certainty of the designed forgery; but the notorious persons who set the Indian to work prevented a detection of their villainy by privately destroying him. The party sent to apprehend him weakly entrusted him to West and Harris, who offered to bring him in; and he has since been discovered murdered in the woods by West, who had best reason to know where to find him. He and others are to answer for their part in the matter. Lord Effingham will have arrived in London to give you full information as to this Colony, so I say no more, except that if French men-of-war should attack us, we are very short of ammunition. Pray procure us a supply. Since the above was written the orders for proclaiming King William and Queen Mary have arrived. *Signed.* Nicho. Spencer. 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* Rec d.28 June 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 636. *No.* 7.]

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April 29. James' City, Virginia. **93.** Nicholas Spencer to Lords of Board and Plantations. No sooner had the news of the changes in England arrived than it was in the mouths of all the mobile that there was no king in England and so no Government here. Then a rumour was spread of a plot of Papists against Protestants, which but for the timely measures of the Council would have brought about disturbances fatal to both. New rumours succeeded to that, and it was feared that the difficulties of maintaining order would have remained insuperable until we received the news of the happy accession of the Prince and Princess of Orange, which has been widely and solemnly proclaimed to remove the former cause of tumult, viz. that there being no King in England, there was no Government here. *Signed.* Nicho. Spencer. 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 28 June 89.

Duplicate of foregoing. *Endorsed.* Recd. 25 Aug. [*America and West Indies.* 636. *Nos.* 8, 9, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIII., pp.* 3, 4.]

Apr. 29. **94.** Memorandum of Lords of Trade and Plantations. To represent to the King the danger of the Leeward Islands and the necessity of sending ships and men thither at once. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII. p.* 399.]

Apr. 30. **95.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Order for Edward Davies and his accomplices to be released on giving security for good behaviour, and to be allowed to go to England; also that £30 be allowed them from their goods for the voyage. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 323-329.]

Apr. 29. **96.** Extract of a letter from Bristol, New England, to Mr. Mather and others. On the 18th inst. the people of Boston rose and seized Captain George of H.M.S. Rose. Thereupon Captain Hill brought six or seven of the ancient magistrates to the Council-house, while the people imprisoned Sir Edmund Andros's officers. About eleven o'clock they read a declaration, and summoned Sir Edmund to surrender himself and the fort. By three o'clock there were twenty companies in arms, and about fifteen hundred men at Charlestown, half-a-mile from Boston. Information then came that a boat was sent from the frigate to the Governor with arms, but the boat was seized. Mr. John Nelson then demanded the fort, and summoned the Governor before the Council, who that night was committed to a private house and next day to the fort. Four more were committed to the Castle under Mr. Fairweather. Mr. Dudley, who was in the country, was seized by twelve young men and brought to Boston. On Friday Sir Edmund tried to escape, passed two of the guards, and then was stopped. 1½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 2.]

Apr. 30. **97.** Pass for John Perry to go from Boston to Hartford. *Signed,* Is. Addington. *Copy certified by* S. van Cortlandt. 16 May, 1689. *Scrap.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 2.]

Apr. 30. **98.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Order for Captain Simon Rowe to be summoned to answer an action against him by Edward Davies and his accomplices, and for the depositions to be taken. Ordered also that unless the Lieutenant Governor arrive by 31 May they shall be permitted to go to England. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 341-347.]

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May 1. Newport. **99.** Declaration of the Assembly of Rhode Island. That they assume the Government on the base of the former charter, not doubting but that it will be confirmed, the Colony being a small one and distinct from the other Colonies. They pray that any complaints by ill affected persons to the supreme Government in England may not be listened to. *Signed.* Walter Clarke, John Greene, Walter Newberry. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 109, 110.]

May 1. **100.** William Blathwayt to Mr. Bowles. The Lords of Trade wish to know what is come of the two hired despatch boats. (*See No.* 81.) [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 43.]

May 2. **101.** Order of the King in Council. That, in consideration of a report of the Lords of Trade and Plantations of 26 April, the Lords consult with the Commissioners of the Admiralty as to sending a squadron of ships to the West Indies. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., pp.* 172, 173.]

May 2. Hampton Court. **102.** Order of the King in Council. Report of Lords of Trade and Plantations dated 26 April 1689. We have taken into consideration the present state of the Plantations with reference to the war with France. It would be of great prejudice to the French to disturb their fishery on the Banks of Newfoundland and the passage of the fishing ships to and from the West Indes. It would be well to send a squadron or at least a strong convoy to disturb the French forts and settlements on the Island also, and to fortify St. John's Harbour as a refuge for British ships and inhabitants during the war. We recommend also the settlement of such a Government in New England, New York and the Jerseys as, upon the recall of Sir Edmund Andros, will enable the people not only to oppose the French with their united forces but to carry on other operations; otherwise the French may easily possess themselves of that dominion. We propose also the speedy despatch of a Governor to Bermuda, and of arms and stores with him. The Caribbee Islands also must be remembered, especially the Leeward Islands. Montserrat is chiefly inhabited by Irish papists, and half of St. Christophers is possessed by the French, who are more numerous and in better condition of defence than the English. Men, arms and ammunition should be sent to succour them and to save our sugar trade. The northern part of Hispaniola, the Islands of Ash, Petit Guavos, and Tortugas are inhabited by the French and harbour many privateers. A squadron should be sent to the West Indies forthwith. This we conceive to be absolutely necessary, for the party superior at sea in those parts will probably prevail on land. Lastly we recommend such orders to the Proprietary provinces of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Carolina as will secure your interest and their defence.

Ordered, that the Lords of Trade consult with the Admiralty as to the sending of ships to the West Indies; and that they further consider as to arms and ammunition for St. Christophers, submit names of fit persons to be Governors of Colonies, and measures for the security of the Colonies both royal and proprietary in America. *Signed.* Cha. Montague. 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* [*America and West Indies.* 601. *No.* 1, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 45-47.]

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May 3. **103.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. The Lieutenant Governor summoned the Assembly for their concurrence in proclaiming King William and Queen Mary, which was carried *nem. con.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., p.* 180.]

May 3. **104.** Declaration of the freeholders of Suffolk, Long Island. Having read the declaration published at Boston on 18 April, we, having like them at Boston groaned under arbitary power, think it our bounden duty to use all lawful endeavours to secure the forts at Albany, New York, and elsewhere, pending further orders from the English Parliament; to secure those persons who have extorted from us under the said arbitary power, believing that therein we do nothing less than what is our duty to God. *Added below.* May 10th. Captains Howell, Wheeler and Platt gone down to demand that the fort shall be put into the hands of persons whom the country can trust. 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 29 Aug., 1689. *Printed in New York Documents III.*, 577. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 3.]

May 3. Navy Office. **105.** Commissioners of the Navy to William Blathwayt. The two ketches received their despatches on 23 April and sailed 24th. We hope that by this time they are clear of the Channel. *Signed,* R. Haddock, John Berry, J. Lanthorne. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 43.]

May 4. P. Bowles to William Blathwayt. Forwarding the preceding letter. [*Ibid. p.* 43.]

May 4. **106.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Commissioners of the Admiralty presented a list of ships hired to serve as men of war in the West Indies. The Lords agreed to advise that a regiment, arms and a fleet be despatched to the Leeward Islands and that the two companies at St. Christophers be disbanded. They agreed also on several names to be submitted to the King as Governors for Jamaica, Barbados, the Leeward Islands and Virginia. The petition of Philip Ludwell with the grievances was read and referred. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 212-214.]

May 4. **107.** List of merchant-ships taken up by the Navy Board to serve as men of war in the West Indies. Twelve ships in all. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol C., p.* 48, *and Vol. XLVII., p.* 400.]

May 4. **108.** Lords of the Admiralty to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Eight of the hired ships could accommodate at least seven hundred landsmen. *Signed,* Carbery, Tho. Lee, M. Chicheley. [*Vol. C. p.* 48 *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVII., p.* 401.]

May 4. **109.** Persons recommended by the Lords of Trade to be Governors of Plantations: for Jamaica, Lord Colchester, Colonel Molesworth; For Barbados, Sir H. Belasyse, Sir P. Colleton, Mr. Ralph Gray; for Leeward Islands, Sir H. Belasyse, Lieut. Colonel Gypson; for Virginia, Lord Howard of Effingham. *Rough draft, in William Blathwayt's handwriting.* 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 601. *No.* 2.]

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May 4. **110.** William Blathwayt to Lord Howard of Effingham. Forwarding the petition of Philip Ludwell (*see No.* 62) for his reply. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIII., p.* 259.]

May 6. **111.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to recommend that Sir James Leslie's regiment of foot be sent to the West Indies. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., p.* 215.]

May 6. **112.** The King to the President and Council of Jamaica. Restoring Colonel Peter Beckford to the command of the fortifications of Port Royal. *Countersigned.* Shrewsbury. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., pp.* 173, 171.]

May 6. Whitehall. **113.** Order of the King in Council. Approving the recommendation of the Lords of Trade and Plantations to despatch a regiment of foot of seven hundred and eighty men to St. Christophers, together with a large quantity of stores, and that H.M.S. Dunkirk and seven hired ships be prepared for transport of the same; also that the two companies now at St. Christophers be disbanded and drafted into the regiment aforesaid. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVII., pp.* 401-404.]

May 10. Bermuda. **114.** Governor Sir Robert Robinson to the Lords of the Admiralty. We have heard no news since last November, nothing but the Prince of Orange's letter of last January, so that all things stand as formerly pending arrival of further orders. We have sent but one vessel homeward since I came, until the vessel which bears this, and which will also take home Chief Justice Hordesnell. I did not think when I asked for a lawyer that I should have a Chancellor and a Lord Chief Justice sent to me, for such things he has arrogated in these pitiful Islands. What his religion is, the people at home, in Ireland and in Tangier know best, for he never used our church. We have no news of the war in Europe, so I think it would be safer to send us thirty barrels of powder and a hundred more arms, with a sixth-rate frigate and fifty soldiers. My stay here can be only a disadvantage to me, being bound to this pitiful little place away from my family, which cannot live here with me. It is so sterile that only an indigent man is fit for it. Since I came here I have not had a house, but have been forced to seek lodgings from place to place and, for air, to build a small cabin at my own expense. I lose £100 a year by the whale-fishing and land, and the people keep the small treasure from the Treasurer, so that I am certain of nothing for our security. My salary in England is not paid. I beg you to procure it for me and to see that a small estate which I have at home is not ruined during my absence. You would hardly believe that Hordesnell raised a faction here and confused the Government, but now in a short time I hope to get all in order. I wish a good Protestant had the Government, for some have been almost persuaded to turn their coats. *Signed.* Robt. Robinson. As to the papers Hordesnell left behind, I have been petitioned by many for a Court of a Chancery to relieve distressed people. I shall do so, being empowered to it by my instructions; and in future we want no more lawyers or Chief Justices. I beg again for leave to return home in order to regain my health and look at my affairs. We have had no law suits for many months, nor do we want them.

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They cost the people more in one year than for the previous forty years, and now they settle things among themselves, which they find is easier. I must try to get at the public slaves and the moiety that is left unpaid, which last I could not get at while Hordesnell was here. *Signed.* Robt. Robinson. *The whole,* 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. January '89. [*America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 8, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XVIII., pp.* 225-229.]

May 10. **115.** Governor Sir Robert Robinson to [Lord Preston ?]. A repetition of the preceding letter as far as the first signature. 2 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 9.]

May 13. **116.** Memorial of the Hudson's Bay Company to the King. 1. For Commissions under the royal sign manual and signet as in King James's last year, and for Letters of Marque against the French. 2. Such Commissions to empower the Governor to enter into league with the Indians, and to make offensive and defensive alliance with them. 3. For particular commission to two of the Company's Captains just about to sail, to attack French ships and depute others to do so. 4. For liberty to beat drums to recruit seamen for this voyage. *Signed.* Edward Dering, Dep. Governor. 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Hudson's Bay, 1. *pp.* 241-242.]

117. A list of individual Commissions and Letters of Marque asked for in the foregoing memorial. [*Ibid. p.* 245.]

118. A further list of Commissions required. [*Ibid. pp.* 249-251.]

119. Copy of a Commission from King James II. to Captain George Geyer, in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company. *Countersigned,* Sunderland. 30 May, 1688.

Copy of another Commission to Captain Andrew Hamilton. Same date.

Copy of another Commission to Captain John Marsh. Same date.

Draft of a Letter of Marque granted by King William and Queen Mary to Captain Leonard Edgcombe of the Company's service. [*Board of Trade.* Hudson's Bay, 1. *pp.* 259-272.]

May 14. **120.** Reasons offered for sending Colonel Hender Molesworth Governor to Jamaica. 1. Such is the King's direction of 22 February last. 2. It is desired by all the merchants and planters concerned in Jamaica. 3. He is a man of interest and estate in the Island. 4. He is esteemed by the inhabitants, as is shown by the fact that seventeen men came forward to be his security when that hardship was put on him by the Duke of Albemarle. 5. He proved his fitness in his three years of successful government. 6. His knowledge of the people makes him better qualified than a stranger to select good officers. 7. A popular Governor is wanted after the arbitrary rule of the Duke of Albemarle. 8. The trade with Spain, which was ruined and destroyed in the Duke's time, can only be retrieved by Colonel Molesworth. 9. He knows the interests of the French and Spaniards in the West Indies, which will be of great advantage at the present time. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. from the E. of Shrewsbury 14 May, 1687. Read 16 May, 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 540. *No.* 5.]

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May 15. New York.

121. The Lieutenant Governor and others of New York to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We have heard various reports about momentous changes in Europe but know nothing for certain. Meanwhile the enclosed summons and declaration will show you upon what pretence some of the inhabitants of Boston and places adjacent have overthrown the Government, set up for themselves, imprisoned Sir Edmund Andros with several of his Council and officers in close custody, disbanded the militia and, as is reported, encourage the rabble to further insolencies. Rhode Island and Connecticut have followed their steps and, as is reported, have also chosen themselves new Governors; and only this part of the dominion remains in peace awaiting further orders, and would so continue were not the seed of sedition already blown into the province. In Suffolk County, at the east end of Long Island, the magistrates and military officers were first put out and replaced by others of the people's choice. Queen's County and West Chester followed in their steps; and not content with that, under pretext of zeal for the safety of this city and fort against French aggression, great part of their militia have taken up arms. They are now at Jamaica, within fourteen miles of us, in order if they can to master the fort and plunder (as is feared) the city, or at least such citizens as they can expose to the rabble. Several of them with the assistance of some disaffected and restless spirits have tried to stir up the city to sedition and rebellion. So far we have foiled them, but cannot tell how long we may be able to so do. But now a new alarm has come from Albany of attack by Indians, stirred up as we suppose by libellous statements from Boston that Sir Edmund Andros had joined with the French to cut the Indians off. It is certain that the Governor of Canada will do all he can to encourage these suspicions, and to gain our Indians, which would be the ruin of all the English settlements in the Continent. We shall not therefore be wanting to remove these suspicions and to hold the Five Nations to ourselves. There is also an alarm of war with France, which has led us to resolve to refortify the city, the former fortifications having been allowed to fall to ruin if they have not been actually demolished; but we were at a loss how to raise the money. At this very juncture several merchants began to dispute payment of customs-duties as illegally established, so seeing that it was not possible to stop them or to put the revenue on the same foot we convened all the officers, civil and military, and with their consent ordered the proceeds of customs and excise to be devoted to repair of the fortifications. The Collector, Mathew Plowman, has been repeatedly called on since the 25th March to produce his accounts, and since he has delayed to obey our orders we thought it safer to take from him and to secure in the fort what moneys he had, which are sealed up by himself in a chest. The auditors are now busy with the accounts. In all these troubles we have been deprived of the assistance of all other members of Council so that all the burden has fallen upon us. We have written to Sir Edmund Andros since his confinement, and also to Simon Bradstreet and Wait Winthrop at Boston, but have received no answer. The course of justice is suspended, for the judges are imprisoned at Boston. It has been very fatal to this city and province to be annexed to Boston; indeed, if continued it would

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have been our ruin, but for the present we omit further enlargement on this subject. *Signed.* Fr. Nicholson, Fredaryck Flypse, S. V. Cortlandt, N. Bayard. 4 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 6 July, 1689. Read 16 July and 29th. *Printed in New York Documents III.*, 574. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 4, *and Col. Entry Bks., Vol. LXII., pp.* 81-84, *and Vol. LXIX., pp.* 187-191.]

May 16. New York. **122.** Declaration of the Lieutenant-Governor and Council of New York, calling upon the inhabitants to give information against all such as by seditious words and libels attempt to disturb the Government and the public peace. *Signed by* Francis Nicholson, and by twenty-three others. *Certified copy.* 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 28 August, 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 5.]

May 16. **123.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Order for the Admiralty to announce when the ships for the Colonies will be ready. Agreed to propose that a store of arms be sent to Bermuda, and that Colonel Phillips go as Governor. Agreed to recommend the sending of a Governor to Newfoundland, and that guns be sent for a fort to be built at the mouth of St. John's Harbour. Agreed to advise that the condition of the Proprietary Governments is a subject for consideration of Parliament. List of persons to be recommended. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 216, 219.]

May 16. **124.** Lords of Trade and Plantations to King. We recommend that besides a Governor, three hundred muskets with ammunition and stores, and six great guns should be sent to Bermuda. We recommend also that a Governor should be sent to Newfoundland while the war lasts, and that he carry with him the materials for building a small fort at the entrance to St. John's Harbour, their cost not to exceed £3,000. As to Maryland, Carolina and Pennsylvania, we think it worthy the consideration of Parliament whether these proprieties should not be brought into closer dependence on the Crown. [*Col. Entry Bks., Vol. C., pp.* 50, 51, *and* (*as to Bermuda*) *Vol. XVIII., p.* 216, *and* (*as to Maryland*) *Vol. LII., pp.* 117-119.]

May 16. **125.** Lords of Trade and Plantations to Lords of the Admiralty. Asking how soon the hired ships bound for the West Indies will be ready to sail. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 52, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVII., p.* 404.]

May 16. **126.** Petition of Robert Ayleway to the King. For an order to the Governor of Virginia to admit him to the office of Auditor General in that Colony, for which he holds King James's patent. *Inscribed.* Order of Lords of Trade and Plantations, referring the petition to Lord Howard of Effingham for report. *The whole,* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 4 May. Read 21 June '89. [*America and West Indies.* 636. *No.* 10.]

May 16. **127.** Governors proposed to the King for the Colonies. Identical with the paper of 4 May (*see No.* 109) except that the name of Ralph Gray is omitted for Barbados and that for the Leeward Islands is given the name of Sir James Lesley, with the

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following Lieutenant Governors:—Colonel Hill for St. Christophers; Colonel Blakiston for Montserrat; Captain Fowkes or Lieut.-Col. Hamilton for Antigua. Also Mr. Savage is named as Lieutenant Governor for Virginia. *Rough draft.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Represented 18 May. [*America and West Indies.* 601. *No.* 3.]

May 16. **128.** A less complete draft of the preceding. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 601. *No.* 4.]

May 16. **129.** Copy of a letter from a merchant in Boston to a merchant in London. These Colonies are an epitome of the world, the universe being in confusion. The greater part of Massachusetts, Plymouth and Connecticut are a people that call themselves the true Israel. Nothing will serve their turn but their old charters. Many good men and some of the rising generation are for a general Governor under the laws of England, and of this opinion are the people of Piscataqua, Maine to the East and Rhode Island to the West. In the opinion of ingenuous men the present Government will make this place; the former Government will mar it; for if the charter be revived all the Church of England men must move to New York, or to Piscataqua and Kennebec. New York produces the best flour and good pork; and the two others are the best land in New England and have good harbours, so that they may easily outdo this people. The revolutionary party pray earnestly for the fall of false worship and idolatry among us, and this directly after they have been preaching love and unity, but I cannot make the two hold together. They are exceeding wedded to their own way; a very home-bred people, but exceeding wise and conceited in their own eyes. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 3.]

May 17. **130.** Mr. Bowles to William Blathwayt. Forwarding an account of the ships bound for the West Indies, with their guns, crews, and dates when ready to sail. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVII., pp.* 404-405; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 53, 54.]

May 18. Whitehall. **131.** Order of the King in Council. For the despatch of 300 muskets and six cannon to Bermuda. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 51, *and Vol. XVIII., p.* 217.]

May 18. Whitehall. **132.** Order of the King in Council. That a Governor be forthwith sent to Newfoundland, with materials to build a fort at St. John's, guns and stores. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 51, 52.]

May 18. **133.** "The case of Massachusetts Colony considered in a letter to a friend at Boston." In violent changes the people can as well authorise civil as military Government, and meanwhile are not tied to any laws but what agree with present necessity. The Charter of Massachusetts is accounted our Magna Charta; without it we are wholly without law, the laws of England being made for England only, and her common law so uncertain that even the judges vary in construing it. Reassuming the chartered government is the only good thing for us. It is objected that we have no power to do so by law. But have we not declared that the charter was against all law and reason taken from us, and shall we now question its use after the force, which was our only hindrance, is removed? Don't you

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perceive the unreasonableness of urging the prisoners' [the Governor and the late officials] liberty against reassuming our charter? We have promised that they shall be kept for the Prince of Orange's justice; and remember that till Sir Edmund's time the laws of England were unknown and no *habeas corpus* granted. Also it is well known that treason and felony are not bailable. *The rest of the pamphlet is supported by like arguments. Printed sheet.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 4.]

[May.] **134.** Letter from a gentleman in Boston to a friend in the Country. Arguing for generosity to fallen enemies and for reinstatement of the Magistrates and Deputies chosen in 1686 rather than for a new election. *Printed sheet.* 1 *p. Signed.* N.N. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 5.]

[May.] **135.** The Countryman's answer to N.N.'s letter (*see preceding abstract*). Combating his arguments and urging a new election without delay. "Instead of insulting over, we heartily pity and pray for our enemies, that they might be brought to a sense of the great dishonour they have brought to the name of God, and of the injuries and oppressions they have loaded us withal." *Signed.* S. I. *Printed sheet, in two columns.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 6.]

May 18. Nevis. **136.** The Council of Nevis to William Blathwayt. Your letter of 3 November as to that obnoxious pirate Kidd has duly reached us, and your orders shall be executed. We sent copies of your letter to the Deputy Governors of all the Islands, and have since heard the following news of him. He came lately from Madagascar in a large Genoese ship, and on his way here his men mutinied, and thirty out of eighty of them lost their lives. His ship is very leaky and short of provisions, and several of his men have deserted, so that he had not above twenty or thirty hands. About twenty days since he touched at Anguilla, but being refused succour went on to St. Thomas' and anchored off the harbour for three days, but being absolutely refused provisions, he sailed (as is believed), to Porto Rico or Crab Island. We have sent H.M.S. Queenborough off in pursuit of him, with directions to secure him with his vessel, men, and effects, and bring them all up here, so that no embezzlement can be made. We shall send an account of him to the Governor of Jamaica by first opportunity, so that if he goes further to Leeward he may be taken there. We are watching to apprehend the men who deserted from him. *Signed.* Wm. Burt, Mich. Smith, Dan. Smith, Jno. Smargin, Rich. Abbott. *Copy.* 2 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 7.]

May 18. Bermuda. **137.** Governor Sir Robert Robinson to [Lord Preston?] A ship is just sailing for England with 30,000 lbs. of tobacco, and in her our supposed Great Officer that ventured to speak anything at Court even before the people. Captain John Hubbard had a difference with him while acting for the late Company and was condemned unheard. He has converted half-a-dozen already. He is one of those people that no one who could go elsewhere would stay among. I have asked

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for my recall, not having so much as a house of my own. They will not build, and keep the money from me in the hands of Samuel Trott, whom I turned out many months ago. *Signed.* Robt. Robinson. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 10.]

May 20. Boston. **138.** The President of the Revolutionary Council to the King. Your late glorious enterprise against tyranny and slavery has filled the hearts not only of the three Kingdoms but of the plantations dependent thereon. The glad tidings have reached us to our great rejoicing, and we feel hearty thankfulness, first to God and next to yourself, for casting off the yoke from our brethren of England and from ourselves, who are in as evil case as they, through the deprivation of our charter without hearing or any trial or possibility of having any notice of writ served to us, which had become a grievous and intolerable burden. The people here, excited to imitate your example and being strongly and unanimously spirited to intend their own safeguard, resolved to seize and secure some of the principal persons concerned and most active in the ill management of the evil and arbitrary Government set up over us; and accordingly on the 18th April we seized Sir Edmund Andros and other of his evil instruments and now keep them in custody pending receipt of your royal orders. We also published a declaration setting forth the grounds of our action; and by the good providence of God and the mediation and prudence of some gentlemen, all was effected without the least bloodshed or plunder. The said declaration is herewith enclosed, and proofs of the several articles and charges therein, together with other information, will follow in due time. We beg a share in the universal restoration of charters and English liberties, that we may under the shadow of your crown enjoy our ancient rights and privileges. *Signed.* S. Bradstreet. *Endorsed.* Recd. 9 August. Read 10 August, 1689. [*Board of Trade.* New England. 5. *No.* 7; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 111-114.]

May 20. **139.** Mr. Bowles to William Blathwayt. Forwarding particulars as to the date when the ship Dunkirk, hired for the West Indies, will be ready. *Signed.* Phineas Bowles. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 54, *and Vol. XLVII., p.* 406.]

May 21. **140.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. The Lieutenant Governor proposed that he, the Council and Assembly should send an address to their Majesties, informing them of their proclamation. Copy of the address. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 181-185.]

May 21. **141.** Petition and address to King William and Queen Mary from the Council and Assembly of Barbados. Expressions of loyalty, congratulation, and detestation of Popery. *Signed by* Edwyn Stede and eighteen members of Council, and twenty-one members of Assembly. *Large sheet. Endorsed.* Recd. 13 Aug. [*America and West Indies.* 456. *No.* 4; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 176-179.]

May 23. **142.** Lord Howard of Effingham to Lords of Trade and Plantations. As to the petition of Philip Ludwell (*see No.* 62), I would observe that petitioner was removed from the Council in

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1679 for his conduct in Bacon's rebellion, restored in 1683, at my desire, and again removed at my instance for misbehaviour in 1687. As to the repealing of laws by proclamation, the law repealed was itself a repealing law, whereby a former act was restored to validity. The action was equivalent to the royal disallowance of the repealing act aforesaid. As to fees for affixing the Great Seal, the fees are fixed by myself in Council, according to my commission, and do not exceed eight shillings. They are reasonable, and far lower than in the neighbouring Colonies. I have often remitted them to poor people. As to the fee for survey of lands, it is a fee for registration which the Attorneys desired much, and it does not exceed eighteenpence. The fee of £5 taken by the Escheator General has always been the same, and since land escheated to the King is generally granted to the first petitioner at a nominal quit rent, it is no hardship. Fines and forfeitures were bought by King Charles II. of Lord Culpeper, and I have recovered and applied them according to my own orders. *Signed.* Effingham. 6 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 27 May 1689; read 31st. [*America and West Indies.* 636. *No.* 11; *Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIII., pp.* 260-265.]

May 24. Antigua. **143.** Governor Sir Nathaniel Johnson to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Since my last I have received the Prince of Orange's letter of 12 January, yours of 19 February reporting the accession of King William and Queen Mary, and the King's of 21 February, all of which I communicated to the Council, and thereupon proclaimed the King and Queen as ordered. I have nothing to add to my last letter, but beg for leave to retire from my government, for I cannot qualify myself for continuance therein. I have no liking for the Romish faith, as you know, and hope to live and die a Protestant; and it is from the doctrines of the Church of England that I learned the scruples which oblige me to ask for my dismission. I shall not presume to argue for my sentiments, nor do I think it needful for obtaining the favour that I request. However mistaken I may be in my views, it is no voluntary mistake, as you may guess, for it cannot profit me; and I hope it will not be censured by you as a crime, for it will be sufficiently my loss otherwise without the addition of so considerable an affliction. Before my coming here my circumstances were very strait and pinching, and are now considerably worse through misfortunes and losses. I hope that this will incline you in justice to obtain for me the salary due to me when I am dismissed from my government. I hope that my letters will have satisfied you that I have been a faithful and active servant here. I shall continue my endeavours in the care of these Islands until some other can be appointed to free me. I should willingly have surrendered my charge on receipt of your letter had any person here being qualified to accept it; but, as there is none, I shall not leave these Islands in such a time of danger without a Governor and in a disunited and divided state; and thereby I hope that I shall show always a hearty affection to my native country. *Signed.* N. Johnson. 3 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 16 Sept., 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 8, *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 106-110.]

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May 25. **144.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Order for the Admiralty to be asked when the fleet will be ready. Agreed to move the King that the present state of Maryland be represented to Parliament. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., p.* 220.]

May 25. **145.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Lord President is requested to advise the King to move some members of the Privy Council, who are also members of the House of Commons, to bring the relations of Maryland towards England before the House. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., pp.* 119, 120.]

May 25. **146.** William Blathwayt to Lords of the Admiralty. The regiment designed for the West Indies is ready for embarkation, and the Lords of Trade wish to be informed when the squadron will sail, and what number of landsmen the ships will hold. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 55, *and Vol. XLVII., pp.* 406, 407.]

May 28. **147.** Mr. Bowles to William Blathwayt. It is impossible to state when the West India squadron will be ready to sail, as the King has ordered the hired ships to be discharged, except such as were necessary to supply the place of fourth-rates that require cleaning, and for fourth-rates to be employed for the service; some of which are now in the fleet under Lord Torrington. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 55, 56, *and Vol. XLVII. p.* 407.]

May 28. **148.** Lord Howard of Effingham to Lords of Trade and Plantations. In pursuance of your orders I report that the sole power of government in Virginia now resides in the Council, according to my instructions, with the senior member for president. I left copies of my instructions with the Council (*see No.* 39) and directions to the collectors for securing the customs. I found the military affairs in confusion but have methodised and settled them, as I hope, to the safety and satisfaction of the Country. The Councillors are commanders in the several counties, and every freeholder and house-keeper is enlisted into troops and companies. The numbers are about 3,000 foot and 1,300 horse, for the most part completely equipped. The country enjoys full peace and plenty owing to the treaty with the Indians. I must ask again for instructions as to Edward Davies and other pirates, now prisoners in Virginia. *Signed.* Effingham, 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 31 May. Read 25 Sept., 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 636. *No.* 12, *and Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 1, 2.]

May 29. **149.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to move the King to appoint a regiment for the West Indies. Mr. Bowles's letter of 28 May read (*see No.* 147). Alderman Thompson's petition read, and the merchants called in. The Lords agreed on their report (*No.* 150). Petition of the Hudson's Bay Company read (*see No.* 116). The Lord President was asked to ascertain the King's pleasure as to granting Letters of Marque. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 221, 222.]

May 29. **150.** Lords of Trade and Plantations to the King. The Admiralty informed us on the 2nd inst. that the Dunkirk, third-rate, five hired ships to be fitted as fourth-rates, and two more as fifth-

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rates, will be ready in three weeks, being part of the squadron intended for the West Indies. But on the 28 inst. the Admiralty informed us that the hired ships had been ordered to be discharged, with few exceptions, and that the service is to be performed by the fourth-rates of the Royal Navy. We report this, because if the squadron be not despatched to arrive in the West Indies before August, there will be danger of its meeting with hurricanes, and because we apprehend that the King of France will have sent a considerable fleet to those parts before that time. 2½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 9.]

May 29. **151.** Lords of Trade and Plantations to the King. On the petition of Edward Thompson (*see No.* 154 I.) we find that the vacancy of the office for which he asks is a matter determinable by law at the instance of your Attorney General, if you think fit. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 65.]

May 29. Common Gaol Boston. **152.** Edward Randolph to Lords of Trade and Plantations. On the 18th of April last the people rose, some made themselves masters of the fort, castle, and frigate, and imprisoned the Governor and others. I was sent to the Common gaol. Since that time much time has been spent in consulting with the mobile what model of Government to erect, but they have decided to act according to their former charter. Last year some inhabitants of Boston waited on you at Whitehall, and under pretence of grievances and hardships put upon them by the Governor tried to obtain alteration of the Government as then established, and confirmation of the former charter from King James. They insinuated themselves so far into the good opinion of Father Petre and Sir Thomas Powys that, by the assistance of their solicitor, Mr. Brent, they obtained a report from Sir Thomas to the Lords in their favour, that the charter was illegally vacated, with assurance of a charter with larger powers. They have therefore anticipated by force the favour that they would not wait to receive from England. About the year 1678 it was made apparent to the Committee by Sir William Jones and Sir Francis Winnington that the articles against the charter were, if proved, sufficient ground for the King to proceed against it by law. The charges were actually confessed by the Agents for Massachusetts, and Sir Robert Sawyer was instructed to bring a writ of *quo warranto* against it. They refused to plead, although all favour and time was allowed them for their defence, the charter was vacated and a new Government was established, though there was difficulty in persuading many gentlemen to sit on the Council.

About the year 1685 the French encroached on English territory and under pretence of sole right to the fishery off Nova Scotia seized eight New England ketches and carried them to Rochelle. Lord Preston, Ambassador in Paris, could obtain no redress, so then it was resolved that the three small colonies of Connecticut, New Plymouth and Rhode Island, together with New Hampshire and Maine, should be made into one government for better defence against invasion. The French also, with the view of engrossing the whole beaver trade to themselves, surprised a party of Indian chiefs of the Five Nations, British subjects, and

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accordingly Colonel Dongan received orders from England to help the Five Nations against the French; and indeed the Indians would have made an end of the French in Canada had not Colonel Dongan, at the intercession of a Jesuit priest, kept them in Albany for several weeks, thus giving the French Governor time to provision his garrisons. Colonel Dongan's account for his troops at Albany amounts to £6,400, as to which I shall have something to say to you in England. A treaty was made between the subjects of the two Crowns in 1688, which has been observed by us but not by the French. They very much court the Five Nations, and the Jesuits allure them strangely with their beads, crucifixes, and little painted images. A French officer from Canada has settled a fort and garrison on the lakes at the back of Carolina during this truce. About August last, when Sir Edmund Andros went to take up the government of New York, eleven French Indians killed some Indians and English at Northfield and Springfield on the Connecticut river. They fled to Canada afterwards, but though demanded by Sir Edmund Andros have not been delivered. Soon afterwards the Indians, owing to a misunderstanding with the English, fell upon the English towns in Maine, destroyed their crops and cattle, burnt the houses, killed some of the inhabitants, and carried off others. They had a Jesuit priest in their councils. On the Governor's return from Albany to Boston, finding that the Indians continued to spoil the English plantations, it was ordered that a considerable force should be raised, and the command was offered to Major-General Winthrop. He refused, however, as did also others, and the Governor was compelled to take up that difficult fatigue in person in the depth of winter. Though by unusual mildness of the season the men were unable to march after the Indians, as the lakes were not frozen, yet the Indians were restrained from damaging the English towns by forts judiciously posted. At the first post the Governor was out at the head of one hundred and twenty men, marching through dismal and almost impassable swamps, at which time thirty Indian canoes were taken or destroyed. Some time after, a party of one hundred and sixty marched over forty leagues right up into the country in deep snow and burned two Indian forts, recovering divers goods and ammunition taken from the English, destroying and taking thirty-eight canoes and reducing the Indians to bows and arrows. The Indians could have been reduced to beg for terms, had not Foster and Waterhouse, merchants in Boston and chiefs in the late rebellion, sent a ship in the Governor's absence with forty tons of ammunition and other goods to trade with these Indians and the French between Port Royal and Penobscot. The Governor left the forces to the eastward on the 16th of March and arrived in Boston about a week later. As soon as the soldiers heard of the disturbances they seized their officers and sent them home prisoners, so that forty leagues of seaboard is now abandoned to the ravages of the Indians, who have already destroyed many houses and killed many of the people. The French have over four thousand good men in Canada fit for any service. When they hear that the Bostoners have resumed their old Government I expect that they will join the Indians, and take the country lately granted

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to the French West India Company, when being possessed of our best ports and harbours they will infest the trade of all the British Colonies. It was just to prevent this that all these Colonies were put under one Governor.

Notwithstanding all the pretence of grievances and the cry of the Governor's oppression, it is not the person of Sir Edmund Andros but the Government that they design to have removed, that they may freely trade; and therefore they urge the necessity for a new charter. Their reasons are :—1. Because since the vacation of their charter they have been kept from breaches of the Navigation Acts, which they used to violate with great profit to themselves; and they are also restrained from fitting out privateers which used to rob the Spanish West Indies. They durst not harbour pirates during Sir Edmund's time. 2. Mr. Richard Wharton was a great undertaker for pirates and promoter of irregular trade. 3. The people have been restrained from trading with the French in Newfoundland, which enrages the merchants much. 4. Their liberty of coining money is taken away, which used to encourage pirates to bring their plate to be minted. Mr. Sewell, who, as well as Mr. Wharton, is now an agent in England, was master of the mint, and a great loser by its abolition. 5. The ministers of religion, who were chief in public matters and in election of magistrates, have been at the head of this revolt. Their present practice since their revolt shows what they intend to do when they receive a charter. They have already liberated seven pirates, who were imprisoned for robbing a large Spanish ship, from the common gaol, and given them permission to sell their stolen goods. Three privateers are now fitting out for the West Indies. Five ministers of Boston, Moody, Allan, Young, Mather, Willard, and Milburn, were in the Council Chamber when I was brought up on the 18th of April, writing orders; they were also authors of some of their printed papers. I am kept very inhumanly, and the Governor worse. All of his letters and mine are stopped and opened by Sir William Phips, who, saying the Governor is a rogue, will not let us have them. I beg that I may not be exposed to the malice of the people, but that they may be ordered to frame their charges against me for me to meet them. I have much of importance to tell you, but all my papers being kept from me, I must defer it. *Signed*, Edward Randolph. 7 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 3 July, 1689. *Printed in New York Documents III.* 578. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 8; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 130-141.]

[May 29.] **153.** Reasons alleged in the *Scire facias* for vacating the charter of Massachusetts. 1. For levying money without authority. 2. For coining money. 3. For requiring an oath of allegiance to the Government. *Memorandum*, as to the annexation of Connecticut, Rhode Island, etc., to New England. *Copy.* 2¼ *pp.* Evidently abridged from the preceding letter. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 9; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 141-143.]

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154. Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of Edward Thompson to the Attorney and Solicitor General for report. *Annexed,*

154. 1. Petition of Edward Thompson to the King. For letters patent to erect an office for enrolling servants for the Plantations, so as to prevent "spiriting," or prosecution of persons who have taken servants. His fee to be five shillings for every indenture, and sixpence for registration of each name. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *Nos.* 3, 3 1.; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 65, 66.]

May 30. Barbados.

155. Deputy-Governor Stede to the Earl of Shrewsbury. We waited ignorant of the turn of affairs in England until the letters of 21 February and other dates reached us, and told us of the proclaiming of King William and Queen Mary. May I present you with my humble congratulations on your appointment to the post of principal Secretary of State? This Island is in a quiet and favourable condition, and the generality of the inhabitants submit to the new rule with great cheerfulness. I proclaimed their Majesties on Ascension Day in the most solemn, splendid and glorious manner that this poor Island could afford. All took part in the ceremony except those whom I least expected to be absent, the clergy; who, all but one, on some mistake or scruple of conscience as to their oath of allegiance to King James, conceived that they could not be absolved from it. So one only attended the solemnity or publicly prayed for their Majesties in the Church for two or three Sundays. During these Sundays we had no service nor sermon. However, in a short time, with fitting admonitions and other proper and gentle means I prevailed on the clergy to lay aside their mistaken sentiments and follow the clergy and laity of England in securing the Protestant religion, our laws and liberties. As they were rather doubting than stubborn, they soon complied and desire to be pardoned for their omissions. I, the Council and Assembly have taken the oath, and all the officers civil and military will I doubt not take it, but the standing out of the clergy might have been a menace to peace if the people were not for the most part loyal and Protestant. I shall find means to secure waverers or Roman Catholics. I have already shut up the ringleaders in custody, who when they were at large left the Island neither peace nor safety. These are Mr. Willoughby Chamberlayne and Sir Thomas Montgomerie, the former a young man born in Barbados and of great estate, but both of them vicious and debauched. I was obliged to bind Chamberlayne over in £1000 to good behaviour, which sum he has forfeited again and again. Sir Thomas Montgomerie I suspended from office. Both turned Papists, and behaved so violently and insolently, corresponding with the Governors, Jesuits and priests of the neighbouring French Islands, from whom they obtained a Jesuit and would shortly have obtained priests and, if that idolatrous superstition had continued, would have turned Barbados into a popish if not into a French Island. Sir Thomas Montgomery went to Martinique, where doubtless great designs were laid for the conversion of this Island and the delivery of it into the hands of the French by the

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help of poor Irish servants and freemen, who are the only papists here; but in six months they gained not a man of note nor, I believe, more than two men or women, high or low, though Sir Thomas in a letter to Lord Dumbarton, copy of which with many other papers is enclosed, boasts much of many proselytes gained in spite of violent opposition from me. Unfortunately much of his correspondence with Lords Dumbarton, Tyrconnel, Sunderland, Dover, Bellasis, Arundel, and other papists, including Mr. Petre, were lost with a ship in which a Jesuit, Father Michael, was travelling home with a full freight of grievous complaints against me. No doubt this Jesuit was to represent me as an obstinate opponent to the spread of popery, fit to be removed to give place to a popish governor. In the infancy of papistry here they were so bold as to threaten us with fire and faggot, and told us that we must turn, run or burn. To effect this they wrote several letters to the leading men of that religion in England. These unluckily I have not been able to find, but by letters from Garrat Trant to Sir Thomas Montgomerie you will see that these missives arrived too late and were therefore burnt. Mr. James Mackleburne writes to the like effect; Thomas Tryon and his partner Joseph Perkins write likewise to Mr. Chamberlayne that his first packet to Father Petre has been delivered, but that the second arrived too late. If you think fit to send for these people you may learn more of the intrigues of Chamberlayne and Montgomerie. They now hope for an Act of Indemnity to save them from the consequences of their fault, and I shall not complain if they obtain it, but no two men deserve better to be branded with infamy. Sir Thomas has been under sentence of death for murder, but was reprieved and pardoned, and Chamberlayne, but for my binding him over, would have forfeited his life also. His estate will stand the forfeiture of his recognisance and a good fine for his misdeeds. If their Majesties should grant this fine to you I shall be happy to serve you therein. Again, though there are no escheats to the value mentioned by Sir T. Montgomerie in his letter to Lord Dumbarton, yet there may be some to the value of a thousand or fifteen hundred pounds, with other casual fines, etc., which would be worth your having. I doubt not that your interest will easily obtain these casual small revenues, besides which their Majesties have the proceeds of the four and a half per cent. duty on exports, which my care has raised from £500 to £8,000 or £10,000 a year. The casual revenues used to be the Governor's perquisite, but having had orders to account for it as part of the King's revenue, I do so. Yet there is a small branch of revenue over and above this, of which you might obtain a grant.

I send copies of addresses to the Prince of Orange in reply to his letter of 12 January, and to their Majesties on their accession. It would be a great accession of strength to us if we had some men-of-war to assist us by sea and forty whole culverins for our batteries, for we are now obliged to use less suitable guns. The French have always been and still are very troublesome and encroaching neighbours, and in the time of my predecessors, Sir Jonathan Atkins and Sir Richard Dutton, took great liberties to hunt fish and fowl at

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St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Dominica, which islands afforded provisions and timber for the fortifications and of Martinique. They then went further and began to make settlements under authority of the Governor of Martinique, but on my representing the matter to King James he ordered me to drive them out, which I did. I had an angry correspondence with the Governor of Martinique, but held my ground, until I received orders from King James to commit no acts of violence pending the settlement of the dispute. Since then the French continue to do what they please in those Islands, and I have no man-of-war to prevent them. I beg you to represent this to the King, for the matter is important. The French in these parts, though not as yet very strong, have collected sloops and other craft, and taken Saba and St. Eustatia from the Dutch, and with the help of ten of the Brest fleet made an attempt on Surinam, but were repulsed with much damage to themselves and trifling loss to the Dutch. Where the ten ships are gone I know not, but I hear of four French men-of-war at the Cape de Verde Islands, and that one of their consorts captured an English ship. Her captain informs me that they gave themselves out to be bound for St. Thomas, but I believe their design to be against the Dutch settlements on the coast of Africa. Two French ships lately stopped a New England vessel, but let him go as his papers were in King James's name, though they told him that, had they been in their present Majesties' names, they would have made prize of him. In the Leeward Islands I hear that the French mean to repudiate the Treaty of Neutrality, in which case they may do great damage to them; but we have no fear of them in Barbados for they have few or no men-of-war, only privateers of fifteen or twenty guns. They have no great number of men, so if you could spare me a few men-of-war and a thousand or fifteen hundred men I could, with the men that I could raise here, capture the French Islands. But the French are generally forward in their actions and make their greatest advantage by surprise. So I expect they will early send men and supplies to defend their possessions and annoy the English. Pray represent to the King the importance of this.

Three large ships lately arrived here which left England with the design of making some settlements among the Indians in Chyland [? Chile] in the South Sea, but could not weather Cape St. Augustine, and were driven back here to refresh. Since then a yacht belonging to their squadron has been run away with by some of her crew and some dissolute men of this Island, and it is feared she may have turned pirate. Captain Thomas Hewetson flies the union flag at his topmast head by King James's commission, and claims the same right now, being a protestant, under their Majesties' proclamation. The ships will remain here till July or August, and meanwhile the Admiral privately offers their services to assist British interests in these parts. By the time when he goes we hope to have received a better and more powerful aid from the King. I hope to approve myself a good and loyal servant to him. *Signed*, Edwyn Stede. *Six very closely written pages. Endorsed.* Recd. 13 Aug. [*America and West Indies*, 456, *No.* 5, *and Col. Entry Book, Vol. VIII., pp.* 103-119].

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May 30. **156.** Duplicate of the foregoing. 6 *pp.* [*America and West Indies*, 456, *No.* 6.]

[May 30.] **157.** A collection of papers relating to Sir Thomas Montgomerie and Willoughby Chamberlayne, enclosed with the foregoing despatch.

157. I. Garrat Trant to Sir Thomas Montgomerie. 27 Jan. 1689. Your last came too late. I have burnt your enclosed except the book and money. We hear the Princess of Orange arrived at Harwich yesterday. The King is still in Paris with a great many English, Scotch and Irish that had passes from the Prince. Doubtless the Prince will be crowned in a few days. He is the best friend the Romish have here, every villain in taverns and coffee houses rating at him as unfit to live. There are great preparations against Ireland. Lord Chief Baron Rice and Lord Mountjoy have been sent by Tyrconnel to learn whether to defend Ireland or surrender. Whatever the King commands he will undoubtedly obey. Our troops here seem unwilling to quit England for Ireland or Holland. It is thought that the French King will this spring have 100,000 men in three several armies. *Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed by Governor Stede.* This shows that Sir T. Montgomerie sent his false and malicious packets by many hands. *Here follows a tirade in the same vein of ten or fifteen lines. Endorsed further,* Recd. 12 Aug. 89.

157. II. The Lady Superior of the Ursulines at Martinique to Sir Thomas Montgomerie. 10 Feb. 1689. Thanks for your letter. I wish I could have answered it sooner to show my respect for so zealous a servant of the Catholic religion. God speed your pious endeavours and make the Catholic religion flourish in a kingdom which contains persons of such merit. We wish to receive many of the young for instruction in our classes. *Signed.* Soeur J. M. de St. Basile. *Copy. French.* 1½ *pp. Endorsed as the foregoing with comments by Governor Stede.*

157. III. Andrew Lynch to Sir Thomas Montgomerie. Martinique, 10 Feb. 1689. I have delivered your letter. Father La Forest holds himself in readiness to leave by next sloop. I will send the balance of money due to you by next sloop. *Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed by Governor Stede.* This is an Irishman's letter, a violent papist. *Here follow some violent comments.*

157. IV. Father La Forest to Willoughby Chamberlayne. Martinique. 11 Feb. I write for the Father Superior, who is suffering from a violent cold. He thanks you for your letters and gifts. I applaud your zeal and piety, and wish I were with you; I shall go by first sloop. I am ready to undergo all for your welfare. Can you procure a sloop to come for me if I do not arrive within a month? Could I act as I wished I had long ago been with you; but Mr. Lynch tells me that we must await the right time. Would it would come. *Signed.* Carolus de la Forest. *Latin. Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed with violent comments by Governor Stede.*

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157. v. Deposition of John Thompson. 23 Feb., 1689. To the effect that an Irish servant, seeing deponent's Bible lying in his room, damned him for a Protestant dog. ½ *p.* *Endorsed.* R. 12 Aug., 1689.

157. vi. Depositions of John Kelly and John Bowen in confirmation of the preceding, with the addition that the Irishman cut Thompson over the cheek with a sword. Taken 23 Feb., 1689. 1½ *pp.*

157. vii. Alexander Plunkett, Capuchin, to Sir Thomas Montgomerie. Virginia, 24 Feb., 1698. Though I have not your acquaintance, the fame of your zeal for the propagation of the Catholic religion has reached Virginia. I feel great inclination to join you and work with you. Pardon my boldness. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed with violent comments by Governor Stede.*

157. viii. Deposition of Thomas Browne. 1 March, 1689. As to a design of Sir Thomas Montgomerie to escape from Barbados secretly. 2 *pp.*

157. ix. William Forster to Governor Stede. Speightstown. 2 March, 1689. I have known by common fame of Sir T. Montgomerie's dangerous words against the Government, but I hear now that his brother and some of his accomplices have been arrested; and, knowing where he himself is, I ask your instructions whether I shall apprehend him. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed with comments by Governor Stede.*

157. x. Examination of Durant Alford. Endeavoured to hire a boat to leave the Island, but knows nothing of the persons that were to go with him. 2 March, 1689. ½ *p.*

157. xi. Examination of Hugh Montgomerie. Confessing that he was very anxious for his brother to withdraw from the Island. 2 March, 1689. ½ *p.*

157. xii. Deposition of Robert Hatton. As to endeavours of Sir Thomas Montgomerie's servant to hire a boat from him. 2 March, 1689. ½ *p.*

157. xiii. Deposition of M. Walford. As to an offer of one of Sir Thomas Montgomerie's servants to buy his boat. 2 March, 1689. 2 *pp.*

157. xiv. Deposition of John Roe. As to an attempt of Sir T. Montgomerie's emissaries to persuade him to sail a boat to Martinique. 2 March, 1689. 1½ *pp.*

157. xv. Evidence against James Hanley, accused of speaking dangerous words. 4 March, 1689. 1 *p.*

157. xvi. Deposition of Cæsar Crawford. As to attempts to convert him to Catholicism. 4 March, 1689. ½ *p.*

157. xvii. Deposition of Martha Cussley. To the same purport. 4 March, 1689. ½ *p.*

157. xviii. Deposition of John Briefe. As to seditious words about a French invasion spoken by a neighbour. 6 March, 1689. ½ *p.*

157. xix. Extract from Minutes of Council of Barbados. 7 March, 1689. Deposition of Thomas Browne, servant to Sir T. Montgomerie. As to the reception of Father Michael by his master, his correspondence with Father Petre and Lord Sunderland, and his efforts to thrust himself into high place in the Island. 2 *pp.*

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157. xx. Petition of Sir Thomas Montgomerie to Governor Stede. 7 March, 1689. Recounts the story of his suspension from office, and the arrest of himself and of Mr. Willoughby Chamberlayne for consorting with papists. Avers that he was born and means to die a protestant, explaining that he only entertained a Jesuit priest because such persons were in favour at Court, and argues that he has done nothing to deserve imprisonment. 6 *pp. Endorsed with a long statement by Governor Stede, beginning,* "This petition shews the greatest falsehood and hypocrisy."

157. xxi. Petition of Willoughby Chamberlayne. Confesses that he entertained a Jesuit relying on the declaration of indulgence, and throws himself on the mercy of the Council. *Endorsed with comments by Governor Stede.*

157. xxii. Deposition of Samuel Smart. 7 March, 1689. As to abusive words spoken by Sir T. Montgomerie of him for presenting a Jesuit at Quarter Sessions. 7 March, 1689. ½ *p. Endorsed with comments by Governor Stede.*

157. xxiii. Deposition of Samuel Donnall. As to violent language about a French invasion used by Sir T. Montgomerie. 8 March, 1689. ½ *p.*

157. xxiv. Deposition of Cuthbert Black. To the same effect as the preceding. 8 March, 1689. ½ *p.*

157. xxv. Deposition of Richard Elliot. As to violent language used by Sir T. Montgomerie, in discussing the prospect of a war in the Island. 8 March, 1689. ½ *p.*

157. xxvi. Deposition of William Rawline. Further evidence on the same points. 8 March, 1619. 1 *p.*

157. xxvii. Deposition of Isaac Ragg. To the same effect. 8 March, 1689. 1 *p.*

157. xxviii. Deposition of Stephen Chase. To the same effect. 9 March, 1689. ½ *p.*

157. xxix. Deposition of John Clancy. As to Willoughby Chamberlayne's drinking to the conversion of the King's enemies. 10 March, 1689. ½ *p.*

157. xxx. List of persons present at Mass at Willoughby Chamberlayne's house. Certified 24 March, 1689.

157. xxxi. Deposition of Robert Webb. That he had frequently heard Chamberlayne own himself a Catholic. 10 March, 1689. ½ *p.*

157. xxxii. Deposition of Thomas Wakely. As to Mass at Willoughby Chamberlayne's house, and Sir T. Montgomerie's presence thereat. 10 March, 1689. 1 *p.*

157. xxxiii. Deposition of Peter Evans. As to words spoken by Willoughby Chamberlayne of the prospect of a French invasion to help the English against the Dutch. 10 March, 1689. ½ *p.*

157. xxxiv. Deposition of Dominic Rice. To the same effect as No. xxxii. 10 March 1689. ½ *p.*

157. xxxv. Deposition of Christopher Webb. That he saw a Jesuit at Chamberlayne's house often, and heard Chamberlayne declare himself a Catholic. 10 March, 1689. ½ *p.*

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157. XXXVI. Deposition of Michael Poore. To the same effect as No. XXXII. 10 March, 1689. ½ *p.*

157. XXXVII. Deposition of Thomas Hogan. To the same effect as No. XXXII. 11 March, 1689. 1½ *pp.*

157. XXXVIII. Deposition of William Legall. To the same effect. 11 March, 1689. ½ *p.*

157. XXXIX. Deposition of Abraham Watson. As to authenticity of a letter to him from Willoughby Chamberlayne extolling the Church of Rome. 11 March 1688. 2 *pp.*

157. XL. Deposition of Philip Price. As to Sir Thomas Montgomerie's speech of a French invasion of Barbados, and of the slightness of the Island's defences. 11 March, 1689. 2 *pp.*

157. XLI. Deposition of Charles Collins. To the same effect. 11 March, 1689. 2 *pp.*

157. XLII. Deposition of Samuel Smith. To the same effect. 11 March, 1689. 2 *pp.*

157. XLIII. Deposition of Richard Cartwright. To the same effect. 11 March, 1689. 1 *p.*

157. XLIV. Deposition of John Horton. As to a letter that he carried from Ralph Lane to Sir T. Montgomerie. 13 March, 1689. ½ *p.*

157. XLV. Deposition of William Inglethorpe. As to depositions taken of Sir T. Montgomerie respecting Ralph Lane. 13 March, 1689. ½ *p.*

157. XLVI. Deposition of Edward Bishop. As to having heard Willoughby Chamberlayne declare himself a Roman Catholic. 13 March, 1689. ½ *p.*

157. XLVII. Deposition of William Murran. As to efforts of Chamberlayne to convert him to Catholicism. 13 March, 1689. ½ *p.*

157. XLVIII. Deposition of Robert Weekes. To same effect as No. XLVI. 18 March, 1689. ½ *p.*

157. XLIX. Deposition of Thomas White. To same effect. 18 March, 1689. ½ *p.*

157. L. Deposition of John Griffin. That Chamberlayne invited persons to Mass at his house. 18 March, 1689. ½ *p.*

157. LI. Deposition of John Rowe. Further evidence of the papistry of Chamberlayne and Montgomerie. 18 March, 1689. 1 *p.*

157. LII. Deposition of James Pennoyer. Further evidence to the same effect. 18 March, 1689. 1½ *pp.*

157. LIII. Deposition of Benjamin Cryer. Further evidence to the same effect. 18 March, 1689. 2 *pp.*

157. LIV. Deposition of Isabella Cryer. Further evidence to the same effect. 18 March, 1689. ½ *p.*

157. LV. Deposition of Abraham Watson. As to a conspiracy to liberate Montgomerie and Chamberlayne. 30 March, 1689. 1 *p.*

157. LVI. Deposition of John Rogers. Further evidence as to the conspiracy. 5 April, 1689. 1 *p.*

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157. LVII. Extract from Minutes of Council of Barbados. Robert Gilbert gave evidence as to letters written by Sir T. Montgomerie to several noblemen in England, asking that a Roman Catholic Governor might be sent out. 17 April, 1689. 1 *p. Endorsed with a violent comment by Governor Stede.*

157. LVIII. Deposition of Robert Gilbert, taken 17 April, 1689. Confirming the authenticity of the following letter. Sir T. Montgomerie to Lord Tyrconnell. 24 March, 1688. I have done my best for the King's interest here and I hope £10,000 may be escheated to his Majesty. I beg for encouragement, for I have neither salary nor perquisites. I asked for the Commissionership of the four and a half per cent. duty, worth two hundred pounds a year. A word from you would procure it for me. 2 *pp. Endorsed with comments by Governor Stede.*

157. LIX. Petition of Sir Thomas Montgomerie to the Governor and Council. Asking that no vestry taxes or rates for the benefit of the Church of England may be levied on professed Catholics. 1 *p.* Deposition of Robert Gilbert authenticating the petition as Montgomerie's work. 17 April, 1689. ½ *p. In the margin,* a bitter comment by Governor Stede.

157. LX. Sir Thomas Montgomerie to Lord Dumbarton. This letter contains violent expressions against the Dutch, recommends the bearer, a priest, speaks of the harsh treatment of Catholics in Barbados, and declares the West Indies lost to the King if the Dutch maintain their ascendency in England. *Copy.* 1 *p. On the other side.* Certificate of Robert Gilbert that the original letter was written by Sir T. Montgomerie. 17 April, 1689. 1 *p. Endorsed with violent comments by Governor Stede.*

157. LXI. Deposition of John Spencer. That he heard Dominic Rice say last March, God bless King James, and damn the Prince of Orange. 19 April, 1689. ½ *p.*

157. LXII. Deposition of Mary Richardson. As to other strange language of Dominick Rice. 22 April, 1689. ½ *p. Endorsed.* A long comment of Governor Stede, to the effect that Irish papists are evidently too much exalted.

157. LXIII. Deposition of Prudence Bryan. In confirmation of the preceding. 22 April, 1689. ½ *p.*

157. LXIV. Deposition of James Bradshaw. Further evidence to the same effect. 22 April, 1689. 1 *p.*

157. LXV. Sir Thomas Montgomery to Governor Stede. "From the jayle. 8 May, 1689." Asking that nothing in his letters, which have been intercepted, may be made public, except so far as they are of public concern, and praying to be used as a gentleman. *Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed with a comment of Governor Stede.* This is a most ingenuous and ungrateful letter, for I have meddled with none of his letters except those of which I have forwarded copies. *The whole of the foregoing documents were received on* 12 *Aug.*, 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 456. *Nos.* 7, I-LXV.]

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May 31. **158.** Account of the proclamation of King William and Queen Mary at Barbados. The whole cavalcade from Fontabelle to St. Michael's was ranked from van to rear, and was very considerable. A good place was reserved to the clergy, but only one came. Exceeding rich and most brave above all was the apparel of the Governor. The noble, stately and no wise ordinary sort of proclaiming their Majesties would have a little surprised you had you been there. There was firing from the forts by signal, and firing "brave and brisk" from the shipping in the harbour. On the return march both horse and foot exercised for two hours in the pasture ground close to Fontabelle, the Governor in command. After this he dined magnificently, all at his own charge, entertaining the ladies and all the company that composed the proceedings and twelve hundred men besides. That worthy good lady, his sister, entertained about four hundred people at Fontabelle, during his absence. There was great and full numbers of various and excellent dishes with sweatmeats and fruits, and great plenty of all sorts of good wines and other choice liquors; and their Majesties' healths and other healths were drunk, the great guns before the house firing, as was fit, at the respective healths. Three troops of horse that led the procession were generously dined; and the regiments of foot were, for their condition, exceedingly well dined, as with brave stalled oxen, delicate young hogs and sheep, with plenty of the best Madeira wine. In the evening there was a ball, excellently well danced, in Fontabelle great dining room, and afterwards a most sumptuous banquet with the rarest wines "and other pleasant liquors fit for ladies and such occasions." Finally a stately bonfire was lighted and fireworks; and their Majesties' healths were again drunk, with firing of the guns. To dilate upon each particular of these passages would be too long for me to write and for you in England to read; but I hope this may suffice to show that we have a wise, loyal, and noble-spirited Governor. 2 *large pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 12 August, 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 456. *No.* 8.]

May 31. **159.** Minutes of Council of New York. The Lieutenant Governor reported that most of the City Militia were in rebellion, that his commands were disobeyed, and that he had reason to believe that the officers were the instigators. He desired the Mayor to convene the Common Council. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 109.]

May 31. New York. **160.** Declaration of the inhabitants and soldiers belonging to the train-bands at New York. Notwithstanding the oppression and grievances of Governor Dongan, and of his wicked pensionaries, of whom Lieutenant Governor Nicholson is one, we were resolved to await our deliverance in patience at the hands of the Prince of Orange. But when we were threatened and cajoled by Lieutenant Governor Nicholson; when he presented a pistol at our corporal and told Lieutenant Cuyler that he would set the city on fire because we did our loyal duty, we then for the safety of the protestants, and in view of the daily coming of papist soldiers to Lieutenant Governor Nicholson, resolved to live no longer in such danger, but to secure the fort; which we have effected without bloodshed. We shall now hold it pending further orders from the King. *Copy.* ¾ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 6.]

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May 31. **161.** Inventory of the stores found in the fort at New York when taken by the rebels for the Prince of Orange on 31 May. 4 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 7.]

May 31. **162.** A list of the soldiers enlisted under the command of Captain Jacob Leisler for the defence of the fort at New York. Fully half of them are Dutchmen. [*Ibid. No.* 8.]

May 31. **163.** An account of powder taken out of the magazine of New York by the store-keeper from 23 August 1688 to 31 May. *Entered against the latter date,* "When the rabble took the fort from us the guns was all loaden." *Signed.* Phillip Smith. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. from Captain Nicholson 11 Sept. 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 9.]

May 31. **164.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Commissioners of the Admiralty summoned to attend on the 3rd June. Agreed to advise the immediate shipping of provisions for the troops in the West Indies. Lord Howard of Effingham and Colonel Ludwell attended, and both parties were heard on Colonel Ludwell's petition. Agreed to refer the article as to repeal to the law-officers. The second and third articles also discussed. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 223-225.]

May 31. Whitehall. **165.** Order of the King in Council. Order for provisions for a regiment of 780 men to be put on board the ships bound for the West Indies. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 56, *and Vol. XLVII., p.* 408.]

May 31. **166.** William Blathwayt to Lords of the Admiralty. Desiring the attendance of some of them at the Council Chamber on 3 June, with a list of ships intended for the West Indies. [*Col. Entry Bks., Vol. C., p.* 57, *and Vol. XLVII., pp.* 408, 409.]

June 3. **167.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Commissioners of Admiralty attended and gave an account of the fleet. Memorandum of documents received. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 226-228.]

June 3. **168.** William Blathwayt to the Attorney and Solicitor-General. Forwarding the state of the case respecting the repeal of an Act by Royal proclamation, for their opinions. (*See No.* 232.) [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIII., p.* 265.]

June 3. **169.** List of ships presented by the Lords of the Admiralty for the squadron bound to the West Indies. Eight ships; to be ready in fourteen days. [*Col. Entry Bks., Vol. C., p.* 58, *and Vol. XLVII., p.* 409.]

June 3. **170.** Abstract of the report of the Lords of the Admiralty as to the state of the ships destined for the West Indies. The report was presented on the 6th June, and it was ordered that all diligence be used in setting out the hired ships. [*Col. Entry Bks., Vol. C., p.* 62, *and Vol. XLVII., pp.* 409-411.]

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June 3. New York. **171.** Declaration of the Militia of New York. That their intention is only to safeguard the Protestant religion until the arrival of ships from the Prince of Orange, when the orders thereby brought will be promptly obeyed. *Copy.* ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 10.]

June 3. **172.** Printed copy of the preceding, as also of the declaration of the Militia of 31 May, and Henry Cuyler's deposition of 10 June (*see Nos.* 159, 190). *Printed at Boston.* 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 28 Nov., 1689. Duplicate of the above. *Endorsed.* Recd. 10 April, 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *Nos.* 11, 12.]

June 3. **173.** Minutes of Council of New York. A message from Captain Lodowick that an express was come from Long Island reporting the arrival of five ships, but the express never appeared. Captain Leisler therefore gave the alarm in the fort. Captain Lodowick asked Colonel Bayard to issue his orders to the captains to appear, as none would do so without his orders. Colonel Bayard declined to appear in arms except as a private, while the Government was defied by the seizure of the fort. The Council however insisted that he should give orders as commanding officer.

June 4. Colonel Bayard reported that part of five companies had mutinied yesterday and joined Leisler, that two messengers from Barbados had been arrested and that preparations had been made to seize two more messengers from England and from Boston; that Leisler had grossly insulted him and had set the mob against him. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 109-113.]

June 5. Barbados. **174.** Lieutenant Governor Stede to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Repeating substance of the letter of May 30. (*See No.* 155). *Signed.* Edwyn Stede. *Three closely written pages. Endorsed.* Recd. 13 Aug., 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 456. *No.* 9, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 165-175, *and pp.* 180-190.]

June 6. **175.** Minutes of Council of New York. Resolved that the Lieutenant Governor leave for New England at once and pray for immediate relief; and that the Common Council be consulted as to a protest against the various actions of the mutinous captains. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 113-115.]

Duplicate copy of the Minutes from the 27th April to the 6th June, 1689. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 192-219.]

June 6. Jamaica. **176.** Sir Francis Watson to the King. I have duly received your Majesty's pleasure of 22 February (*see No.* 29), with which I have complied. I also received a letter from the Lords of the Council, and at once summoned a Council of War and proclaimed your Majesty with all possible ceremony. The frequent depredations of French and Spanish pirates, and apprehensions of the strength of the French to windward, obliged me to put the Island in a state of defence under martial law, pursuant to the late King's orders of 16 October; the French grounding their piracy on the proceedings of Sir Robert Holmes under a commission of the late King for

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suppressing pirates. But on receipt of your orders I directed martial law to cease. Besides the two Councillors restored by your order I have been obliged to take in two more, that were formerly suspended, to make a quorum. All is quiet here, and there is no apprehension of danger. I await your royal orders, having served for near forty years under the Lord General Monk and their late Majesties. *Signed.* F. Watson. 2 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 540. *No.* 6.]

June 6. Jamaica. **177.** Sir Francis Watson to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Though I have frequently addressed your Lordships since the Duke of Albemarle's death I have received no answer, so that I greatly suspect my letters have been detained, and the feelings of the people misrepresented by men of a contrary bias to the good of the Island. (I send copy of an address sent home by his late Grace through Major Knight, which sets forth the true and genuine state of the inhabitants' grievances.) And I am confirmed in my opinion by the directions of his late and present Majesty in undoing all the work done since the death of the Duke of Albemarle, which was in accordance with his Grace's methods; whereby the memory of so great and good a man is eclipsed. He was generally lamented here, especially by the planters, and he procured a perpetual Revenue Bill such as no Governor before him had been able to procure. I have recalled my proclamation of martial law in obedience to the King's orders. I must observe that the Session of the Assembly after the Duke's death was not illegal as is alleged; it was called by writ in the late King's name and sat according to precedent. There were but three Roman Catholics in the Militia, who at once quitted their commands. I have also laid aside the title of Governor in obedience to the King's orders, though I assumed it in accordance with every precedent to Colonel Doyly's time and by advice of the Crown's law-officers. The Council is so diminished by sickness that I was forced to take two suspended Councillors, Colonels Walker and Ivy, back into it. On Colonel Molesworth's arrival I shall readily submit the government to him, though I think that my forty years of service might plead somewhat for me. *Signed.* F. Watson. *Endorsed.* Recd. 23 Aug. Read 28 Aug., 1689. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 5, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., pp.* 222-226.]

June 6. **178.** Sir Francis Watson to the King. I have punctually complied with your orders of 22 February, and taken off martial law, which I had proclaimed for reasons already reported. *Signed.* F. Watson. 1½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 6.]

June 6. Hampton Court. **179.** The Dutch Ambassadors to the King. I learn that George Needham, one of the judges concerned in the unjust seizure of the ship St. Jago de la Victoria, has arrived at Plymouth with a large sum of the ship's money. I beg that he and the money may be secured pending the submission of a further memorial to you on the subject. *Signed.* Arnout van Citters. N. Witsen. 1 *p. Endorsed.* [*America and West Indies.* 540. *No.* 7, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., p.* 313.]

June 6. Boston. **180.** An account of the late revolutions in New England. "I believe no part of the English America, so powerful and united as

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New England was, could have endured half as many abuses as we have been harassed with, with a tenth part of our patience; but our conscience was that which gave metal to our peace and kept us quiet." This sentence shows the tone of this little pamphlet. The author tries to insinuate that Sir Edmund Andros kindled the Indian War to coerce the New Englanders, that H.M.S. Rose was about to take him to France, and the like. *Signed.* H.B. *The whole* 6½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 10.]

[June.] **181.** An answer to the account of the Revolution at Boston. Having read the declaration of the inhabitants I cannot forbear to review the same seriously, to see if there be therein any true ground for a rebellion, for so the action should in truth be termed. It is true that about eleven years ago there was a damnable popish plot in England, but why should that plot frighten us? especially since the measures taken by the Prince of Orange to secure our liberties and religion. We should have been content with that. And the vacating of our charter was no result of the plot, since the plot was discovered and defeated in 1678 and the charter vacated in 1684. And it must be confessed that our malversation and abuse of our liberties deserved that vacation, so that there is no occasion to calumniate Westminster Hall. I was an eye and ear-witness to the Commission which appointed the President and Council for the new Government, and which was an authority equal to the former charter. I and several others found no fault therein, except that the representatives of the people were not consulted as to imposing taxes and making laws; but we are not statesmen enough to know the reasons for this, and we submitted without cavil. Why another Commission should not be granted to another person by the same authority and he not expect obedience, I cannot think. So far as I know there is no complaint or imputation against the person of Sir Edmund Andros, while he and his Council have worked well and unceasingly for the welfare of the country. It could not be expected that those who gave themselves such irregular liberty in trade should not have met with some loss and inconvenience from the change; but the law being on the other side there should have been submission rather than resentment; for obedience is better than sacrifice. As there are good men and bad men in all governments so here perhaps there might be men who asked more than their just fees; but redress for such grievances should be sought in a court of law, for no laws are more severe to punish such offenders than our own. My nearness to the men of Ipswich has made me familiar with the troubles and disturbances there, but how they and their like at Plymouth have been proceeded with I do not know so well. If the records shew that it was in a legal and judicial manner, we ought to be satisfied; if not, redress should be sought in the courts of law. Expressions are charged in the Declaration as used in Court and Council which are decried and may possibly be difficult to prove; but granting them to be true, we must judge not by inconsiderate expressions but by actions, nor ought a whole Government to be condemned on no further ground. General reflections against prominent or particular persons in the eyes of judicious men prove only the unworthiness of

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the writers. Again in the matter of refusal to grant a writ of *habeas corpus*, the penalty for such refusal is a fine of £500; so that grievance might also have been redressed by law. The declaration again says that people have been fined most unrighteously with a jury and without a verdict. The law gives ample means for redress in such cases, but indeed I have never heard of any persons committed without cause shewn. As to the cavil about the mode of swearing, which has given some trouble in our civil and judicial proceedings, I cannot find that swearing with uplifted hand was enjoined by any law, but was simply a matter of practice. The laws of England, under which we now are, by far older usage or practice require the person sworn to touch some part of the Bible. This is the only legal oath therefore, as I understand, though if some other mode were appointed by law it would be alike to me. There being so much law and reason in favour of the practice, therefore it can be no great grievance. Next as to the titles of lands. Before the change of Government I heard from men well skilled in such matters that there often were mistakes and omissions in granting the titles of lands for want of observing the directions in our charter, and I am forced to regard the power granted by the King to ascertain as certain estates, and mend defective titles to be as act of special grace. But I would gladly see the same procured on easy terms as might be done here, so I would not have my countrymen spoil a sheep for a halfpenny worth of tar. I am deeply concerned over the Indian insurrection to eastward, but from what I can hear it was brought about when Sir Edmund Andros was in the south, and when forces were sent from Boston to the east before his return; and I cannot see what pleasure or profit it could be to His Excellency to expose himself and our countrymen to the hardships and danger of the service. He should rather be admired for the tender regard which he shewed for our safety, and his success should be an argument for us to unite together in the bond of peace against a heathen enemy. Had we truly regarded our Country and the enterprise of the Prince of Orange we should have remained satisfied, and not have anticipated by force and violence what might have been given to us with mildness and justice. I would not have my countrymen boast themselves too much of their own strength and value themselves too much on the success of the late action, where possibly bloodshed was averted chiefly by the prudence of those in place. Men who stand firm rather than forsake their trust ought to be rather esteemed and should be regarded not with anger, but with justice. I think it equally dangerous and unwarranted to overthrow our Government and revert to that under the old charter, for that charter is void and our privileges cannot be restored without a new one; which the King has ordered to be prepared and passed without fee. What moved my countrymen so rashly and violently I cannot yet learn, but think it very fortunate that so many prudent and able men interposed to prevent worse results from a giddy and enraged mob. *Signed.* C.D. *Copy.* 5½ *closely written pages.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 11.]

182. Address of the President and Revolutionary Council of Massachusetts to the King. Congratulations on accession and

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rejoicings over liberty restored us in address of May 20. [*See No.* 138.] In our address of May 20 we reported the revolution among us, since which revolution, as no orders have been received from you, the universal desire was that the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and assistants chosen and sworn, in 1686, according to charter, should assume the Government. It was not, however, thought agreeable to our constitution to fall into the full exercise of charter-government; but the officials aforesaid then resident in the country agreed to accept the Government according to the rules of the charter, and to conduct it until further directions should arrive from England; when we hope to be restored to the full exercise of our charter as formerly, though we have for a time been most unrighteously and injuriously deprived of it. That charter it was which encouraged our predecessors to found this setlement, which long flourished exceedingly, though, of late, greatly impoverished by the oppressions and hardships put upon us. We beg for a favourable interpretation of our late action and for restoration to our undoubted rights. *Signed* for the Council and Convention, S. Bradstreet. *Large sheet. Endorsed.* Recd. 9 August. Read 10 Aug., 1689. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 12, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 114-117.]

June 6. **183.** Address of the General Court of New Plymouth to the King and Queen. Congratulations and protestations of rejoicing and of loyalty. On the first intelligence of what was done by the Parliament of England we, with the greatest joy and solemnity, proclaimed your Majesties, and then proceeded to the election of a Governor and assistants, according to the form of our old charter, which we enjoyed for sixty-six years, and conceived we have good title to by prescription, according to Coke, that oracle of the laws, until in 1686 it was taken from us by the illegal and arbitrary Government of Sir Edmund Andros. This being now brought to an end by the seizure of his person and other evil instruments, we felt that it would not be unpleasing to you if we resumed our former Government. We now beg, as the oldest Colony in America, the confirmation of our former rights and liberties. *Signed.* Tho. Hinckley, Jun. *Large sheet. Endorsed.* Recd. 9 Aug., 1649. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. No. 13, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 117-121.]

June 6. Plymouth. **184.** Order of the revolutionary government of Boston, for the removal of Sir Edmund Andros from the port to the Castle. *Signed.* Tho. Danforth. *Copy. Signed.* "Your humble servant, Wm. Hodson." *Addressed to* John Povey, Esq., Plantation Office, Whitehall. *Endorsed.* Recd. 29 July, 1689. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 14.]

June 7. **185.** Memorandum of the moneys in a chest in James Fort stopped by the Captains of Militia. Total £773 12*s.* 6*d.* *Signed.* Matt Plowman. *Endorsed.* Recd. 29 Aug., 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 13.]

June 7. New York. **186.** Clerk of Council of Barbados to William Blathwayt. Forwarding proceedings of Council and returns of imports. *Signed.* Jno. Whetstone. ¼ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 7.]

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June 9. Barbados.

187. The Council of New York to the Earl of Shrewsbury. Within the last week we have received from Barbados and Boston the certainty of the happy news that the Prince and Princess of Orange have been proclaimed King and Queen of England, and we were in daily hopes of receiving orders to solemnise the same here. But before we could do so, all manner of government here has been totally overthrown, as in Boston, by the contrivances of some disaffected and dangerous persons. The state of this city, which depends wholly on trade, is become very desperate. No person is safe in person or estate, and the place will be ruined unless speedily relieved. On the 31st May Fort James was seized by the rabble, while the Lieutenant Governor, Council, and civil and military officers, except Captain Leisler, were met at the city hall to consult for the common safety and the suppression of the rebellion. We send you herewith the Minutes of the Council and of the General Assembly of the Council, Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council, and Military Officers, whereby you will be informed of what has passed since we last wrote. We cannot hear that hardly any person of sense or estate countenances any of these ill and rash proceedings, except some who are deluded and drawn in by mere fear, and hope for an Act of oblivion. But it is certain that unless exemplary punishment be established, every Act of the Government in future that does not agree with the temper of these ill people will bring about the same results. If the King's order should arrive for the continuance of the present Government, we are sure they would not be obeyed. We have therefore thought it advisable that the Lieutenant-Governor, Captain Nicholson, should leave by the first ship for England to give an account of the deplorable state of things here, and we beg you on receipt hereof to represent the same to the King. *Signed.* Frederyck Flypse, S. V. Cortlandt, N. Bayard. 4 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 31 Aug. and 2 Sept., 1682. Read at the Committee, Oct. 3, 1690. *Printed in New York Documents III.* 585. Copy of foregoing. 2 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *Nos.* 14, 15, *and Col. Entry Bk.. Vol. LXIX., pp.* 200-202, *and pp.* 270-272.]

[June 10.] **188.** A collection of documents sent by Captain Nicholson with the foregoing letter.

188. I. Report of Edward Randolph on the repairs needed in the fort at New York, 4 October, 1688. *Signed.* Ed. Randolph. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. from Captain Nicholson, 11 September, 1689.

188. II. Survey of the King's boats and valuation thereof, pursuant to order of 16 October, 1688. 1 *p. Same endorsement.*

188. III. Warrant for the above survey. 16 October, 1688. *Copy.* 1 *p. Same endorsement.*

188. IV. Certificate of Matthew Plowman as to the use of the King's boat. *Scrap. Same endorsement.*

188. V. Protest of Joseph Nicolls, Town Clerk, against the refusal of Jacob Leisler to deliver up to him the King's money from the fort, pursuant to order of the Council. *Copy.* 2½ *pp. Same endorsement.*

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188. VI. Deposition of Hendrick Jacobse as to Lieutenant Governor Nicholson's interview with Lieutenant Cuyler, and his threat to shoot deponent if he did not leave the room, saying, "Get you gone; I did not send for you." Sworn before S. van Cortlandt, 5 June, 1689. 2 *pp.* *Same endorsement.*

188. VII. Deposition of John Ditchington as to the borrowing of his sloop by armed men, who carried him before Captain Leisler, by whom he was given printed proclamations from the London Gazette. Sworn 5 June, 1689. 1 *p.* *Same endorsement.* *Printed in New York Documents III.*, 586.

188. VIII. Deposition of Philip French as to his arrest by armed men on his arrival from Boston, when he was carried before Captain Leisler, and his letters examined. Sworn 7 June, 1689. 3 *pp.* *Same endorsement.* *Printed in New York Documents III.*, 587.

188. IX. Memorandum of Stephen van Cortlandt, 7 June, 1689, that he was disturbed by the watch at midnight, who knocked at his door and asked for information as to two men who had arrived in a canoe from Albany. ½ *p.* *Same endorsement.*

188. X. Deposition of Casperos Tellor. As to his arrest, on arriving at Albany on the 7th June, by armed men, who took him before Hendrik Cuyler and seized his letters. Sworn 8 June, 1689. 1 *p.* *Same endorsement.*

188. XI. Deposition of John Tudor. As to money paid by Henry Cuyler for release from his commission as Captain of a company at Albany, that he might move to New York. Sworn 10 June, 1689. 1 *p.* *Same endorsement.*

188. XII. Deposition of Serjeant Davy Thomas. That two soldiers of Captain Brockholes's company had been taxed with readiness to swear, if paid, that Brockholes and Macgregory intended to bring the French and Indians into the country. Sworn 10 June, 1689. 1 *p.* *Same endorsement.*

188. XIII. Deposition of Brande Schuyler. As to the appropriation of some powder belonging to himself and Robert Livingston by Captains Depeyster, de Browne, Lodowyck and Leisler. Sworn 10 June, 1689. 1 *p.* *Same endorsement.*

188. XIV. Certificate of the Clergy of New York. That Stephen van Cortlandt and Nicholas Bayard are good protestants. *Signed.* Henricus Selyus, James Kersbye, Pieter Jacob Marius. *Latin.* 1 *p.* *Same endorsement.* *Printed in New York Documents III.* 588. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *Nos.* 16 I-XIV.]

June 10. **189.** Minutes of Council of New York. The Lieutenant Governor announced his intention of going to England. Order for sale of the King's barque, which is decaying. Two letters were prepared for the Lieutenant-Governor to take to England. The Lieutenant-Governor thanked the Council for their loyal service. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 115-118.]

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June 10. New York. **190.** Deposition of Lieutenant Henry Cuyler. That on the 30th of May last, while commanding half a company of train bands in the fort, he ordered one of his corporals to post a sentry at a certain sallyport, which corporal presently returned saying that the corporal of the troops in the King's pay would not allow it. Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson, afterwards sent for deponent in that fort, where deponent went, and his corporal, Hendrick Jacobse, with him. As soon as the Lieutenant-Governor saw the corporal he flew into a passion and said to him, "You rascal, what do you here?" The corporal answered that he was come to act as interpreter, whereupon the Lieutenant-Governor took down a pistol, threatened to shoot the corporal and drove him from the room. He afterwards said to deponent that there were so many rogues in the town that he was almost afraid to walk in the streets, and that before it should go longer on in this manner he would set the town on fire. *Copy.* ½ *p. Printed in No.* 172. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 17.]

June 10. New York. **191.** Deposition of Hendrick Jacobse, corporal. In confirmation of the forgoing deposition, so far as relates to himself. *Copy.* ¾ *p.* [*Ibid. No.* 18.]

June 10. **192.** Deposition of Serjeant Albert Bosch, of Lieutenant Cuyler's company. In confirmation of the two foregoing depositions, having heard the Lieutenant-Governor's words outside the window. *Copy.* ¾ *p.* Duplicate of foregoing. *Endorsed.* Recd. 10 April, 1690. [*Ibid. Nos.* 19, 20.]

June 10. St. Christophers. **193.** Joseph Crispe to Colonel Bayer. We are dreading every day to hear news of war with France, which will mean ruin to our estates if not a total loss; for at the first alarm we must betake ourselves to a fort, which of late we have worked hard to build, in the hope of maintaining ourselves till we are helped from home, or from the neighbouring islands. It is vain for us to think of meeting the French in the field; they are twice our numbers, better disciplined, better officered, armed and ammunitioned, and so jealous of us since the proclamation of King William that they are all hands upon their guard every night. We are obliged to do the like, which tires our men out, so they will be unfit for service when they do come to it. I hoped, when I saw the petition which you in England presented to the Prince of Orange in reference to the scarcity of these naked Islands, that before now we should have been encouraged by the sight of a squadron, but we see no sign of one yet, and fear none is intended. If so, and if there be war, all is lost. I doubt not that you, and all who are interested in us, are solicitous at Court to procure us assistance, for though this Island is most exposed of all, no other can hold out long when this is lost. It is but a small matter to secure us. Five hundred men sent timely will suffice, and I believe the Island would pay them half their wages. Besides the French we have a still worse enemy in the Irish Catholics, who despite the law to the contrary, remain in command among us and openly exercise their religion; even our fort, our one safeguard, is often under command of an Irish lieutenant of the King's companies, who may surrender it either to the French

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or to the Irish. The general also is a bad man, and I believe will harm us all he can before he leaves us. The sooner he goes the better, as I believe he is now contriving how to surrender the Islands to King James, as may be seen from a letter intercepted from Count de Blenac in answer to one of his. Sir Nathaniel's letter was to ask conveyance of letters to King James, as you may read by the enclosed translation. I shall send home the original later. It is what I have always believed of him, and if he be not prevented, I am persuaded that he will let the French or Irish in among us. He is of mercenary and arbitrary principles, and his Irish counsellor will do all the ill he can. The weather has been very favourable of late, but foreign provisions and ammunition are very scarce. The Dutch privateer-sloops in these parts are very brisk against the French, and keep, in a manner, all recruits from coming to them. What provisions the French have they buy from us, and there is no preventing it. A French provision-ship was taken a week ago, and the Dutch sent us all the letters to satisfy us that up to the 5th of May no war was declared between England and France. I hope that it may not be till next spring, and that the Court meanwhile will have compassion on us. A few French men of war have lately arrived. I wish them the same success as against Surinam. M. de Laurens' successor is arrived, M. Gitto by name. The French still hold St. Eustatia, but they cannot take Saba, which is still held by fifty Dutchmen. *Copy.* 3 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 10, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVII., pp.* 418-422.]

June 10. **194.** Extract from a letter from Nicholas Spencer, of Virginia. The inhabitants of Maryland, mostly Protestants, are ragingly earnest for proclaiming King William and Queen Mary. They will not believe that the order has not arrived and that the Government is not concealing it. Sometimes they are positive that they will proclaim their Majesties without the order, which will unsettle the whole Government. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., p.* 120.]

June 11. **195.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. But one member present, who waited until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Adjourned to 9 July. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., p.* 185.]

June 12. Boston. **196.** Captain George, R. N., to the Secretary of the Admiralty. This is my first opportunity of writing to you since January, when I gave you an account that H. M. S. Rose was so much injured by the worm that she could not remain on the station without considerable repair. These last five months this place has been full of rumours from England of the Prince of Orange's landing, of the flight of the King to France and of his death there, after which King William and Queen Mary were proclaimed; but no confirmation arrived before two ships came in with their Majesties' proclamation on the 26th and 29th May. None the less, on the 18th of April, the people, pretending dissatisfaction with Sir Edmund Andros's government, rose up in arms, seized me first and run me into the common gaol, by the instigation of Robert Small, my carpenter, who had absented himself from his duty and joined the rebels some days before. Some hours after the Governor's coming down to the Council, there was a pretence that he designed to deliver the Government to the French,

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and Small spread a report that Sir Edmund intended to fire the town at one end and I at the other, beat the rest down with the frigate's guns, and escape in the smoke to France. The fort being surrounded by about fifteen hundred men was surrendered, and Small traversed several guns against the frigate and would have fired them if he had not been prevented. He proposed several ways of taking and burning the ship, which were not followed. Next day the Governor was committed prisoner to the fort and myself to Colonel Shrimpton's house, who was very kind to me through all the affair. The same day the Castle surrendered. I was sent for by the Council of Safety (as they called themselves), who asked me for an order to my lieutenant to surrender the frigate. I said it was not in my power, being a prisoner, that I could not give such an order and that my lieutenant would not obey it if I did. They told me my commission was of no force, and urged me to take one from them and serve the country. I told them my commission was still good until invalidated by one from the crown of England, that I could not accept a commission from them and did not believe they dared give me one. They still persisted in their resolution to take the ship by force, but I advised them not, as there would be a great slaughter before she was taken and that the King's ships never did surrender. I told them too that if they would let her ride without molestation there would be no danger from her, for the Lieutenant had no orders to move and would not until orders came from England; but while they were thus discoursing with me they sent two or three men aboard who persuaded the lieutenant and crew to strike yards and top-masts and declare for the Prince of Orange. They acquainted me with this, and remanded me to my confinement. On the 22nd the Council sent an order aboard for delivery of the sails, which are now in their custody. Nor was the carpenter yet quiet, for he procured a Marshal to be sent aboard by the Council to bring ashore several men to bear witness against me. This being refused by the lieutenant, the carpenter sent messages advising the men to come ashore by force if necessary, as the Council would take it kindly and would secure them their wages. On the 1st of May, at five in the morning, they left the ship and went to him, when he got them to sign a paper saying I was going to France. Such a thing never entered my thoughts, but the paper was received with much favour by the Council though I was unable to obtain a copy of it. I represented to the Council the mischief that might happen to a King's ship by such disorders, and pointed out that the King's Navy being governed by Act of Parliament was wholly independent of any Government ashore. They then advised the men to go on board their ship and submit to their officers, which they did, excepting the carpenter and half a dozen more. On the 6th May, there was a fire at the north end of Boston, and the carpenter spread a report that I had caused the town to be fired, and raised a concourse of people, who broke open the doors of my lodgings and carried me prisoner to the fort. At the same time the carpenter sent two or three armed boats to the frigate, fetched away the lieutenant and the men that would not side with him ashore, and put them into the common gaol, where they lay three days until the Council sent them on board again. The carpenter's design in this last action was to get a commission from the Council to command the ship, which he

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declares was promised to him. Two days afterwards I was released from the fort and acquainted the Council that unless the carpenter were secured the King's ship would not be safe; but they objected. I have since been assisted by Colonel Shrimpton in moving for the sails, but without success. On the 7th inst. an order was sent to the lieutenant to send sixteen men on shore to give evidence against me. The lieutenant sent the paper to me for my directions, and I answered that if I were aboard I should not take the responsibility of parting with men on such an order. I then went to the Government and said I should rather have expected the return of my sails, but they answered that they should not be returned without orders from England. What more they mean to do I know not. They threaten to dismantle the ship still further, but I hope that they will be stopped by orders from England. There are several ships in harbour which dare not sail for fear of pirates. I enclose copies of letters which have passed on the subject. Many of my men have deserted; and the gunner and boatswain have both declined their duty since the troubles began. *Signed.* Jo. George. 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* Read, 10 August, 1689. *Annexed,*

196. I. Proposals of sundry merchants of Boston to the Revolutionary Government, respecting H.M.S. Rose. The danger anticipated from H.M.S. Rose being over, the frigate should be restored and the Captain replaced in authority, for the following reasons:—1. The coast is infested with pirates. 2. All who are concerned in shipping are satisfied with Captain George's loyalty for the defence of British subjects. 3. We ought to avoid revival of the old scandals over the Acts of Trade and Navigation. 4. The ship's stores, which are of great value, are now in danger of embezzlement, for which you must consider where the responsibility will lie. 5. There are several ships outward bound, the loss of which would be due to nothing less than stupid negligence, when the remedy lies in our own hands. 6. The merchants are willing to proffer such assurances as are necessary to allay any alarm in the Country. *Signed by* Samuel Shrimpton and twelve more. *Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 9 August, 1689.

196. II.—Captain George, R.N., to the Revolutionary Government at Boston. When I received the King's commission to command H.M.S. Rose, I was ordered hither to secure the King's subjects in these seas from pirates and to enforce the Acts of Trade and Navigation; but since the late troubles, not only have I been put under restraint ashore, but my ship has been disabled by taking the sails from on board and countenancing the men in mutinous behaviour towards me. I now learn that there are several pirates on the coast who have plundered several vessels and wait to do further mischief. I therefore desire your assistance and your orders for the restoration of my sails, that I may do my duty against these privateers. *Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 9 Aug. 1689. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *Nos.* 15, 15 I., II. *and (without enclosure) Col. Entry Book, Vol. LXII., pp.* 121-126.]

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June 13. St. Swithin's Lane. **197.** Robert Chaplin to William Blathwayt. Asking for copies of the depositions concerning Willoughby Chamberlayne. *Signed.* Robert Chaplin. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 8.]

June 13. Whitehall. **198.** Earl of Shrewsbury to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The King has appointed Hender Molesworth Governor and Commander in Chief of Jamaica, and would have you prepare his despatches. *Signed.* Shrewsbury. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 16 June, 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 540. No. 8, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII. pp.* 177.]

June 16. **199.** Account of the public slaves in Bermuda; about twenty in all, chiefly women and children. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 17 Nov., 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 11.]

June 17. Antigua. **200.** Governor Sir Nathaniel Johnson to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Lieutenant-Governor of St. Christophers writes to me that the French are very jealous of a breach between us, and have doubled all their guards, which obliges half the English on that Island to be on duty every night. One Captain Robinson, who arrived here two days ago, said that war with France is actually declared, and the same is confirmed from Barbados. That Island is safe enough, but in these Islands the inhabitants are in no small danger. Unless the Treaty of Neutrality stead us, I do not see how the loss of St. Christophers can be prevented. I am at present extremely ill of a flux, but as soon as I am tolerably recovered I shall go to Nevis and get in readiness all that can be spared from thence to her neighbour Island, in case of attack. We can reach them in three hours, if there be no French men-of-war to intercept us, and for some months there have been signals agreed on to indicate an attack. I doubt not that you are mindful of these Colonies, and that there will be no slackness in expediting all things needful for their security and safety. *Signed.* N. Johnson. 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 16 Sept., 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 11; *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 111, 112.]

June 20. **201.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Commissioners of Admiralty reported that the fleet could not be ready for three weeks. Lord Roscommon, attending, reported his willingness to go to the West Indies, but that his officers and men would hardly go thither. *Memo.* On the 22nd Colonel Luttrell's regiment was appointed.

June 21. Mr. Ayleway's petition read and referred to the Attorney General. Mr. Perry's petition on behalf of the pirates in Virginia read and referred to Lord Howard of Effingham. Letter from Lord Shrewsbury that Colonel Molesworth's commission as Governor of Jamaica was to be prepared. [*Col Entry Bk., Vol CIX., pp.* 229-231.]

[June 21.] **202.** Petition of Robert Ayleway to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Lord Howard of Effingham has reported in my former petition, objecting nothing to the legality of my patent of Auditor-General, but saying that the office is considered one which should be held by a resident of good estate. I am advised that I have good

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right to the office, and I beg to be heard that I may prove my fitness for it. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Read 21 June, '89. [*America and West Indies.* 636. *No.* 13.]

June 21. **203.** William Blathwayt to the Attorney General. Forwarding copy of Robert Ayleway's petition and of his patents for report. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 5.]

June 22. **204.** Colonel Molesworth's proposals as to the Government of Jamaica. (1) As the senior member of Council succeeds to the government in case of the Governor's death, care should be taken to appoint a fitting person. (2) It would be well to empower the Governor to appoint a deputy rather than to appoint a Lieutenant-Governor yet, with liberty to add three or four to the Council. (3) It would be well to ascertain how far Assiento ships may sell trifling goods without infringing the Acts of Navigation. (4) It should be laid down that members of Council who have sat on a case in an inferior Court shall not act on the same case in the Court of Appeal. (5) It is much desired that there should be an appeal to the King in Council against fines exceeding £200. (6) Instructions are needed as to a clause, which the Assembly will not pass, to make the killing of negroes a felony. (7) It would be well to sell the old King's house and build a new one at Spanish Town. (8) There is a fine spot of Crown land by Port Royal suitable for a careening wharf for the King's ships. The expenses could be paid out of fines and forfeitures. (9) There is great need of powder and ammunition; and (10) of about two hundred regular troops. (11) Instructions are wanted as to the Great Seal; and (12) as to the law, not yet confirmed, that transported rebels of Monmouth's rising should serve ten years. In the matter of Admiralty, instructions are needed on the following points. (1) How offences committed ashore by officers and men of the Royal Navy shall be punished. (2) How Commanders shall succeed in cases of death, and how the orders on the point shall be enforced. (3) To adjust the Governor's power so as to admit of no dispute with captains. (4) How ships shall be supplied with stores and by whose credit, in case of failure of supply from home. (5) Frigates for the service of Jamaica should be good sailers to enable them to beat to windward. (6) As to a frigate for transport of the Governor and of stores to Jamaica. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 22 June, 1689. Read 3 July. [*America and West Indies.* 540. *No.* 9, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., pp.* 178-182.]

June 22. New York. **205.** Order of the Revolutionary Government for the proclamation of King William and Queen Mary. *Copy.* ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 21.]

June 22. **206.** "Copy of John Burrowe's narrative sent to Lord Nottingham by Mr. Henley of Bristol." A short assortment of hearsay statements against Sir Nathaniel Johnson; that he had openly declared his intention to give up the Island to the French; that his son-in-law was a papist in disguise, and so forth. 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* 22 June 1689. Recd. 25 June, '89. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 12.]

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June 23. **207.** Information delivered to Simon Bradstreet and the Magistrates of Massachusetts against Lieutenant John Jordan of New Dartmouth. Thomas Jent, ensign of Militia at New Dartmouth, complains that Jordan violently assaulted him without provocation. William Wilcott complains that Jordan tried to impress his only yoke of oxen, and assaulted him violently on his refusing. Henry Mills, constable, of New Dartmouth, complains that Jordan violently assaulted him because he, in virtue of his office, thought himself excused from a summons to arms. John Towers complains that Jordan tied him up by his thumbs for a full hour, for only lifting up his hand to parry a blow from an officer. Richard Hodges, serving as a soldier at Dartmouth, complains that he, being falsely accused of breaking into the stores, was hung up for two hours by one hand, with the other hand tied behind him to one of his legs, and a stake fixed under the naked foot of the other leg. Jordan also tied complainant neck and heels and put him to other devilish torments. Other complaints speak also of Jordan's cruelty and tyranny. When Major Savage left the fort, Jordan asked the men of Dartmouth if they would be true to him and defend it against the Boston dogs. They asked if he had any ammunition, and he answered, more than they knew of. But one hearing of a plot to carry this ammunition to New France or New York, the complainants rose and seized Jordan. The complainants now beg Governor Bradstreet to keep Jordan in durance. 4 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 4 Nov. 1689, from Capt. Nicholson. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 22.]

[June.] **208.** Answer of Lieutenant John Jordan to the charges against him. I was sent up to New Dartmouth under orders from Sir E. Andros on 7 November 1688. In answer to the complaint of Thomas Jent, I struck Jent because he refused to obey the order of his superior officer, Lieutenant Taylor, to help one of the inhabitants to remove his cattle. William Wilcott had the management of the cattle in the town; and I struck him because he could not provide a yoke of oxen. Henry Mills refused to take up arms to assist his fellow-townsmen, on pretext that he was constable, so I struck him once and made him go. John Towers disobeyed Lieutenant Taylor's order to get under arms, and when the Lieutenant struck him, Towers struck him back and broke his gun on him. I therefore ordered him the punishment of which he complains, and the same punishment on another occasion when he strayed from the fort contrary to orders. I punished some of the Governor's servants in the same way for the same fault. Men had been killed before by so straying. As to Richard Hodges, I found that during my absence for a few days on distant duty the storehouse had been three times broken into. I called the men together and told them that this was a capital matter, but promised to pardon them all if the culprit would confess. No one confessed, so I told them that if ever I discovered the offender I would prosecute him to the death. Thereupon several men confessed that they had received biscuits from Hodges during my absence, and more than had ever been issued to him, whereupon he was punished as he said. I find that he has been repeatedly whipped for theft, that he was once pardoned for presenting his musket at

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his corporal, and that he has even robbed a comrade. The other charges of cruelty are malicious lies. I was more careful of their corn and cattle than they themselves. They were afraid to go abroad and look after them, till I made them; and I employed the soldiers to thresh their corn for them. My constant care was to preserve them and their estates, but their carriage towards each other was so boorish and malicious that one would not lend a handful of hay to another, if he had got it home before his neighbour, without my command, not even to keep his cattle from starving. I was obliged to compel them before they would cut down the bushes and trees round their houses, from which the Indians would have shot them at their doors. When I came I found their men, who had been killed eleven days before, still unburied, their cattle dead and untouched, and themselves crowded in the fort, in a worse condition than Indians and stinking with nastiness, having given up all hope of relief. They were so cowardly that they durst not open the gate except at a small hole like a gun-port. There was no place to lodge the King's forces, and I was obliged to nail hides over my ammunition to shelter it. After the women and children were gone, I used such planks as had been left unburned by the Indians to build a storehouse, which they begrudged more than all that had been destroyed by the Indians. They thought it a hardship to work at their own fort, though I fed them with bread from the King's stores. In return for all my care, after the Revolution at Boston, comes an order on the 27 of April for me to be dismissed and sent to Boston. Four officers of militia brought it, and all my men revolted to them; but I called the townspeople together and still offered to defend them while I had a biscuit left. Shortly afterwards they seized me in my bed, and out of two innocent letters in my pocket fabricated this plot that I intended to go to New France. They then tied my wrists together with a codline so tight that they were like to burst, and eventually brought me to Boston, where I was put in the common gaol, and still remain a prisoner. 4 *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. from Col. Nicholson, 4 November, 1689. *Annexed,*

208. 1. Orders of Sir Edmund Andros to Lieutenant Jordan, 31 October, 1688. To embark his detachment from Dartmouth and take command of the port, ship the women and children away, arm the men, do his best to secure their property for them, and maintain strict discipline. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *Same endorsement.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *Nos.* 23, 23 1.]

June 25. **209.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Colonel Hill's letter of 3 April, read (*see No.* 65), also the narrative of John Burrowes (*see No.* 206). [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., p.* 232.]

June 25. **210.** Report of the Attorney General on the petition of Robert Ayleway. I have read the patent grants of King Charles II to petitioner, and conceive it to be a good grant in law, and that petitioner may execute the office by a sufficient deputy [*see No.* 202, June 21]. *Signed.* George Treby. *Endorsed.* Read 2 July, 1689. [*America and West Indies,* 636, *No.* 14, *and Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 5.]

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June 26. **211.** Nathan Gold and James Fitch, Deputies of Connecticut, to Jacob Leisler. You and your fellow-captains sent to us for advice and assistance as need might be, which letter was presented to our General Assembly at Hartford on the 13th inst. The Assembly was extremely ready to consider what might be best for the King's service, and for your encouragement in securing these parts from French and other enemies. We were therefore deputed to come to you and to promise assistance according to our ability and your necessities. Our instructions bid us give a full account of the late motions in New York and your reasons for securing the fort; and when we came here we found with amazement the truth of what we had heard, viz., the fort out of repair, most of the great guns unfit for service, few platforms for guns, and of fifty barrels of powder the most part unfit for service. We learned too that Captain Nicholson had left the fort and passed away privately to Colonel Dongan and other papists to Cornwall, where there seem to be considerable gatherings of such, as also that there were many ill-affected persons in the city. We must, therefore, do you the justice, noble and loyal Captain Leisler, to acknowledge your good service to the King, the country and the protestant religion, and we now proceed to give you our advice. (1) That you continue as you have begun and maintain the fort pending the receipt of the King's orders. (2) That more may be spent on repair of guns and fortifications. (3) That no papist be allowed in the fort; for you must not forget the warning given on the day of the King's proclamation. (4) That no known papist be suffered with arms in his house. (5) That any persons who have embezzled arms or ammunition from the fort be seized. (6) If you are in danger from intestine or foreign enemies we shall be ready to help you. *Copy.* Certified by Edward Randolph. 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 23 Feb. '89-'90, in a letter from Mr. Randolph of 28 Oct. *Printed in New York Documents III.* 589. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No* 24.]

June 27. Nevis. **212.** John Netheway to the King and Queen. The French at St. Christophers, already numerous, have been strengthened by the revolt of an hundred and thirty armed Irishmen, which compels Colonel Hill to retire with his few Englishmen to a small fortification, which, if besieged, cannot long subsist. The Irish in Montserrat, who are three to one of the English, say openly that they will desert their allegiance and give up the Island to the French. I implore you to help us with speedy relief. Men, arms, and ammunition are sadly wanting here, and even otherwise defence would be difficult against so potent an enemy. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 13. *Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVII., pp.* 427, 428.]

June 27. Nevis. **213.** John Netheway to Colonel Bastian Bayer. I hear that most of the Irish, both inhabitants and King's soldiers, are fled to the French with their arms and ammunition. They have also risen in Montserrat. Please press for relief to be sent to us. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 14.]

June 27. **214.** John Netheway to Joseph Martyn. To the same effect. Encloses a letter to the King to be delivered with all speed. [*Ibid. No.* 15.]

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June 27. Nevis.

215. Archibald Hutcheson to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Governor would have been here before now, but for his sickness. He has instructed his Deputy-Governor upon notice of any attack on St. Christophers to send down four hundred men to their assistance, and despatch a sloop to Antigua to bring assistance also from thence. I arrived here late on Tuesday night and was surprised to find the Island in a tumult over a letter from Count de Blenac to Sir Nathaniel Johnson, which was taken in a sloop by a Dutch privateer, and brought here ten or twelve days ago to the Deputy-Governor. He never acquainted Sir Nathaniel of the fact, who might have removed the suspicion thereby caused of his being in the French interest, and all the trouble and inconvenience likely to result from it, not only here but in the other Islands. I have not myself seen the letter, but have heard its contents in conversation. They give reason for suspicion, and indeed no censure would be too severe for Sir Nathaniel had he ever written anything to occasion such a letter; but no man can hinder another from writing what he thinks, and it is evident that this letter of Blenac's has been written on purpose to create suspicion and disturbance. I have had some conversation with the Deputy-Governor and some of the Council, who seem to be satisfied with my reasons for this view, first, because of the probability that the French would employ such a contrivance, and next, because of the improbability that Sir Nathaniel would be capable of so base and treacherous a design. He has always been esteemed a man with a regard for his reputation and honour; and as he has shewn that he will not prostitute them to his interest and advantage, it is hard to think that he would forfeit them for the sake of ruin and disgrace to himself and his family. As far as a negative can be proved, it is impossible that he should write a letter such as to provoke such an answer from Count de Blenac. Had the Deputy-Governor reported early the suspicions caused by the letter to the Governor's disadvantage, they might easily have been removed, but now they have sunk too deep to be easily razed out. I am sure nothing on the Governor's part will be wanting, if he be not obstructed by the imprudence of the people, to fulfil his undertaking of maintaining the government faithfully till he be relieved. Colonel Hill writes that most of the papists on St. Christophers have run to the French, and that the French refuse to deliver them up, as persons in sanctuary upon score of religion. Most of the women and children have left that Island for this. I have represented to the Deputy-Governor the necessity for sending the reinforcements ordered by the Governor and for sending a sloop to Antigua, but I see no sign of his executing the former order, though four or five hundred men could reasonably be spared, which, with the like number from Antigua, would put the English on pretty equal terms with their enemies, and yet leave each of the Islands strong enough to repel an attack. I have represented this to the Deputy-Governor, but with what success I do not know. I am doubtful if the Island can be saved without this reinforcement, but with it I believe that it may. Sir N. Johnson's family embarks for England to-day. *Signed.* Arch. Hutcheson. 4 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 16 Sept., '89. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 16, *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 113-118.]

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June 28. **216.** Abstract of Colonel Nicholas Bayard's Journal from 11 June to 28 June. *11 June.* The Lieutenant-Governor left the city on his way to England. *12th June.* The Custom House officer going as usual on board an incoming ship was stopped by a file of musketeers. The Mayor protested but was told it was by order of the Colonels of the fort. The soldiers wanting drink went to the west ward and took it from certain persons. *13th June.* The soldiers attempted to force money from me and next day took it forcibly from others. *14th.* Captain Brockholes landed with a packet for the Lieutenant-Governor but was taken to the fort. Hoping that it was the proclamation of King William and Queen Mary I sent for it, but on the 19th I heard that the proclamation was not come. *22 June.* The Common Council met to arrange about the proclamation, which was made by the soldiers at noon. The mutinous captains refused to come to the Council, and the Mayor was grossly abused by Leisler. Five or six soldiers came before Anthony Farmer's house and dared him to come out, calling him Papist and one of Bayard's crew. *23 June.* News that several gentlemen had been assaulted by Leisler and others of his faction. *24 June.* Hearing that King William had been proclaimed by the soldiers, it was thought advisable that the proclamation should be again made in due form, as well as publication of the order confirming all Protestants in their places, but the proclamation was refused by one of the Committee of Safety; whereupon the Aldermen and Common Council made proclamation from the City hall. *25 June.* The Council met, dismissed Matthew Plowman and appointed five Commissioners of Revenue, myself being one; whereupon Leisler appeared shortly after with eighteen or twenty armed men and after abusing us took away the resolution of the Council. Two hours later Leisler again came in and after a long altercation with Wenham, Ensign Stoll seized Wenham, one of the Commissioners, and pulled him into the street, where he was beaten and wounded to danger of his life. Two or three more gentlemen, who protested, were also nearly murdered, whereupon the rest of us resolved to escape; but the mob at once stopped me and assaulted me, and Stoll at last ran at me with a dagger and would undoubtedly have murdered me if the spectators had not rescued me into the next house, where they stood hammering at the door and threatening vengeance, which made me escape further. *June 26.* I resolved to go to England, for I was told that Leisler's rabble had sworn to have me alive or dead. *June 27.* My brother was threatened with imprisonment by Leisler, and John Crooke was cruelly assaulted and wounded in the street. *June 28.* The people at the fort declared themselves a Committee of Safety. I left for Albany this night and arrived on the 5th of July. *Copy.* Attested by N. Bayard. *Printed in New York Documents III.* 599. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 134-146.]

June 28. New York. **217.** Commission of the revolutionary leaders, appointing Jacob Leisler, Captain of the Fort. *Signed,* Richard Ponton, The: Roelofsse, Jean de Marest, Daniele di Clerke, Johannes Vermilse, Samuele Edsall, P. D. Lanoy, Mathias Harvey, Thomas Williams, William Lawrence. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 25.]

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[June?] **218.** Form of an Association proposed by the Committee of Safety of New York, to protest against the holding of office by any under King James's Commission, and binding all good protestants to stand for King William and Queen Mary. *Copy.* 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 20 Feb., 1690-1, from Capt. Leisler in a letter to the Bishop of Salisbury.

Duplicate of the foregoing. *Endorsed.* Recd. 10 April, 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *Nos.* 26, 27.]

[June.] **219.** Declaration of the Committee of Safety against all persons holding commissions from King James. Apparently an earlier form of the preceding. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 20 Feb. 1690-1, with a letter from Captain Leisler to the Bishop of Sarum.

Duplicate of foregoing. *Endorsed.* Recd. 10 April, 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *Nos.* 28, 29.]

[June.] **220.** Proclamation for all gentlemen soldiers who have listed themselves to repair to the port of New York, before Captain Leisler's door, for further orders; and for any persons objecting against those enlisted to appear and give their reasons. *Copy.* ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 30.]

[June.] **221.** Address of the Militia of New York to the King and Queen. We rejoice over your happy deliverance of England. We too have lately groaned under the like oppression, having been of late governed mostly by Papists, who have in a most arbitrary manner subverted our ancient privileges. We were prepared to wait in patience, but invited by your royal declaration we resolved to secure ourselves to save us from betrayal to a foreign enemy. We have therefore secured the fort, though we should not have presumed to do so but for our dread of being betrayed by Sir Edmund Andros, and but for Captain Nicholson's threatening to shoot a corporal of our soldiers and to fire the town. We hold the fort and the country only till your orders arrive. *Copy.* 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 29 August, 1689. *Printed in New York Documents III.*, 583.

Duplicate of foregoing. *Endorsed.* Recd. 10 April, 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *Nos.* 31, 32.]

July 3. **222.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Request that the officers of Ordnance will report as to the arms for Bermuda and Newfoundland. Colonel Molesworth's commission and his proposals (*see No.* 204) considered. Agreed to represent to the King, that power to execute martial law has been included in commissions hitherto, that many people in Jamaica desire power of appeal against fines to the King in Council, that there is great want of ammunition, that soldiers also are wanted, and that instructions are needed as to Monmouth's rebels, and as to the Assiento. Colonel Molesworth ordered to furnish the list of the Council. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 233-235.]

July 3. **223.** Memorandum of business to be reported to the King. Letter from the Government of New York praying for the King's orders for a settlement, together with a narrative of the late proceedings in New England. The King's pleasure to be taken as to ships to transport the Governors of Barbados and Jamaica. ½ *p. Endorsed.* 3 July, 1689. [*America and West Indies*, 601. *No.* 5.]

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July 3. **224.** List of Governors proposed to the King for the Colonies. Barbados, Sir P. Colleton, Mr. Kendall; Leeward Islands, Bermuda and Virginia as in list of May 16th (*see No.* 127). Lord Monmouth is suggested as an alternative Lieutenant-Governor for Antigua, and Lord Lumley for Virginia. *Draft.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* 3 July, 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 601. *No.* 6.]

July 3. Whitehall. **225.** Order of Lords of Trade and Plantations. For the office of Ordnance to report as to the progress made in executing the orders as to Bermuda and Newfoundland (*see Nos.* 131, 132). [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol C., pp.* 58, 59.]

July 3. **226.** Lords of Trade and Plantations to the King. We have received the petition of Robert Ayleway (*see No.* 126). The law-officers report that his grant is good in law, in case you think good to admit the petitioner's request. *Memorandum.* The King declared that if petitioner agreed to reside in Virginia the Governor should be directed to admit him to office; otherwise petitioner should be left to the law. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia 36. *pp.* 6, 7.]

July 3. **227.** Memorandum of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Desiring the King's pleasure as to Nos. 3, 5, 6, 9, and 10 of Colonel Molesworth's proposals (*see No.* 204). [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., pp.* 182-184.]

July 4. **228.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the three last proposals of Colonel Molesworth (*see No.* 204), to the Lords of the Admiralty for report. *Signed.* Ricd. Colinge.

Memo. that on this day the King approved of the three first articles submitted by the Lords of Trade, and ordered the law concerning transported convicts of Monmouth's rebellion to be repealed. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., p.* 184.]

July 5. **229.** Earl of Shrewsbury to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The King has appointed James Kendall to be Governor of Barbados. *Signed.* Shrewsbury. ½ *p. Endorsed. Read* 8 *July,* 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 456. *No.* 10, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., p.* 64.]

July 6. **230.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. John Bromley chosen speaker. The Lieutenant-Governor informed the House of the declaration of war with France. The Militia Bill read twice. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 186, 187.]

July 8. **231.** Lord Howard of Effingham to Lords of Trade and Plantations. As to the petition of Edward Davies and others (*see No.* 60), the late King sent me his orders of 22 Jan., 1688, to assist Sir Robert Holmes to suppress pirates, which orders were distributed to my officers and to the man of war. When Captain Rowe arrested these prisoners I sent one of my Council to examine them, when they stood on their justification that they came by their money and goods lawfully. I then examined each one strictly in Council and offered them pardon if they would confess themselves pirates; but they always refused. Then on the 15th of August they sent me a petition claiming the King's pardon as pirates, surrendered under the Royal proclamation, which I refused, as they had declined

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it at first, but said that I would forward their petition. Their pass from Maryland was only a certificate that they were not runaway servants, and they never saw Captain Allen till long after their arrest, nor ever had a certificate from him. *Signed.* Effingham. 2 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 636. *No.* 15; *and Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 50, 51.]

July 8. **232.** State of the case as to the repeal of the Act of Virginia for repealing an Act concerning attorneys. The King's commission to the Governor of Virginia provides for the publication of the King's allowance of Acts passed in the Colony. In 1680 an Act was passed concerning attorneys, but before it was confirmed or disallowed by the King, was repealed by a new Act passed in 1682. The King, disapproving the Act of repeal, in 1683 directed his disallowance of that Act to be signified, which was done by Lord Howard in 1684. Query: whether the first Act of 1680 is hereby revived? *Minutes of the Law Officers.* I conceive the first (supposing it were a law) to be revived by the King's disallowing the Act of repeal. *Signed.* Geo. Treby. July 8, 1689. If the Act of 1680 had the force of law before it was confirmed by the King, I conceive it to be revived by the disallowance of the repealing Act. *Signed.* J. Somers. *The whole,* 2 *pp. Endorsed.* 25 July '89. Read, 16 Aug. 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 636. *No.* 16, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIII., p.* 266.]

July $\frac{8}{18}$. Westminster. **233.** The Dutch Ambassador to the King. Begging him to appoint a day for hearing of the case of the ship St. Jago de la Victoria, unjustly confiscated at Jamaica, to cite George Nedham to be present, and to annul the confiscation. *Signed.* N. Witsen. 1 *p. French. Endorsed.* Read in Council 8 July, 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 540. *No.* 10.]

July 8, Kempton Court. **234.** Order of the King in Council. For a warrant to pass Colonel Molesworth's commission as Governor of Jamaica under the Great Seal. *Signed.* Rich. Colinge. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., p.* 185.]

[July 8.] **235.** Petition of George Nedham to the King. I have lately heard of an order to appear before your Majesty in Council upon a complaint as to the Dutch ship St. Jago de la Victoria. I am willing to comply though I have not been served with the order, but I am instructed to represent to you the true state of affairs in Jamaica, which have been much misrepresented by some who, I believe, have endeavoured to have me arrested to prevent me from telling the truth in relation to them. I beg leave to appear before your Majesty. *Signed.* Geo. Nedham. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Read in Council July 8, 1689. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 7.]

[July 9.] **236.** List of the Council of Jamaica. Sir Francis Watson, Thomas Freeman, Thomas Ballard, Thomas Fuller, John White, James Walker, John Bourden, William Ivy, George Nedham. *Noted against this last name*—A great promoter of the irregularities committed in the late Government, one of those chiefly concerned with the Dutch ships; a person much indebted, who left the Island against the will of his creditors and without giving security as the law

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requires. Councillors to be added:—Peter Beckford, Charles Penhallow, Whitgift Aylemore, Fulke Rose. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Rec. from Colonel Molesworth, 9 July, 1689. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 8.]

[July 9.] **237.** John Netheway to the King and Queen. I send a copy of my letter of 27 June. It is a pity that so rich an Island as St. Christophers should not be wholly under your government, and not shared by another nation and that so treacherous a nation as the French, who never abide by their promises. There is a Treaty of Neutrality for peace between the two nations here, whatever the disputes in Europe, but the French have violated it by entertaining the Irish rebels and deserters. The French, though their Governor disowns them, burn, ravage and plunder and transport all that they can lay their hands on, under pretence that the English are rebels and that the subjects of King James deserve protection from them. The English far out-number the Irish and could easily have quelled them, had they not feared the French (who are many more in number) joining with them and falling on us. An order to this effect is daily expected if it be not prevented by timely aid from you. I have presumed to beat drums for volunteers in this Island to go to their assistance, wherein I found the people very free and forward. Only the Assembly opposed my design, though the Council favoured it. I send them down a very good company of men, exceeding good shots and well armed, and as we hope that Barbados will help also, the French forbear the spoil they resolved on. I shall do my best, but I beg for men, arms and ammunition. I have given protection to over three thousand souls from St. Eustatia and other Islands, which is a great trouble and charge. I send a remonstrance of what passed at St. Christophers and an affidavit from the Governor of the Island. *Signed.* Jno. Netheway. *Endorsed.* Recd. 23rd Aug., 1689. *Enclosed,*

237. I. A short remonstrance of the sufferings of the poor inhabitants of St. Christophers. Since the proclamations of your Majesties, many malicious people of the Irish nation have assembled in a rebellious and tumultuous manner, assisted by the French, seizing and taking prisoners several English on their way to the French quarters. They then invaded the windward district, and have burned, sacked, and utterly destroyed the same to the value of £150,000 sterling. They have made attempts in the leeward district also, insomuch that we are forced to quit our estates and take refuge in the fort. 1 *p.*

237. II. Deposition of Darby Considine. To the effect that he saw the Irish flying colours, which they called King James's colours, in St. Christophers, and saw a Frenchman at the head of the Irish; also that he himself was disarmed by one of the rebels. *Sworn,* 29th June. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *Nos.* 13, 13 I. II., *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol XLVII., pp.* 428-433.]

July 9. **238.** John Netheway to Colonel Bastian Bayer. Giving the same account and imploring his interest to procure the despatch of men, arms and ammunition. [*Ibid. No.* 14.]

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July 9. **239.** John Netheway to Joseph Martyn, giving the same account of his doings. 1¼ *pp.* [*Ibid. No.* 15.]

July 9. **240.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. But two members present, who after waiting till three o'clock in the afternoon adjourned for four weeks. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., p.* 185.]

July 9. New York. **241.** Stephen van Cortlandt to Governor Andros. Yours of 21 June received. I am sorry that the people of Boston would not let you come here, as I doubt not that your presence would have checked the Revolution here, which is all grounded on notorious falsities. The pay for the two foot-companies is not yet received, the Collector having trusted the merchants for his customs, who now refuse to pay. The fort was only repaired according to your directions so far as the weather permitted, and the work would have been completed but for the unhappy troubles. On the 1st of March we heard news of the Prince of Orange's landing in England, which we kept private at first, but we took care to secure the £1,100 or £1,200 in Mr. Plowman's hands. On the 26th of April we heard of the revolution in Boston, and called the Aldermen, Common Council and militia officers together to take care for the quiet and safety of the Country. We also wrote to several of the military officers and summoned also the nearest members of Council, but only Major Smith, Walter Claxton and Walter Newbury took any notice. On the 29th the Council and Common Council resolved to fortify the city, and on the 3rd of May, the places for platforms and guns were fixed. On the 4th of May we heard of the revolution at the east end of Long Island, and wrote to Colonel Young and Major Howell to pacify the people as best they could. On the 6th there was news that the French were invading us with a number of Indians, which caused great uproar, but in the afternoon a sloop came in from Albany with contrary news. On the 9th the men employed in the late expedition at Albany were all in arms in Suffolk, King's and Queen's Counties, clamouring for pay. We resolved to pay the private soldiers in full and the troopers £6 apiece, which quieted them. On the 11th came the report of the suspicions in Long Island. We sent to all the Counties to send a man or two to join us, but none came. On the 12th came news that the Indians were growing suspicious owing to false reports, and a letter was sent to Albany to contradict those reports. Meanwhile the work on the fortifications went on, though De Peyster who had bought the land where the old fortifications lay would not have the new works made there. On the 18th of May Mr. Wedderburn arrived with your instructions, but Colonels Young and Hamilton did not think it prudent to go to Boston. On the 24th we wrote fresh letters to Albany forbidding any aggression on the part of the Indians. On the 31st Captain Nicholson informed the Magistrate and officers that divers of the inhabitants were very factious and rebellious, and that most of the city militia were in rebellion. Captain Nicholson also had (as is alleged) an altercation with Hendryk Cuyler, using sharp language, unusual in so civil a man, as also to Abraham de Peyster. We tried to quiet them, but it was too late. The drums beat and the town was in uproar. I ran to Jacob Leisler's door and tried to sooth the people, but in vain. They marched to the fort, where Cuyler admitted them, and in half an hour's time the fort was full of armed and enraged men, crying out

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that they were betrayed and that it was time for them to look to themselves. Presently about twenty armed men came up to the room where the Magistrates were, crying out for the keys of the fort; and seeing resistance to be useless we advised Captain Nicholson to give them up. On the 3rd of June, at the news that four or five ships had arrived, Leisler raised an alarm, and all the people meeting before the fort deserted their officers and ran to join Leisler. On the 6th Captain Nicholson, after telling us of the stopping of messengers and letters by the people in the fort, resolved to go to England. He left very privately thinking to sail to England in Col. Dongan's brigantine, but Colonel Dongan was so sea-sick that he came back to be set ashore, and Captain Nicholson did not finally sail till the 24th of June. On the 22nd of June, Major Gold and another came from Connecticut, from whom Leisler obtained copy of a proclamation to proclaim King William and Queen Mary; so had the drum beaten and proclaimed them. In the afternoon he sent for me and asked me whether I would not proclaim the King and Queen. I said it was done already. He answered that if I wouldn't do it he would do it at the Town Hall. I told him he might do as he pleased, which put them in a passion and made them abuse me and call me papist. The Connecticut gentlemen then urged me to go to the Town Hall where they would make proclamation. I sent for the Alderman who resolved that we would wait upon them. At the Town Hall Leisler came and would have me proclaim the King. I answered "He that read it before the fort can read it here; I have no clerk." He called me traitor and papist and made the people just ready to knock me on the head, so I was forced to say I did not hinder the proclamation. We then went all to the fort, where the sheriff was badly treated but I was let go without harm. On the 24th I received their Majesties' printed proclamation of 14 February, confirming all Protestants in their offices, and proclaimed it, which made them very angry. We then appointed four Commissioners of Revenue, but they were turned out with violence by Leisler and his crew, Colonel Bayard barely escaping. Leisler put Peter de la Noy into the Custom House. The 2nd of July was a Mayor's Court whereupon Leisler said that the people would hale the Magistrates by the legs, and he would not hinder them, so we adjourned the Court. They have appointed a Committee of Safety of eighteen, which has raised sixty men. Leisler has carried off the planks I had provided for platforms. There is in the fort £773, raised for the expedition to Albany. This they have taken for repairs of the fort and payment of the soldiers, to whom they promise forty five shillings a month without victuals. I cannot get the money to pay the two Companies, but Plowman has promised me a list of debts of the merchants which I shall try to collect. I beg for a Commission and orders from England. *Signed.* S. V. Cortlandt. *Endorsed.* Recd. from Mr. Randolph. 2 Nov. 1689. *Printed in New York Documents III.*, 590-597.] *Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 148-160.

July 10. **242.** Extracts from two letters sent to Mr. John Usher. Newport, 7 July, 1689. Walter Clark, Newberry, and John Greene have, I am told, drawn up something and sent it to Whitehall in the name of the whole people. Pray make enquiry and oppose it, for it

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is false. The people know nothing of it, and these men are not their agents but do it out of their own heads, as they do everything. You know how they rose in opposition to the Government here, and reassumed the Government without any legal consent of the people. They are ready to devour me for opposing them. New England is still in the greatest confusion.

A second Extract. Boston, 10 July, 1689. Since your departure we have found out the effect of the vast overthrow of the Government and imprisonment of Sir Edmund Andros. Dockowando, the Sachem, who was undoubtedly coming in to submit, seeing the Governor in prison and the land in confusion, has turned our enemy, and many of the Pennycooks with him. A large body of Indians has attacked Cochecha, in the Piscataqua, and killed Major Waldern, his son, and son-in-law, besides a score of others, and carried off many more as prisoners. They have since killed many at Saccadehock and Saco. I am afraid that the inhabitants will abandon the east of Piscataqua to the French Indians. It is a question whether £100,000 will replace the damage. The cries of the distressed will doubtless reach England. Now each tribe, by which I mean each Colony, stands on its own bottom. The Eastern parts used to be under protection of New York, which is not now in a position to protect them—the people have stirred up the Yorkers to cast off the Lieutenant-General, and up jumps hot-brained Captain Leisler into the saddle and has his hands full of work. Thus New England, which yesterday was united and formidable, is divided into about ten little independent kingdoms, each acting as if it knew no superior power. 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. from Mr. Usher, 30 Sept., '89. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 16.]

[July 10.] **243.** Petition of Sir Timothy Thornhill to Lieutenant-Governor Stede. For re-admission to the Council, having paid the fine imposed on him and kept the peace and good behaviour. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 10 July, 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 456. *No.* 10A.]

July 11. Whitehall. **244.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of Ralph Lane to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Rich. Colinge. ½ *p. Annexed,*

244. I. Petition of Ralph Lane to the King. I have been detained in prison, in Barbados, for over twenty months, and still continue there among felons and slaves by order of Lieutenant-Governor Stede, who refuses me appeal to your Majesty or copies of the records of the Court of Justice. I beg that I may be allowed to appeal, that my case may be laid before you, and that I may have liberty to collect evidence in this Island and to prosecute my case in person.

244. II. State of the case of Ralph Lane. *One large page.* [*America and West Indies* 456, *Nos.* 11, 11. I. II., *and* (*order only*) *Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., p.* 133.]

[July 11.] **245.** Reasons offered, to prove that the imprisonment of Ralph Lane by Lieutenant Governor Stede was for no other cause than his appeal to the King. 1. Lane being a planter is not liable to arrest or imprisonment in any civil case. 2. In a criminal matter the Governor should have brought him to trial long ago. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 456. *No.* 12.]

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[July 11.] **246.** The illegal proceedings of Lieutenant Governor Stede against Ralph Lane. In denying his appeal to the King, prosecuting him for his petition to appeal, and in other points. Seven heads in all. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 456. *No.* 13.]

July 11. **247.** Statement of the passage between Admiral Hewetson and the Rev. Mr. Bowerman. John Bowerman, in his prayer before sermon on board the Lion, used the words, "Compose their differences, remove their jealousies, and unite their hearts," for which he was cited before the Admiral and two captains, and reprehended. The chaplain pleaded that the words conformed to the Word of God, and that he knew of no reason why they should give offence; for which speech he was commanded before the mast; but went down to his study, where he locked the door, and with some tears condoled his own misfortunes. Captain Curtis, who was disbanded some three weeks before, knocked at the door, which being opened he said, "Mr. Bowerman, you shall never want. We'll set up for ourselves one of these days." The chaplain reported these words to the Admiral, and then ensued the passage as to praying for King James. At Tobago the Admiral received the news of King William's accession, but ordered the chaplain still to pray for King James, which he daily did, not daring to the contrary. On arrival at Barbados the chaplain again applied for instructions to the Admiral, but was again bidden to pray for King James; and when he preached ashore the Admiral said that he believed the Governor had precipitated himself, and that the prayer should still be for King James. Sworn before Edwyn Stede, 11 July, 1689. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 456. *No.* 14.]

July 11. **248.** Copy of the foregoing. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 13 Aug., 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 456. *No.* 15.]

July 11. Hampton Court. **249.** Order of the King in Council. That the Duke of Schomberg provide certain powder and ammunition (specified) for the use of the Colony of Jamaica. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., p.* 206].

July 11. **250.** Order of the King in Council. Permitting Robert Ayleway to appoint a deputy as Auditor-General in Virginia. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.*]

July 11. **251.** William Blathwayt to Mr. Shales. Enquiring how soon the Duke of Bolton's regiment will be shipped for the West Indies. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 63, *and Vol. XLVII., p.* 411.]

July 11. **252.** Estimate of cost of powder and ammunition to be furnished to the Colony of Jamaica. Total £2,810. *Signed.* Cha. Middelton, T. Gardiner, Tho. Townsend. 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 9, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., pp.* 208, 209.]

July 11. Charles Fort, St. Christopher. **253.** The Governor and inhabitants of St. Christophers to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Begging the presentation of enclosed remonstrance to the King, and for intercession with him to send speedy succour, as the Island is in a deplorable condition. *Signed by* Tho. Hill and six others. ½ *p.*

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253. I. Petition of the aforesaid to the King and Queen. The Irish have revolted and under the protection of the French have destroyed property to the value of £150,000. *Signed as the letter.* 11 July, 1689. *Large sheet.*

253. II. A short remonstrance of the sufferings of the poor people of St. Christophers. This is practically a repetition of No. 237 II. with the additional fact that the Irish have set up a red flag with four white balls and J.R. thereon, and threaten to kill all who will not declare themselves for King James. *Signed and dated as the covering letter.* 1½ *pp. All three documents endorsed.* Recd. 23 Aug. 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *Nos.* 17, 17 I. II., *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVII., pp.* 426, 427, *pp.* 431, 432, and *pp.* 438-40.]

July 13. **254.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Draft commission to Colonel Kendall read and approved. [*Col. Entry Book, Vol. CIX., p.* 237.]

July 14. **255.** Council and Assembly of Antigua to Lords of Trade and Plantations. On the 4th inst. we received a letter recited in the enclosed resolution made by us, and a letter in French, with translation, from Count de Blenac to Sir Nathaniel Johnson. We have no time in these moments of danger for lingering debates, but we do not wish you to think us disunited or divided, and we respectfully refer you to our enclosed resolution. *Sixteen signatures.* 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 16 Sept., 1689. Read 18th.

Enclosed:—

255. I. Minutes of a meeting of the Council and Assembly of Antigua, July 14, 1689. A letter from the Council and Assembly of Nevis of 27 June was read, to the following effect. We have received from the Governor of Saba the original of enclosed copy of a letter from Count de Blenac to Sir Nathaniel Johnson, which was taken in a French sloop. We deemed it of such high importance that we have sent Colonel Codrington to you with it. We think it absolutely necessary to set aside and secure Sir Nathaniel Johnson as Governor, and can think of no one fitter than Colonel Codrington to fill his place till the King send a successor. What measures you will take herein we leave to your management, only asking you to inform us at once if anything of moment should happen.

This letter with its enclosures being considered, as also Sir Nathaniel Johnson's justification of himself, the Council and Assembly think there is no sufficient ground for the censure of Nevis, being fully satisfied that the Governor never entertained so base a thought as the delivery of these Islands to Count de Blenac. His former conduct shows him incapable of such an act, and we think we have received as great satisfaction as is possible, that Sir Nathaniel Johnson's letter contained nothing to warrant such an answer as that

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of the Count de Blenac. We are satisfied also of the good affection of Dr. Bourgeois to the Protestant cause, who has given us an account of the Governor's letter to Count de Blenac. His Excellency having also voluntarily taken an oath of fidelity to the defence of these Islands we conceive that we have as little justice as authority to remove him from the Government, and refuse to join in the opinion and resolution of Nevis, from which we hope that it will be easily diverted. But considering the known worth and courage of Colonel Codrington we think it would be well if the Governor would voluntarily retire from the Government and commmit the charge of it to him. *Fifteen signatures.* 3½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 16 Sept., 1689.

255. II. Copy of a letter from Count de Blenac to Sir Nathaniel Johnson. I thank you for your letter expressing your satisfaction at what has passed here in the matter on which you wrote to me. Be sure of my good offices. Your letter shall be carried by the same hand as bears the letters of the King my master, and I shall beg that the answer may be brought back by the same channel. I beg that the letter may be in French or there can be no secrecy, for I must give your translation to people who keep no secrets. I have not seen Dr. Bourgeois, though I should be most happy to receive him. I have charged M. de Salnave to confide to you my opinions, and he assures me that he has secret ways and certain. You know that the King of England has gone to Ireland in French vessels and that we are going to open the ball with 400,000 men, a matter to terrify the generations to come. Besides this armament every steeple in France maintains a soldier for the King at its own expense, a foot-man or a light horseman according to the means of the parish. The State of France will tell you how many steeples there are, and you will judge of the number of men. The Militia is commanded by the most considerable gentlemen of the provinces. Those of my own county are commanded by my nephew, and people of the best quality command companies. I am waiting for a squadron from France to join our privateers. Some are already come, and all will be here in a fortnight. I know you will be interested in this news as it is the King your master who causes all this movement in France. The King my master, does me the favour to refer to me in everything, knowing my zeal for his service. I am as confident of your good intentions as of my own. Dated Fort Royal, Martinique, 23 May, 1689. *French.* 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 16 Sept. 1689.

255. III. Translation of the preceding. 2 *pp. Same endorsement.*

255. IV. Another translation. *Endorsed.* Read at the Committee, 10 Aug., 1689.

255. V. Count de Blenac to [Sir Nathaniel Johnson?] Martinique, 27 March, 1689. I am confident that Monsieur L'Intendant, to whom all the matters on which you have written to me have been referred, will give you every satisfaction, and

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you may rely on my good offices for all that depends on myself. *Signed.* Blenac. *French.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* Recd. from the Council and Assembly of Antigua, 16 Sept., 1689.

255. VI. Deposition of Esay Bourgeois. That the Governor shewed him a commission impowering him to treat with French Commissioners in case of disputes, and said that he had appointed the Lieutenant-Governor and Council of St. Christophers to treat under it, being very anxious for the preservation of the Treaty of Neutrality; that on news of Count de Blenac's design against St. Eustatia, Sir Nathaniel asked deponent to go to discourse with the Count as to the Treaty of Neutrality and endeavour to discover his intentions; that Sir Nathaniel subsequently employed deponent to write a letter for him to the Count in French, some prejudice to an English subject having been caused by misinterpretation of a former letter of his, which letter, so far as he can remember it, consisted of thanks to the Count, a request to forward a packet to France, an expression of a desire to maintain friendly correspondence, and a recommendation of the deponent; that this letter together with another addressed to King James was given to deponent by the Governor, who subsequently gave him discretionary instructions as to his discourses with Count de Blenac; that he afterwards went to Martinique and delivered the letters to M. de Salnave for transmission to the Count. Sworn before Christopher Codrington, 15 July 1689. 4 *pp.* *Endorsed as the preceding.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *Nos.* 18, 18 I-VI. *and* (*without enclosures*) *Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 155, 156.]

July 15. Antigua. **256.** Governor Sir Nathaniel Johnson to Lords of Trade and Plantations. In mine of 17th ult. I reported to you the danger of St. Christophers, and my measures to protect it, while the Attorney General's of the 27th gave you further information. About the 14th or 15th ult. a French shallop was taken by a Dutch privateer, and several letters were taken from her, among them a letter from Count de Blenac to me. The whole of the letters were sent to the Deputy-Governor of Nevis, except that addressed to me, which came not till some time after. The other letters were found to be of no importance, but Count de Blenac's was communicated by the Deputy-Governor to the Council of Assembly of Nevis, and was esteemed sufficient evidence to believe me guilty of a design to betray these Islands to the French. It had been but just for those gentlemen to have sent at once a copy of the letter to me, and the original to the Council and Assembly of this Island, and meanwhile to have suspended their judgment until they had heard my justification. But instead of this the letter was at once made public in Nevis, with all the comments to my disadvantage which malice could contrive, and a shallop was privately despatched to this Island with copies of the same, but not to me nor to the Council and Assembly, with the design, as I believe, to blacken my character here, as at Nevis, before I could defend myself; but the gentlemen here had too much

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honour to make unworthy use of the same. The Council and Assembly of Nevis then came to the resolution which will reach you with this packet (*see No.* 255 I.), and this without so much as acquainting me with their allegations against me or giving me an opportunity of answering the same, a treatment which I never used to them nor to the meanest person in this Government. It might have been considered whether this letter were not a contrivance to create jealousy and division, which would plainly be of advantage to the French, or whether it might not be a counterfeit, or whether the privateer which captured the letter might not have framed this instead, a suspicion which might have found foundation in the fact that it did not reach Nevis till along after the other letters. And whatever the objections to their conjectures, I am sure there were many more against the probability of so base a design in me, which with inconsiderate rashness they have believed and turned against the reputation of one who for some time was their Captain-General. I bless God, no action of mine could have prepared them for so dishonourable a thought of me as they have now founded on a few dubious expressions in the letter. I trust, therefore, that the representation of these gentlemen in this affair have no weight with you. On the 4th inst., the Council and Assembly of Antigua considered the letter addressed to them from Nevis, and having heard my justification dissented from the views therein expressed.

This I hope will be a satisfactory apology to you for my retiring from this Government. I promised you before that as an Englishman, a Protestant, a man of honour and a soldier, I could not desert this charge in such time of danger till I could find some fit person to whom to entrust it; and this promise I meant to keep. I shall ever pray for the Protestant religion and the welfare of England, and I shall never cease to think it my duty to defend the English interest at home and in the Colonies, under any form of Government, against foreign enemies. Such may be the disposition of Providence and such it is at present as to compel my conscience to ask for release from all public employment and for liberty to retreat to a poor but contented state of life. I design as speedily as possible to move to Carolina, where I have a small settlement, and to spend some time in the improvement of it for the support of myself and family. I design to commit the Government to Colonel Christopher Codrington, a gentleman of great estate here and in Barbados, much beloved by the inhabitants and suggested for the office by them. I hope that the people will be happy under his prudent conduct of affairs, and will enjoy unity among themselves. I aimed always at their safety and happiness, but, since I can no longer contribute thereto, God forbid that even for the greatest advantage to myself I should be the instrument for dividing them and thereby making them an easier conquest to the French. That would give too fatal a proof that the villainous design so unjustly charged against me was true. I trust therefore that any misfortunes that may happen to these Colonies by my departure will not be laid by you to my charge, but to theirs whose rashness and indiscretion forced me to retire.

I must now ask you to do me that justice which was denied me by the people of Nevis. I am charged with a design to betray these Islands to the French. I shall show how improbable it is that I

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should entertain such a design, and how slender is the foundation on which this calumny rests. There is a proverb *Nemo repente fuit turpissimus*, and I appeal to all who know me whether my past life has been such as to prepare me for such a wickedness as this. I know that my character sounds but ill from my own pen, but I must beg leave to say that I have never yet prostituted my honour and reputation, though I have not wanted as great temptations as any gentleman of my circumstances in England. Could I in some instances have been induced to break a promise to a prince or to betray the trust of private persons, I could have had such sums as would form a far greater reward than a Kingdom would be for perpetrating such a crime as I have been charged withal. I have also been unjustly taxed with being a Roman Catholic; and some might believe that the erroneous principles of that religion would have reconciled me to the evil design aforesaid. I have always owned myself a Protestant and never during the late indulgence went, as out of curiosity so many Protestants did, to hear Mass. Since I came here I do not rememeber that any Roman Catholic priest has been in my company above three or four times, and then always in public. I frequently received the Sacrament in England and here, and I have been a constant attender at public worship, and have taken the oaths and tests by which our disbelief in the Romish faith is declared. I do not know what more I can say to prove that I am a Protestant. If the contrary is to be believed on such slender grounds, no man once accused can ever be cleared. If the grant of this Government to me by King James prove me a Roman Catholic, there must be many other good Protestants in the same case; and if the liberties enjoyed by the Papists here conclude me to be of their number, there are many, whom you nowise suspect, who will be equally obnoxious to censure. I do not believe that such slight motives will have weight with you, but knowing that I have malicious enemies I will add this much more. If I be a Roman Catholic why did I not publicly profess it when it might have been to my interest and advantage? Under King Charles II. there might be good reason for such dissimulation in Papists in my office, but I know not what was to be gained under King James, unless a private be a better means than a public profession of it to encourage others by example thereto. I was promised this Government by King Charles, but after his death met with many demurs in obtaining it, and when I did obtain it lost many of the advantages enjoyed by my predecessor. Some of your Lordships may know that Sir Æneas Macpherson, who was lately coming to these parts as Deputy-Governor of Nevis, was designed for higher preferment. It is not likely, therefore, that I am a Roman Catholic or was believed to be such at Court. I will promise to prove that if I could have been prevailed with to change my religion I need not have come to the West Indies for employment. Whether, therefore, my religion or my principles be considered, I submit that it is highly improbable that I should have conceived of so dishonourable a design as that imputed to me, with no prospect of reward but ruin to myself and family.

The improbability again is heightened by the consideration that if I wished to effect such a thing, it was morally impossible for

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me to do so. Were I in a garrison and in command of mercenary soldiers the betrayal of it to the enemy would be easily done; but how I could deliver up four Islands unless they wished it, is not imaginable. In the perfecting of such a design a confederacy of great numbers must be assumed, but the most malicious of my enemies makes no allegation of that kind. There is no evidence against me that I can hear of except Blenac's letter, and it is not to be credited that the course of my actions would not have given other intimation, and I am sure it is not to be believed that I should have taken every step to obstruct my own design, as I have reported to you in describing my measures of defence. Again, on the 24th of May I wrote to you that I wished to retire, and this I wrote by the first possible opportunity, acquainting the Council and Assembly that I had done so, for I have always been plain and ingenuous with them. I also took a voluntary oath faithfully to discharge my trust in maintaining these Islands against all enemies, and if any object that such an oath was only a blind, it would be hard for them to explain why I should have stuck at other oaths which would have served my purpose much better. The suspicions of me at Nevis gave me the best opportunity that I ever had to divide these Islands and weaken them for defence, but I bless God for that I have been far from so devilish a temper, and have done my best for them with all sincerity. Unless I be presumed a person of no honour, religion or integrity, a person who loves mischief for its own sake, and would do the greatest villainy for the desirable rewards of infamy and disgrace, a person, too, of so little sense as to attempt the impossible by means just contradictory to the supposed end, I cannot be thought capable of this design.

Now, as to the second branch of my defence. The only evidence founded against me in the letter and translation from Count de Blenac as to which my accusers ask—(1) What transaction will that have been at Martinique, to which I was stedfast, except the wicked design aforesaid? (2) What other occasion could I have had to write a letter to the Court of France? (3) Why should the Count ask me to write in French except to conceal something prejudicial to the English? (4) Why must the Count's sentiments be entrusted only to the sure and secret ways of conveyance? (5) How comes the Count to write me a full account of all the French plans? Now, whether the inferences drawn from the letter be rational or not is no concern of mine; for I am accountable only for my own actions, not for those of another man. My enemies cannot tax any action or writing of mine to import what they charge me withal, but I cannot hinder others from writing what they please, and if a man can be ruined thereby there is no security against the malice or mistakes of others. Whether the Count wrote to the effect of the enclosed copy I know not, for the gentlemen have not sent the original, but if he did and the construction thereof be as is by some apprehended, then he had no just ground given him by me. Such things have frequently occurred, sometimes by accident sometimes by design, and I think that it is far more probable that one of these two reasons is the true explanation of this letter than that I should entertain this

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wickedness. The letter of mine to which Count de Blenac's is an answer, far from being to the prejudice of these Islands, was designed for their benefit, which together with some further points. I shall now prove. Last February I wrote to Count de Blenac a letter in favour of one Clayton of St. Christophers, whose sloop had been seized by the French on suspicion of trading with them. The Count's answer (*see* No. 255 v.) sufficiently shows that I wrote no more to him. About the 10th of April I wrote him another letter by one Dr. Bourgeois, of St. Christophers, whom I employed to translate it into French. Its purport will be seen from his deposition (*see* No. 255 vi.). Dr. Bourgeois is a gentleman who was held a Protestant, and for the sake of his religion was naturalised an Englishman. You will see how good his reputation is, in the Council's letter, so that there is no ground for doubting the truth of the deposition. The first part of my letter returns him my thanks for liberating Clayton, as in common civility bound, and the last referred him to Dr. Bourgeois for the preservation of a good understanding between the two nations. Considering the hazard of St. Christophers in case of war I was anxious to secure, if possible, the conservation of the Treaty of Neutrality, for which negotiations, as you will remember, I had a special commission. When the Count was at St. Christophers, I again approached this matter, and chose the same emissary, directing him to obey the advice of the Lieutenant Governor and Council, thinking that he was well qualified by his knowledge of the French language and manners. Could I have done the Island better service than this?

What was further contained in my letter was a request to the Count to forward my letter to King James, I having heard that he was in France, the contents whereof expressed concern for His Majesty's misfortunes, the sense which I still retained of my duty and allegiance to him, my desire to hear from him and my hopes for his prosperity. Before God, there was no more in the letter than this. I shall only add that my letter to King James was written some weeks before I had received any account of the present alteration of the Government or any letter from his present Majesty. Now as to the five false inferences drawn from Count de Blenac's letter. You will see from the deposition that I thank him for the kindness shewn to Clayton; to which the prior part of his letter plainly refers, for he expresses his satisfaction that I am content with what he has done, and his readiness to oblige me in future, which is very different from the inference of my enemies, that I was steadfast to some grand design then in agitation between us. The second inference vanishes, though the gentlemen of Nevis had not patience to examine, for my letter to France was addressed to no Frenchman, but to one whom we all believed at that time to be our lawful sovereign; and the contents cannot rationally be supposed to refer to any correspondence between Count de Blenac and me. As to the fifth inference, my own intentions appear in my letter to the Count, and the Count explains his own reasons for imparting to me the affairs of France. The third and fourth inferences are more reasonable; but though I may communicate every letter of importance that I write to Count de Blenac to my Council, it does not follow that every young fellow in Martinique who speaks English

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should be made privy to the same. And though the Count does desire secrecy, it does not follow that there was any design between us; the most that can be concluded is that the Count had some design in his fancy which needed a secrecy, to which he believed that I might be ready to agree. I cannot tell if this be so or not, but I am sure that whatever his fancies and apprehensions, I cannot be held liable to censure for them. I defy my enemies to prove that I have done anything of that kind; and I point to the deposition to prove that I have done nothing, as far as a negative can be proved. And now what more can I say in vindication of myself, for if any man be accused without any probabilities, be can only answer that there are none, and when pretences are alleged he can but clear them? I confess that I am lucky in being so little master of French as to be obliged to employ another to write it for me, else I could not have given so satisfactory an account of myself. I may add that beyond the letters now produced I have had no correspondence with Count de Blenac, and you will see that nothing of any further correspondence, but rather the contrary, is to be gathered from them. I have no doubt that it will be represented that I have not taken the oath of allegiance as directed in your letter of 19 February; but none here were empowered to administer it to me. It cannot seem strange that doubts and scruples in this matter should occur to me in this remote part of the world, where I have not the advantage of discoursing with learned and knowing men to unriddle what I have hitherto apprehended to be the general voice of Church and State. I beg you not to cite anything to my prejudice after what I have said as to the obligations under which I conceive myself to be as an Englishman and a Protestant, and the fact that I have taken a voluntary oath. In a few days I shall sail for Carolina, where the least intimation from you shall command my attendance in England if necessary; and if you are satisfied of my innocence in this particular, I hope that you will intercede for the payment of the sum due to me from the Exchequer. Within a few weeks three years' salary will be due, which will fall far short of retrieving my losses in these parts, and without which my numerous family will be reduced to great hardships and straits. I beg your pardon for the length of this letter, and I hope you will believe that I wish with all sincerity the prosperity of the Protestant religion, and the honour of my native country. *Signed.* N. Johnson. 22 *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 16 Sept., 1689. Read 18 Sept., '89. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 19, *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 119-147.]

July 15. **257.** Archibald Hutcheson to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I enclose a duplicate of my former letter, so far as I remember it, and have no more to add. *Signed.* Arch. Hutcheson. ½ *p.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 16 Sept., 1686. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 20, *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *p.* 148.]

July 15. Hampton Court. **258.** Order of the King in Council. That Thomas Daniell be admitted to appeal to the Governor in Council against the sentence passed in Jamaica against the ship St. Jago de la Victoria, with further

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liberty to appeal to the King in Council. The King's share of the ship and the ship itself are to be made over to Daniell. *Draft with corrections.* 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies. Vol.* 540. *No.* 11; *and Col. Entry Bk. Vol. XXXII., p.* 314.]

July 15. **259.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of the Royal African Company, as to the fraudulent Act of the Jamaica Assembly for fixing the value of pieces-of-eight at six shillings, to Lords of Trade and Plantations for examination and report. *Signed.* Rich. Colinge. ½ *p. Attached,*

1. The petition aforesaid; setting forth that the planters of Jamaica are indebted £90,000 to the African Company, and that the Act raising pieces-of-eight to six shillings will defraud them of one fifth of their debt. *Copy.* ½ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 19 July, '89. Read 16 Oct., 1689. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. Nos. 10, 10-1., *and Col. Entry Book, Vol. XXXII., p.* 228 *and p.* 274.]

July 16. **260.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Mr. Riggs delivered letters from New England and New York and the declaration of the inhabitants of Boston. Agreed to lay them before the King, as well as Mr. Riggs's account of matters in writing. [*Col. Entry Book, Vol. CIX., p.* 238.]

July 16. **261.** Narrative of the proceedings at Boston upon the inhabitants seizing the Government. On the 18th of April, 1689, about eight o'clock in the morning, Governor Sir Edmund Andros, hearing that some numbers of men were gathering together at Charlestown, sent for the sheriff, who assured him that the report was false. About two hours later Captain George, of one of the King's frigates, coming on shore was seized by the inhabitants. He asked their authority, and they shewed him a sword and said that was their authority. By the time this reached the Governor's ears there were at least a thousand people in arms, seizing and carrying to prison all whom they suspected to oppose or disapprove their designs. About noon they called a Council, made Bradstreet, formerly Governor, president, and then drew up a paper explaining why they took up arms. At the same time armed men encompassed the fort in great numbers, forcing the out-guards to retire. Hereupon the Governor, by the advice of such gentlemen as had retired to him in the fort, went out to ask the meaning of of their tumultuous arming and was presented with a paper by one of them, who said he was sent by the Council to demand and receive the fort, saying also that the Council desired to speak with the Governor for the appeasing of the people. The Governor replied that he knew of no Council, nor had any one power to convene one without his order, and so retired to the gentlemen in the fort, who advised him to go down to the town-house where the pretended Council was assembled. No sooner was he come than those with him were seized and sent away to prison, not being permitted to enter with the Governor, who demanded the reason of their meeting and of the tumultuous arming in the town. He was answered by one, that now was the time for them to look to themselves; that they must and would have the Government in their own hands, and that he was their

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prisoner. By this time there were at least five thousand men in arms in the town, most of them being drawn up by the fort, which they demanded. There were only two commission officers and the main guard, in all fourteen men, in it; and the mob threatened to storm it and put them to the sword if they did not surrender it. Their threats not prevailing they sent to the Council, who sent to the Governor (who was prisoner under a strong guard in Mr. Usher's house) to give orders for the surrender of it. The Governor replied that he marvelled at their assurance at asking by of him, since they had made him prisoner, and said he would sooner die than give any such order. Finding they could not prevail with him they took Mr. Randolph, and clapping a pistol to his head threatened to shoot him if he did not go with them to the fort and acquaint them in it that it was the Governor's wish and direction that they should deliver up the fort. This message Mr. Randolph was forced to deliver, when the garrison, considering that the Governor was prisoner and that they could not man a fifth part of the fort, agreed to surrender it on condition that they should have their liberty. The people then wanted the Castle, which stands about a league from the town, and having been refused surrender of the garrison forced Mr. Randolph to deliver the same false message from the Governor. But the Castle would not obey, suspecting the violence used to Mr. Randolph. The people then applied to the Governor again for his orders to surrender the Castle, and he gave them his former answer. They replied that they would have it, let it cost what it would, and that if he could not order its delivery they would expose him first to the shot that might come from it. Their threats not prevailing, they added that they would put all his adherents to the sword. Next day, considering that the Castle could not hold out for long, that no relief was to be expected from nearer than England, that most of the soldiers were distributed to Eastward in small garrisons, that the Captain of the man-of-war as well as the Governor was a prisoner, and that the people were very riotous and likely to execute their threats, several gentlemen went down as indifferent persons to the Castle and prevailed with the Commander to surrender it, which was accordingly done upon faithful promise of its liberty. But no sooner was the garrison come up the town than all were imprisoned and still continue so. The Governor with two others is a close prisoner in the fort, being denied the service of his own cook to dress his meat, nor suffered to speak to any one except before two witnesses. Mr. Dudley and Mr. Randolph are in the common gaol; the Judges, Attorney-General and some commissioned officers are prisoners in the Castle. 2½ pp. *Annexed,*

261. 1. Declaration of the merchants, inhabitants and gentlemen of Boston. April 18, 1689. 1. More than ten years have passed since the discovery of the Popish plot, a matter in which New England of all countries could not be unconcerned. 2. To get us into reach of the desolation prepared for us, our charter was vacated, the accomplishment thereof being hastened by the undesired solicitations and slanderous accusations of a man who for his malice and falsehood is well known to us. The

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charter was proceeded against in hardly a pretence of law, and condemned before we had time to appear in our defence. Then a President and Council were set over us, without any liberty for an Assembly as in other Colonies, by a Commission from the King. 3. This Commission was illegal in form, but we made no resistance thereto, for we were assured of the King's kindly intentions, in hindrance of which measures were immediately taken to spoil our trade. 4. Then came Sir Edmund Andros with a still more arbitrary commission, and several companies of red-coats to enforce it. 5. Thus every trouble was taken to load preferment on men who were strangers to and haters of the government. We were squeezed by a crew of abject persons from New York, the tools of the adversary at our right hand, who extorted extravagant fees without any rule. 6. It was now plainly affirmed by some in open Council and others in private that the people of New England were all slaves. People who objected to be rated without an Assemply have been heavily fined, and packed juries have been a common thing. 7. Conscientious men were not allowed to serve on juries because they desired to be sworn with an uplifted hand. 8. Then flaws were discovered in our titles to land contrary to past grants and to prescriptive rights; and the Governor caused the land of particular men to be measured out for grant to his favourites. 9. All the Council were not engaged in these transactions, but the Governor with five or six did all. Mr. Mather journeyed to England to obtain softening of this hard measure, and the King more than once or twice promised him a certain Magna Charta of redress, but it never came. 10. To add to this there is the burden of a Indian war, and a large number of our brethren are now under Popish commanders for the same. 11. In all this we did nothing, but cried only to our God. We have been quiet hitherto, but now that the Lord has prospered the undertaking of the Prince of Orange, we think we shall follow such an example. We therefore seize the vile persons who oppressed us. *Printed sheet.* 3½ *large pp.*

261. II. Duplicate of the foregoing *Manuscript.*

261. III. Inhabitants of Boston to Governor Sir Edmund Andros. April 18, 1689. "Ourselves as well as many others the "inhabitants of this town and places adjacent, being "surprised with the people's sudden taking to arms, in the "prior motion whereof we were wholly ignorant," do now call upon you to surrender the Government and fortifications. We promise all security from violence to yourself, your officers, and your men; but if the people be opposed we are sure that they will take the fortifications by storm. *Signed.* William Stoughton, Thomas Danforth, Simon Bradstreet, John Richards, Elisha Cook, Isaac Addington, John Foster, Peter Serjeant, David Waterhouse, Adam Winthrop, John Nelson, Wait Winthrop, Samuel Shrimpton, William Brown, Barthol. Gidney. *Printed broadsheet: black letter.*

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261. iv. Declaration of the Convention of Massachusetts. 24 May, 1689. Encouraged by divine Providence we resolve to venture our lives and estates for the reviving and maintaining of our rights and privileges. We, therefore, decide to settle a Government according to our ancient Patent, and appoint Simon Bradstreet Governor, and Thomas Danforth Deputy-Governor. Unanimously voted by the Representatives. *Printed broadsheet in two columns.* 1 *p.*

261. v. Answer of the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Assistants to the above, accepting the Government. *Signed.* Simon Bradstreet, Tho. Danforth, Nat. Saltonstall, James Russel, Peter Tilton, Samuel Appleton, Robert Pike, John Richards, Elisha Cook, William Johnson, John Hathorn, Isaac Addington, John Smith. *Broadsheet. Printed.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *Nos.* 17, 17, I-IV., and *Col. Entry Book., Vol. LXII., pp.* 85-106.]

July 16. Barbados. **262.** Lieutenant Governor Stede to the Earl of Shrewsbury. Every thing remains as it was when I last wrote. The people are loyal and quiet; but a certain account of Their Majesties' good success would hearten us not a little. Two or three days since I received from the Governor of St. Christophers the unwelcome news of disturbances there. The bloody Papists and Irish assembled suddenly, and declaring themselves for King James, kill, burn, and destroy all that belongs to the Protestant interest. The Governor and the loyal people have been forced to retire to their fort for safety and leave their houses and works to the bloody popish Irish rebels. The French are not exactly at the head of the rebellion, but there are several French mulattos, mustees, and negroes with the Irish, and all of them receive help from the French. For those rebels will not stand a fight with the Protestants, but retire into French ground where the English do not like to follow them, for fear of beginning a war with France. When the English ask the French to deliver them up, the French answer that they only allow them to remain for protection in point of religion, as the English have heretofore received the French Protestants. There is, however, no parallel, for the French Protestants had never rebelled against their King nor done any harm to their fellow subjects, but these arguments have no weight with the French. This behaviour seems to me like a breach of peace on the part of the French. They force the English to keep within the fort instead of pursuing the Irish as they otherwise would do, lest when they sally out they should leave not men enough in the fort to defend it against the traitorous assaults of the French. The Governor having appealed to me for help, I ordered three hundred men to be raised here at once and to be sent to St. Christophers under command of Sir Timothy Thornhill, a very fit person for the service. If need be I shall send further reinforcements to save the Leeward Islands. If I knew at this moment that I might make war on the French I would undertake to reduce the whole of the French Islands to the King's obedience. I am well informed that at present they have no considerable force by land or sea and no store of provisions against a siege of their forts; but they are expecting supplies and men. In my last I gave you an account of the ships here under Captain

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Hewetson, who wears the union flag under pretence of a commission from the late King. But he cannot or will not produce the commission, and has anchored all this time out of range of the forts, though I have often ordered him to the contrary. This and the want of a naval force is the only reason why he has not been forced to strike the flag. At his first coming he behaved himself very civilly, and for this reason, and for the names of the noble and worthy persons whom he declared to be partners in his venture, I passed by many things which I should otherwise have taken notice of. But I cannot pass over his cruelty to his men at sea and his quarrels ashore, though I continued to do my part by encouraging the voyage and compelling the seaman to go on board, which they would not otherwise have done, by reason of his cruelty. I shall not trouble you with any account of his irregularities, but I assume that I have done my best for a venture in which, as Hewetson now tells me, you have a considerable interest. He told me first that King James and his Queen, the Duchesses of Portsmouth and Massareene, Lord Rochester, Lord Falkland, and others were interested, but since then he alters the names to suit his purpose, and tells me that King William and yourself held shares. He was much astonished at his first coming to learn that we had lately proclaimed King William and Queen Mary, but after a time began to acknowledge their Majesties himself, though with great hypocrisy: for his chaplain being about to preach in a parish church on the second Sunday after his arrival, he forbade him to pray for King William and Queen Mary, but for King James and his Queen. The poor parson complied as far as he durst, for fear of being punished by me, and to avoid punishment on both sides prayed for the King and Queen only, without giving names. Being asked afterwards why he did so, he confessed his orders from Captain Hewetson, and added that on board ships, by the captains orders, he prayed still for King James. He goes home by this ship, and will give you a full account (*see* No. 247).

Another matter made Hewetson take offence at me. One of his ships blew up in the harbour, and seventy men on board her perished, every one. The people came to the scene in boats, and embezzled valuable goods, whereupon I issued a proclamation forbidding such proceedings, and ordering all their embezzled goods to be restored, and appointed a small committee to examine the matter. I thought that this was as much as I could do in favour to Captain Hewetson, but he complained that the offenders had not not been immediately chastised. But another matter was that he challenged an ancient gentleman of the Council for saying that he had told his chaplain to pray for King James, threatening that that if he did not fight him, he would cut off his nose next time he met him. To stop this I ordered him on board his ship and not to return ashore without my leave, which I should readily have given him on his promising not to pursue the General. But he has thought fit rather to remain on board, complaining bitterly of me on that account, and also because I would not allow one Curtis, one of his men, to be hurried on board ship until his grievous complaints against the Captain had been heard. He says that I have spoiled

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his voyage, and threatens me with the displeasure of the adventurers. Lately he told me that he had seen an Act declaring King William and Queen Mary to be sovereigns of England, and that he had communicated it to his men; which seemed to me strange, considering that he had been here for six weeks. I therefore called upon him to take the oaths, and added that I expected him to conform to the rule forbidding papists to bear any command within my government; for he had brought several papist officers and servants from Ireland. He refused, however, to come ashore and take the oaths or to let his officers come ashore to do so, adding words which reflected on the Council. *Signed.* Edwyn Stede. P.S. I must add that one of Hewetson's seamen, a lusty fellow of twenty-one, who had among others subscribed a petition to me, asking relief from Hewetson's cruelty, was tied up to the capstan bar and one of the officers ordered to whip him to death, Hewetson standing by with his broadsword drawn and threatening the executioner. After a time the poor fellow's body was all bloody and raw as a piece of beef, and the executioner, who had not escaped without three or four cuts in his head for not being severe enough, was allowed to let him go. However the victim was then confined to a place in the ship on one biscuit and water for every twenty-four hours, but being transferred to the ship that blew up, perished with her, being alive, though little more, at the time. *5pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 456. *No.* 16, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 119-132.]

July 17. Admiralty Office. **263.** Lords of the Admiralty to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We have not yet received the King's pleasure as to the instructions to the West Indian squadron. We do not know if a particular number of ships is to be assigned to Jamaica or whether it is to be left to the Commander's discretion. We beg instructions. *Signed.* Tho. Lee, M. Chicheley, J. Lowther. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Read 18 July, 1689. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 11.]

[July 17.] **264.** Commission of Colonel James Kendall to be Governor of Barbados. Powers are given to transport forces to other English Islands or to the attack of French Islands, also powers to suspend captains of the Royal Navy who are disobedient or negligent of orders. St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica and the rest of the British Islands to windward of Guadeloupe are included in the Commission, and power to appoint deputy-governors to them is given, but not to appoint a deputy-governor in Barbados. *Countersigned.* Shrewsbury. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 64-67.]

[July 19.] **265.** Proposals of Colonel Kendall—1. Care should be taken to appoint the fittest persons at the head of the Council, as the senior member succeeds to the Government in case of the Governor's death or absence. 2. The Governor should be empowered to appoint a deputy. *In the margin.* Done. 3. Two hundred soldiers would be of great service at this time. *In the margin.* Nothing. 4. Forty whole culverins are needed and have been asked for. 5. Instructions are needed as to supply of ships in case of failure of supplies from England. *In the margin.* To be referred to the Admiralty. 6. The frigates appointed for Barbados should be good sailers in order to be able to beat back to their station if sent to Leeward.

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In the margin. To be referred to the Admiralty. 7. Freight and a passage for the Governor in a frigate is desired. *In the margin.* What former Governors have had. 8. The Governor's salary is usually paid in England out of the four and a half per cent. duty, which is sent here in produce. If paid in the same commodities in Barbados, with the allowance of ten per cent. which is usually made for exchange in time of peace, the King will avoid the risks of importation in time of war and will save the costs of freight and waste, while the Governor will be delivered from disappointment by any interruptions of the importation through accidents. *In the margin.* To be paid there without the ten per cent. 2¼ *pp. Endorsed.* Read 19 July, '89. [*America and West Indies.* 456. *No.* 17, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 78, 79.]

[July.] **266.** Colonel Kendall to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I think it would be well for the Governor's salary to be paid in produce in the Island for the following reasons: 1. It was always so paid in time of war to Francis, Lord Willoughby in 1665-1666, and to William Lord Willoughby in 1672-1673. 2. I take the Governor's entertainment to be about one fourth of the revenue. In time of war, freight is dear, risk is great, and the loss on sugar while waiting for convenience of shipping very considerable. 3. The produce of the island is worth much less on the spot in time of war than in time of peace. Muscovado in peace is worth 12*s.* 6*d.* a cwt., but in war not above 8*s.* 4. In time of peace, money in England is ten per cent. better worth than money in Barbados and must be much more in time of war. Thus if the King have £1,200 in Barbados it is his interest to pay it to the Governor there, for he cannot return it here without paying ten per cent. for exchange, which reduces the £1,200 to £1,080. If he chooses to pay the Governor in England, he plainly loses the amount of the exchange. It may be a disadvantage to the Governor to take the risk and expense of sending home his produce, but if it be assured that he spends his salary in the Island, the objection is removed. And though, if paid at the rate of nine shillings per cwt. of muscovado, that sum would not be worth so much in time of war as eight shillings paid in England, yet the Governor being saved the expense of keeping a solicitor to receive and remit his money, and the risks of interruption in time of war, would, I conceive, be better content to receive it in Barbados quarterly. *Holograph. Undated.* 2 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 456. *No.* 18.]

[July 19.] **267.** Abstract of Colonel Kendall's proposal as to payment of his salary in Barbados. *Draft.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 9A.]

[July 19.] **268.** A list of the Council of Barbados (*see* Sept. 19). The names of Richard Harwood and John Reid are struck out, with the words "a suspected papist," against them. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Read at Committee. July 19, 1689. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 9.]

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July 19. **269.** William Blathwayt to the Commissioners of the Admiralty. Enclosing extract from Colonel Kendall's proposals as to his passage to Barbados (*see No.* 265). [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., p.* 147.]

July 19. **270.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Order for the Treasury to give information as to the travelling allowances of former Governors to Jamaica and Barbados. Names of the persons proposed as Governors for New York, Leeward Islands and Bermuda. Colonel Kendall's proposed Council for Barbados approved. Agreed that he try Sir T. Montgomerie and Mr Chamberlayne and examine into the petition of Ralph Lane. The law officers' report as to repeals in Virginia read. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp* 239-240.]

July 19. **271.** List of persons proposed to the King for Governors. For New York, Colonel Slingsby or Colonel Sankey; for Leeward Islands, Colonel Sankey or Colonel Codrington; for Bermuda, Mr. Rowland Place to be Lieutenant-Governor. *Draft.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* 19 July, 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 601. *No.* 7.]

July 19. **272.** Duplicate of the preceding. [*Ibid. No.* 8.]

July 19. **273.** A further list including the above names, and some of those in the list of 3 July (*see No.* 224). [*Ibid. No.* 9.]

July 19. **274.** Final list submitted to the King, including all the candidates named in previous lists. The following Governors were appointed: Lord Howard of Effingham to be Governor of Virginia; Colonel Molesworth (since dead) to be Governor of Jamaica; Colonel Kendall to be Governor of Barbados; Colonel Sankey to be Governor of the Leeward Islands; Colonel Hill Lieutenant-Governor of Nevis; Mr. Place Lieutenant-Governor of Bermuda. The names of Mr. Sloughter and Captain Nicholson were submitted for New York. 2 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 601. *No.* 10.]

July 19. Council Chamber. **275.** Lords of Trade and Plantations to Commissioners of Ordnance. Asking for information as to the readiness of the stores ordered to be sent to Jamaica, Bermuda and Newfoundland. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 59, 60.]

July 20. **276.** Estimate of charge of guns, ammunition and stores to be sent to Bermuda. Total £564. *Signed.* Cha. Myddleton, T. Gardiner, Tho. Townsend. 2½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 12, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XVIII., pp.* 223-225.]

July 20. **277.** List of the same articles but without prices given. 2½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 13.]

July 20. Office of Ordnance. **278.** Commissioners of Ordnance to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We have received your orders for stores and arms for the Colonies. We beg that the Lords of the Treasury may be moved to supply us with the necessary funds, or that we may obtain indemnity in case of delay in such supply. *Signed.* Goodricke, Th. Gardiner, Ch. Myddelton, Tho. Townsend. *In the margin.* Estimate for guns, etc., for Bermuda £564 8*s.* 9*d.*; for materials, etc., for a

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fort at St. John's, Newfoundland, £3,300; for stores for Jamaica £2,810 6*s.* 9½*d.*; for freight for the above £300. Total £6,374 15*s.* 6½*d.* [*America and West Indies.* 601. *No.* 11, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 61.]

July 22. Hampton Court. **279.** Order of the King in Council. For the office of Ordnance to report whether forty long culverins can be spared for Barbados. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 148, 149.]

July 22. Charles Fort, St. Christopher. **280.** Colonel Thomas Hill to John Netheway. I have received yours by Lieutenant William Battery, who arrived safe at the fort half an hour before day. The fleet attacked us on Thursday, 18th inst., by sea, shot nine hundred and seventy odd cannon and killed us a turkey, a dog and three horses. That was all the mischief they did us that day. To-day they fired half a score bombs at us, several of which fell into the fort but to less effect than the cannon. I suppose they are now trying to throw up a trench of circumvallation round the fort on the land side, and will bring their mortars nearer. *Here follow details about the ships. Copy.* 1½ *pp. On the next page,* An account of the bombs fired into Charles fort, July 22 and 23; and of the trifling damage that they did. 1 *p. The whole endorsed.* Recd. from Mr. Netheway, 22 Oct., 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 21.]

July 22. **281.** Deposition of Pieter Godfree and another. That in April last they heard the Minister, Mr. Innes, in discourse of Canada and the Romish religion, commend Canada and several Jesuits. He said that the Jesuits were good people, that he believed in the doctrine of purgatory, that the Catholic Romish religion was the best religion, that all that left it were heretics, that the common people should not be allowed the Scripture and that auricular confession was a necessity. *Sworn* before Gerard Beckman. Copy. ½ *p.*

Duplicate of the foregoing. *Endorsed.* Recd. 10 April, 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *Nos.* 33, 33A.]

July 22. **282.** Petition of John Riggs, servant to Sir Edmund Andros, to the King. Sir Edmund Andros, the Governor of New England, behaved himself with all moderation in the Government. He is and always was a Protestant, having been brought up as page to the Queen of Bohemia, and would readily have obeyed your orders had he received them. He now begs that he may be released from his present close confinement, where he is denied writing materials and any other convenience, and that he may be sent home to answer for any charges brought against him. 1 *p. Inscribed.* Read in Council, July, 22 1689. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 18.]

[July 22.] **283.** Petition of John Trefry, on behalf of his brother Thomas, to the King. In 1685 when Lord Bath raised his regiment in Cornwall Thomas Trefry was made ensign, and was afterwards sent lieutenant with a detachment of the regiment to New England. He has since been imprisoned in a tumultuous manner by the people and now lies in confinement. I beg that he may be released or sent home to answer for his conduct. 1 *p. Inscribed.* Read in Council, July 22, '89. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 19.]

1689. [July.] **284.** Petition of Sarah Randolph. For the release of her husband Edward Randolph, now a prisoner in Boston, or for orders for him to be sent home for trial. He is and always was a Protestant and has served the Crown for thirty years. 1 *p.* [*Ibid. No.* 20.]

July 23. Common Gaol, Boston. **285.** Edward Randolph to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We have no news whether Mr. Mather has so far gained favour with the Court as to obtain the grant of a new charter or the confirmation of the old one. Certain it is that upon presumption of one or the other they keep Sir Edmund Andros, myself and several others in close confinement, and at last charge us with the breach of a capital law made by the General Court when they set up for a commonwealth, as appears by the minutes of a convocation of representatives from several towns. The people having dared to proceed to such heights, what are we to expect, when the Agents return laden with favours, but a trial according to their laws? Or if the King direct other methods for governing the country, their guilt and their fear of deserved punishment is such that they will massacre us and throw off their allegiance to the Crown. One of their ministers lately declared in public that they accounted themselves the King's nominal, not real, subjects. I hope that you have received my former letters, and are aware that this Colony is in danger of ruin by popular rage, or of being made a prey to Indians and French, and that the King has sent a sufficient force to quiet these disorders and reduce the country to a firm dependence on the Crown. There is no government and no law. Customs, Excise, and Acts of Navigation are cried down. All things are carried on by a furious rabble animated by the ministers, some of whom, and notably young Mather, were the chief promoters of the rebellion. They have infected the other Colonies of New England and sent their agitators to New York. During this commotion the Eastern Indians daily alarm our out towns. Four considerable towns are wholly destroyed, the fishery lost, the forts built by Sir Edmund Andros burnt down, about fifty persons lately killed or taken, and much plunder taken. The distressed people, having lost their houses and cattle in the other towns, have petitioned the Governor and Council for soldiers to defend their remaining towns in the province of Maine, but can obtain no suitable relief. The country has no officers fit for such a service, nor can they raise men or money for the war, the people not being satisfied that they have power to raise either, so that in a very short time all the eastern country, of great importance to the Crown, will be abandoned to the ravages of the heathen. *Signed.* Ed. Randolph. *Holograph.* 1½ *pp. Duplicate. Endorsed.* Original delivered 6 Nov. 1689. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 21.]

[July 23.] **286.** Enclosures sent by the same ship with the preceding letter.

286. 1. Minutes of the Council of Safety at Boston, 20 April, 1689. Order for Edward Ting, Captain Thomas Savage, and others, now abroad in the army to Eastern, forthwith to dismiss Major Brockholes, Macgregory, Lockhart, Lieutenant Weems, Captain Manning, and Ensign Smith from their present command in the Army, send them to Boston,

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and take the command into their own hands, reserving as many men as they think necessary and dismissing the rest. *Copy.* ½ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 4 November, 1689.

286. II. Resolution of the Council of Safety at Boston. That Sir Edmund Andros, having received and executed illegal commissions, Edward Randolph having endeavoured the subversion of the Government, and Joseph Dudley, having done the like, have violated a capital law of the Colony and are therefore not bailable. 28 June, 1689. *Copy. Endorsed.* Recd. 2 November, 1689.

286. III. Bond of Joseph Dudley in £10,000 to continue in his house at Roxbury (except for the public worship of God) till further order. 13 July, 1689. *Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed as the preceding.*

286. IV. Order of the Council of Safety, for a day of fasting and humiliation. 13 July, 1689. 1 *p.* With marginal notes by Edward Randolph. *Endorsed as the preceding.*

286. V. Simon Bradstreet to Joseph Dudley. The tumult in the town is so great and sudden that no reason will be heard or regarded, so I am obliged to entreat you, for the safety of yourself and family and welfare of the State, to yield quietly to the present stress. *Signed,* S. Bradstreet. *Copy by Edward Randolph. Scrap. Endorsed as the preceding.*

286. VI. Order for Joseph Dudley to continue in his house. 13 July, 1689. *Note of Randolph in the margin.* Neither Bradstreet nor Addington would sign this for fear of being sent to gaol for it. *Scraps. Endorsed as the preceding.*

286. VII. Warrant for levying a fine of £5 on Francis Marsden for refusing to serve against the Indians on being pressed. *Copy. Scrap. Undated. Endorsed as the preceding.*

286. VIII. Order for committing Henry Deering to custody for heading a riot on 13 July. Boston, 15 July, 1689. *Scrap. Endorsed as the preceding.*

286. IX. Simon Bradstreet to Joseph Dudley. Boston, 16 July, 1589. Asking him to return to prison till the fury of the people is abated. *Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed as the preceding.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 21, 21, I-IX.]

July 23. Prespass Chamber. **287.** William Jephson to William Blathwayt. Forwarding a minute from the Commissioners of Customs. *Signed.* Will Jephson. ¼ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 23 July, 89.

287. I. Minute of Commissioners of Customs. Thirty small barrels of powder are lying in a ship at Portsmouth together with other goods from Holland for Boston. Shall the powder be suffered to proceed, as we do not know in what condition the Government of New England now stands? ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *Nos.* 22-22 I.]

July 23. Albany. **288.** Nicholas Bayard to Francis Nicholson. Leisler's crimes and insolencies are no way diminished since your departure. As you will see by the enclosed journal, the Council together with the Mayor and Common Council tried to preserve the revenue for the King's service; but Leisler, finding that the securing of the revenue would be prejudicial to his private interests, was so inflamed against the

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civil government and particularly against myself, that he attempted to massacre me at the hands of his drunken crew, and compelled me to escape here for safety. Since my departure I hear that Nathaniel Gold and James Fitch have arrived from Connecticut and by many false and foolish flatterings have commended Leister's proceedings, and that this faction, in contempt of the King's proclamation for continuance of officers in their posts, have taken the Government upon themselves. They have formed a company of soldiers with Leisler for captain, William Churcher the mason for lieutenant, and Stoll the drummer for ensign; they have also proclaimed that the taking of the fort is solely for the King's service, and that no persons had any reason to leave New York, though I and others were daily threatened with massacre and imprisonment. Our care for the securing of the revenue seems to have alarmed them. De la Noy, one of the Committee men, has now assumed charge of the Custom House. Leisler and his faction have made great efforts to overthrow the civil government in other parts also by sending messengers here and elsewhere, but the people have resolved to adhere to the existing government pursuant to the King's proclamation. There is little trade here nor has been for the past three years, so there is great poverty, which must continue until Canada be reduced to other terms. The Sachems of the Five Nations have told us that they intend to be revenged on Canada. We have news that about nine hundred Indians have already gone thither, and that three hundred more are going. They will undoubtedly destroy the harvest, which will reduce Canada to great extremity unless relieved by France. The inhabitants of Albany are still much inclined for some exploit, either for trade with the farther Indians or to revenge themselves on the French for their losses by letters of marque. In case of a war with France, they would be eager to share in the subduing of Canada, which would be very profitable for England. We have no letters yet from Europe, which makes Leisler and his crew the more insolent. They have few substantial men among them; the rest are poor ignorant folks who let themselves be lectured by about twenty or thirty drunken sots. Yet their party begins to decline, and many more would withdraw from them were they not afraid. West writes me that all continues the same at Boston, only the Government is moved to the Castle and the Governor to the prison. I shall stay here till orders arrive from the King. *Signed.* N. Bayard. 4 *pp. Inscribed.* Read 23 Oct., 1689. *Printed in New York Documents,* III. 598. *The journal alluded to is printed, ibid. p.* 599. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 34.]

July 25. New York. **289.** Depositions of Charles Lodowyck. That he heard Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson say that the people of New York were a conquered people and could not expect the same rights as English people, wherefore the Prince might lawfully govern them by his own will. *Copy.* ½ *p. Sworn* before Gerard Beckman. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 35.]

July 25. Maryland. **290.** Declaration of the reasons and motives for appearing in arms on behalf of the Protestant subjects of Maryland. The plots, contrivances and subscriptions carried on and extorted by Lord Baltimore and his officers, and the particulars of our grievances being

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shrouded from observation, we publish the following reasons for our appearance in arms. Lord Baltimore holds Maryland by charter of King Charles I. to his farther Cecilius. In the charter, allegiance is reserved to the Crown of England, but the very name and owning of that sovereign power is sometimes crime enough to gain the frowns of our superiors and to render us suspected of disaffection. The ill usage and affronts to the King's revenue-officers, the ill-treatment of Mr. Badcock and the murder of Mr. Rousby prove this. The President lately laid it down that fidelity to the Lord Proprietor was allegiance, and that to deny the one is to deny the other; but in that oath of fidelity, which is imposed under threats of banishment, there is not a word about allegiance to the King. By the charter, churches and chapels should be built for the service of the Church of England, but all are turned to popish worship; the chief officers of Government are papists; and the most fertile lands set apart for the Protestant ministry are escheat and forfeited. The power to enact laws is another branch of Lord Baltimore's authority; but when according to usage four representatives were elected and sent up, only two were picked out of each four and sent up to the Convention, whereby the greatest levy yet known was imposed on the inhabitants. Next Session the two remaining members were admitted, when some of our best laws were enacted, but the Assembly was soon after dissolved by Lord Baltimore, and the laws disallowed by him though assented to by his deputy in his absence, so that the Courts of Judicature often have to decide not what is the law but what is his Lordship's wish. Then another Assembly was called of two members only for each country, and several laws were enacted with his Lordship's consent, but that for the encouragement of trade and erecting of towns was suspended by him and practically abrogated. Thus our liberties are threatened, and we are at the mercy of his lordship's pleasure. Again, even existing laws are enforced or not according to the good liking of our Governors. For instance one law enacts that orphan children should be disposed of to persons of the religion of their dead parents, but notwithstanding this children of Protestant parents have been committed to papists; and one young woman was recently forced away from her husband by order in Council and committed to the custody of a papist to be brought up in that religion. On the contrary laws in favour of his Lordship are rigidly enforced. To these grievances must be added excessive officers' fees, and that too under execution, directly in face of the law; excessive imposts in vessels without assent of the Assembly, as provided in the charter; excessive fees from vessels built in Maryland contrary to act of Assembly; frequent pressing of men, boats, etc. in time of peace, the seizure and confinement of Protestants without reason or warrant; outrages upon Protestants by papists, connived at by the papist authorities. To all this we submitted in patience, hoping for deliverance on the accession of King William, but to our consternation we find ourselves surrounded by strong endeavours of Lord Baltimore to defeat that deliverance. Papists still use every means to divert the allegiance of the inhabitants from King William; and prayers are constantly offered for the success of the popish arms in Ireland, thus involving us in treason. King William's rights are

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questioned and his character aspersed. We are every day threatened with loss of life or estate; we have strong suspicion of a design to betray us to the Northern Indians who in 1681 were conducted into the heart of the province by French Jesuits, and there are constant endeavours to set us quarrelling among ourselves and with Virginia. We therefore abjure our allegiance to the proprietor and take up arms for King William. We order that a full Assembly be called, which shall represent our condition to the King; and we promise that no harm shall be done to any peaceable persons or to any that do not oppose us, and that all provisions shall be paid for and all soldiers punctually paid. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol., LII., pp.* 125-139.]

July 25. Whitehall. **291.** Order of the King in Council. On reading the petitions of Sir Edmund Andros and others seized and imprisoned by some people in Boston, it is ordered that he and all others so imprisoned be sent to England by the first ship, to answer before the King to what may be objected against them, that they be civilly used in their passage and safely conveyed to the King's presence. Letters are to be prepared to those at present administering the Government to that effect. *Signed.* Will. Blathwayt. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., p.* 107.]

July 25. **292.** Commission for Colonel Hender Molesworth to be Governor of Jamaica. The powers of Vice-Admiralty are much extended, but without jurisdiction over the King's ships, though the Governor may suspend a captain of a King's ship for disobedience or negligent execution of written orders. Offences committed by officers or men of the Royal Navy ashore may be tried by the laws of the Colony. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., pp.* 186-202.]

July 25. **293.** Sir Francis Watson to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Little has happened since my last. We are in a good position of defence and awaiting further instructions. Two small Jamaica sloops of about eighteen men putting into Hispaniola met a Spanish barque pursued by a Frenchman and took her into their protection. The French vessel coming up to them with arms ready, they put all their men into one sloop and prepared for defence, when the French seeing their number threw down their arms and permitted the English to come aboard. They confessed that they had a commission to take the English, but none being found the men were put on shore and the ship brought in here. *Signed.* F. Watson. 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 28 Oct., 1789.

Duplicate of foregoing. *Endorsed.* Recd. 4 Jan., 1689-90. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *Nos.* 12, 13, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., pp.* 320 *and* 330.]

July 25. Whitehall. **294.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of Ralph Knight to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* John Nicholas. ½ *p. Annexed,*

294. 1. Petition of Ralph Knight to the King. In July last an Assembly, which is in the nature of a Parliament, was called under the Duke of Albemarle, under which several acts were passed, including one for making the revenue perpetual, and an address as to the proceedings of the

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Royal African Company. With these I was entrusted in September last, but found on my arrival that the late King was just about his departure. I therefore delayed to present them pending further instructions from those that sent me, but now beg permission to present them and to be granted a hearing. *Copy.* 1½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *Nos.* 14, 14 I. *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., pp.* 296-298.]

[July 26.] **295.** Address of the Council and Assembly of Jamaica to the King James II. We think it our duty to make known to you the state of this Island by the late Governors and the usage of the factors of the Royal African Company towards the planters. Though some thousands of negroes have been imported by the Company into this Island, pursuant to the instructions of King Charles, within the past six years, yet few of these have fallen to the planters' share; the factors, of whom Colonel Molesworth was one, grasping all into their own hand by countenancing none but their own creatures. Before the Assiento was settled here the royal frigates were employed in convoying shiploads of the choicest negroes to the Spaniards. After it was settled, the negroes were picked to suit the Spaniards, the factors and their particular friends still reaping all the benefit, the Dutch factors for the Assiento allowing these gentlemen 35 per cent.; and now it is feared that the Dutch have quite taken the whole trade from us. Lists were published of the sharers in the 35 per cent., as though it were a public concern, but most of them were favourites or servants of the factors, and the most eminent merchants get but small sums. Thus foreigners get the best of the negroes, and we only the refuse at £22 a head.

Again, when planters have gone on board to buy negroes, their ready money has been refused because it was not pieces-of-eight. The factors have received several thousand pounds for interest, and sometimes the interest has exceeded the principal. When planters have agreed with masters of ships for their freight and commission, the factors have threatened not to load sugar on their ships and have forced them to forego the bargain. An act provides that two planters shall always be joined to two merchants for the equal lotting of the negroes, but they have always appointed their own creatures to this time. The Duke of Albemarle demanded from the factors of the African Company a list of the debts due from the planters, that it might be seen whether the Island was indebted for such vast sums as the Company represented. Colonel Molesworth promised a perfect list in a few days, and on a second demand Captain Ruding also promised the same. His Grace reminded him of the promise but was answered that the list could not be furnished without the Company's orders. It is therefore reasonable to conclude that it is not the planters but the factors' favourites who are the debtors. Heretofore the Company's factors used to ship home their debts in produce of the Island, but now that the factors have fallen into a private way of trade this is no longer done. In one parish it is well known that not £2,000 is due to the Company, yet it can easily be shewn that £4,000 has been lost by buying refuse negroes of Jews and beggarly sub-brokers, who buy sick negroes at £8 or £10 a head; so that scarce a third of the negroes bought by the planters from the Company are now alive.

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It is now near nine months since the Duke's happy arrival, and we have had but one small ship from the African Company, and we know not when to expect another. In St. Jago del Castillo's answer to Don Nicholas Porcio in the Court of Chancery here it will be seen that sundry sums were paid in 1684-1685 to the Governor, Captains of frigates, and the factors of the Company. Sir Thomas Lynch in fact voided King Charles's grant that negroes should be delivered to us at £17 a head; and thus it is that several planter's have been ruined and forced to leave the Island. We beg therefore a repetition of King Charles's order that we may be provided with good negroes at reasonable rates. We would ask you to consider the difference to trade and the customs if all the negroes that died on the planters' hands in the past six years had lived and worked. At a moderate computation a full third of the net proceeds of our produce passes into the Royal Exchequer. *At the foot.* Oath of Ralph Knight that he was present when the Address was voted, and was commissioned to bear it. *Sworn* 12 July, 1689. *Signed*, Ralph Knight. *Large sheet.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 15, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., pp.* 287-296.]

[July 26.] **296.** Petition of inhabitants of Jamaica to the King. Roger Elletson, Chief Justice of Jamaica, by his evil advice and under colour of his office, has committed many arbitrary and illegal acts, as set forth in the annexed heads of complaint, and has now under shelter of martial law, grievously and needlessly imposed on us, come to England. We beg that he may be apprehended and sent back to Jamaica for trial. *Forty two signatures. Double sheet. Endorsed.* Recd. 26 July, 1689. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 16.]

[July 26.] **297.** Articles exhibited against Roger Elletson. 1. He told the Grand Jury they should be ruled with rods of iron. 2. He impiously told a particular person that he would bruise the serpent's head be it never so subtle. 3. He took excessive bails in cases not criminal. 4. He required the like bail in criminal causes when no prosecutor appeared and no evidence was offered. 5. He caused trials of the elections for the Assembly to be prosecuted before him and his associates in the Supreme Court, as also actions for words spoken in the Assembly. 6. He imposed grievous and excessive fines. 7. He caused a man to be twice severely burnt in the hand for one felony. 8. He caused one of his own slaves to be cut off in cold blood and his body to be burned, without mentioning the King's name or any manner of trial. 9. He violated the freedom of elections and menaced freeholders with imprisonment by colour of his office and sending and directing his private letters for the King's service to bring in troopers. 10. He instituted a special court for trial of the ship St. Jago de la Victoria. 11-12. He was guilty of various irregularities in course of the trial. 13. He sat in the Admiralty Court, though no judge in it, to influence its decision in another case. 14. He violated justice by the partiality of the fines imposed. 15. He granted warrants against the goods and persons of people not named in the warrant. 16. He gave public and private encouragement to common informers. 17. He arrested a servant illegally to gain evidence against his master. 18. He said, on receiving the royal order that the laws made since the Duke of

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Albemarle's death, that God damn him, he would justify them. 19. He gave judgment in an indictment of slander spoken against himself and imposed a fine of £300. 20. He advised and procured Sir Francis Watson to assume the title of Governor. 21. He advised Sir Francis Watson to neglect the King's orders, and to proclaim martial law so as to have the militia always in arms to support their own wrongdoing. 22. His conduct as Chief Justice has been illegal and tyrannical. 3½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 26 July, 1689. *Attached,*

297. I. Extract from Minutes of a Council of War at Jamaica, 28 May, 1689. Complaint was made against Smith Kelly, Provost Marshal, by Roger Elletson, Chief Justice, for that Kelly, hearing that Elletson was about to go to England, warned the captain of the ship not to carry him, to the dishonour of the said Elletson who has not yet resigned the post of Chief Justice. Order for Kelly's appearance on the 30th to answer for his conduct. *Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed as the preceding.*

297. II. Sir Francis Watson's style of Governor of Jamaica, to which he had no right. *Scrap. Endorsed as the preceding.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *Nos.* 17, 17 I., II.]

[July 26.] **298.** Memorial of the merchants trading to Jamaica. The French are at present very near and powerful enemies to Jamaica, as they can sail there in twenty-four hours from Petit Guavos or Tortugas, which are but thirty leagues away. The Island itself is long and the plantations being on the sea and far from one another are liable to be spoiled and burned by French pirates, and all vessels bound thither must pass by French ports, as also by Point Anthony in Cuba on their return voyage, where French pirates will constantly lie in wait for them. We beg therefore for three frigates, good sailers, to ply to windward, one to secure the plantations on the seaboard, one to lie off Capa Altavoca for ships bound to the Island, and one to convoy homeward bound ships to the Gulf of Florida. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. from Col. Beckford, 26 July, 1689. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 18.]

[July.] **299.** A short account of the late state of affairs in Jamaica. The Island suffered much towards the end of King James's reign from the contrivance of wicked councillors and judges, who turned all the most considerable people of the Island out of places of trust and put in persons of the meanest rank and no reputation. A Popish priest, Thomas Churchill, was constantly consulted, and the King's House at Port Royal appointed for him to say mass in. Freedom of election was violated. Matters only cognizable in the assembly were prosecuted in the Grand Court; excessive bail, fines and imprisonment were imposed; protection was given to debtors, the Provost Marshal was turned out and two bankrupts in succession put in his place. People were threatened in open court to be ruled with rods of iron, whereby the wealthiest of the people were driven from the Island. Colonel Molesworth was appointed by the late King to set matters right, but he being now dead, an experienced successor to him is begged for. *In a different hand.* The person most desired is Colonel Peter Beckford, or Colonel William Beeston,

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or Samuel Bernard, Esq. *Note.* This is a copy of the paper delivered to Lord Delamere, subscribed by over eighty merchants, planters and traders concerned with Jamaica. 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* [*America and West Indies. Vol.* 540. *No.* 12.]

July 26. **300.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Discussion as to Newfoundland. Agreed that their Majesties be proclaimed there. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., p.* 241.]

July 27. **301.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The officers of Ordnance presented a draft of a fort for Newfoundland, but said that the materials could not be collected in time to build it this season. Agreed to move the King to send an engineer to Newfoundland. Memorandum of documents sent and received. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 242-244.]

July 29. **302.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Draft instructions for the convoy to Newfoundland read and approved. The King's pleasure to be taken as to the penalty for masters of ships who desert their convoys. Captain Nicholson's letter of 15 May considered (*see No.* 121). The Lords agreed as to their reply (*see No.* 304). The Earl of Stirling was heard as to his claim to Long Island. State of his case to be laid before the Committee. Agreed as to a letter to be sent to New England (*see No.* 309). [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 244-246.]

July 29. **303.** William Blathwayt to Commissioners of the Admiralty. Desiring them to provide freight for the transport of Colonel Kendall and household to Barbados. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., p.* 151.]

July 29. **304.** Lords of the Privy Council to Lieutenant-Governor Francis Nicholson. Charging him, with the assistance of the principal freeholders and inhabitants, to proclaim King William and Queen Mary. *Signed.* Carmarthen, P., Halifax, C.P.S., Oxford, Macclesfield, Dorset, Bath, Lumley, Newport, R. Howard, H. Powle, R. Hampden. Copy of the proclamation. *Printed in New York Documents III.*, 606. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 192-193.]

[July 29.] **305.** Names of the persons imprisoned with Sir E. Andros. Joseph Dudley, Judge Palmer, Mr. Randolph, Lt. Col. Lydcott, Lt. Col. Macgregor, Capt. George, Major Brockholes, Mr. Graham, Mr. West, Captain Trefry, Sheriff James Sherlock, Captain Manning, Mr. Justice Bullivant, Mr. Justice Foxcroft, Captain White, Captain Ravenscroft, Ensign Pipon, Dr. Roberts, Mr. Farewell, Mr. Jameson, Mr. Kane, Mr. Brodbent, Mr. Larkin, Mr. Cuttler. *Scrap. Endorsed.* Recd. 29 July, '89. from Mr. Randolph. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 24, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., p.* 143.]

July 29. Common Gaol, Boston. **306.** Edward Randolph to Francis Nicholson. On the 24th, we had advice of six men killed out of nineteen while going to secure their cattle on the west side of the Kennebec river. On the 28th we heard that ten had been killed and four wounded at Saco and four or five houses burnt. They were intended to send men to join with the men of Newichewannock, who had certain advice where the Indians were; but the Indians shot down four men, which alarmed the garrison, who ran out in great haste, saw the Indians at a

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distance, and followed them to a swamp in great disorder and out of breath to see who should get the first sum of £8 set on the head of every Indian taken in fight. But the Indians killed six more and wounded others, and took about twenty arms, they never making a stand. [*This sentence is so hastily and unintelligibly written that it is not clear whether the Indians killed the English, or the English the Indians.*] I expect to have such news two or three times a week so long as they stay in the out-towns. They have left Saco with the corn and cattle at the mercy of the Indians. It is a question whether this Government will take any care to preserve these parts, as they are outside the Colony; the representatives decline to do so wholly. The 25th was kept as a fast by the enclosed order. Mr. Bradstreet recommended Allen and Moody to exhort their flock to obedience to the present Government, but they took no notice of him. Allen's text was Ezra, chapter ix., last three verses, and he showed great dissatisfaction that the people suffered their children to marry persons out of their pale. Moody encouraged them to stand to the liberty whereto they are called, and gave God thanks that He had restored their judges as of old. They are in great want of Mr. Mather and their charter. He told them some had petitioned the King for a governor from England, but he said his curse was upon them and they would not prosper. They make very sure of continuing the Government to themselves and will not accept anything less than their old Government, resolving to stand it out to the last man. They have now got the militia in their hands and take more care to oppress all that are not of their party than to preserve the distressed people from the Indians. Mark Emerson, and two men, one of your company and one of the Governor's, were killed at the Kennebec. A sloop is lately returned from Penobscot with intelligence of several men of war and merchant-ships at Quebec, and that the Governor there had announced to him the declaration of war with France. The French will not lie still when they hear of the confusion here and how all is charged upon Sir Edmund Andros. I know not how this country can be preserved from utter destruction through these internal dissensions, unless the King send a good force to restore order. Letters and commissions unless backed by force will rather encourage the factions than the honest party. I expect the French will attach Piscataqua and make themselves masters of that and Salem, if not of Boston, for we can do nothing to oppose them. *Signed.* Ed. Randolph. *Holograph.* 2 *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. from Capt. Nicholson, 8 Nov. 89. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 23.]

July 30. Whitehall. **307.** The King to Captain Francis Nicholson. Having received from you and other inhabitants of New York the assurance of your dutiful submission, we hereby authorise and empower you to take upon you the Government, calling the principal freeholders to give assistance in such numbers as you think fit. *Signed.* Nottingham. *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 606. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 194-195.]

July 30. **308.** A copy of the foregoing, headed "A copy of his Majesty's letter, to the best of my remembrance." 2 *pp.* Exact in words, but the date given as July 20. 2 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 36.]

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July 30. Whitehall. **309.** The King to the Revolutionary Government of Massachusetts. Ordering that Sir Edmund Andros and his fellow prisoners be sent home, pursuant to order in Council of 25th inst. (*see No.* 291.) *Signed.* Nottingham. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., p.* 108.]

July 30. **310.** Copy of a letter from Boston. The Indians went on with their work of destruction unchecked; and the whole of the Eastern country was like to be laid waste, when a press came out. Some questioned their pay, some the authority for the press, and few or none went. The rulers differ much among themselves. On the 13th Mr. Dudley gave £10,000 bond to remain prisoner in his own house. About midnight of Saturday a rabble of two or three hundred broke open the house and brought him to town; the keeper would not take him without orders, so they confined him in a house. On the 15th they gathered again, broke the windows of the house and entering by force searched for him but found him not. The heat has been intense for eight days together, and many have fallen suddenly dead. On the 16th Mr. Dudley returned to the prison, there being no stilling of the people otherwise. ¾ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 25.]

July 31. Boston. **311.** Extract of a letter from Boston. We have much division among us. Every man is a Governor. They hope daily for Mather to arrive with a charter. Since the withdrawal of the army the Indians have done great mischief to Eastward, and no men will go to fight them. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 26.]

July 31. Antique. **312.** Lieutenant-General Christopher Codrington to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Sir Nathaniel Johnson sailed for South Carolina on the 25th, having commissioned me Lieutenant-General of the Leeward Islands. On the 25th June the Irish Papists in St. Christophers threw off all authority and marched into French territory. Several French joined them, but though they took part in the subsequent ravages of the Irish the French authorities pretended to know nothing of it and declared that they gave the Irish protection on the score of religion. This shewed that they were preparing for more open hostility though not yet in readiness for it, so most of the women, children and goods of the English were sent to Nevis; and the Lieutenant-Governor and the men, increased by a few from Nevis to four hundred and fifty, retired into the fort, a shallop being despatched to Barbados to ask for help. On the 18th inst. an express from Montserrat reported the appearance of a French fleet of eighteen sail, steering for St. Christophers. A shallop from Nevis confirmed this and added that the Leeward side of English St. Christopher's, hitherto untouched, was all in a flame, On this the Governor wrote to Barbados for a thousand men and such ships as could be spared. On the 20th a shallop came from Barbados with provisions and ammunition and an account that three or four hundred men might shortly be expected, but that our last letters had not reached them. The shallop made her way safely to Nevis with her stores and left for Barbados with the intelligence brought to us from Leeward. You will see that the enemy's artillery have done little harm to the fort so far. The wall of the fort is so strongly built and backed by so vast a thickness of earth

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that there is no danger of a breach from their guns and if the enemy try mining they will find an entry no easy matter, so good is the spirit of the garrison. What I fear most is that it may be reduced by constant alarms and a great scarcity of powder, which prevents them from using their great guns so liberally as they otherwise might. I shall sail for Nevis tomorrow with what ships we have and shall try to distract the enemy from the fort by feigned attacks, gain the garrison a little breathing time and if possible get some provisions and ammunition to them. I have two good sailing shallops of my own, each of which I shall man with sixty men and employ in the King's service during the war. I hope they will soon furnish us with some French prisoners to give us information. In my absence I commit the Government to Colonel Rowland Williams, a loyal and experienced man, and have instructed him to despatch the forces from Barbados to Nevis directly on their arrival, with three hundred men more from home, which will be a sufficient number to retaliate on the French the injuries we have received at St. Christophers.

If two ships, which we are informed are at Barbados, be sent down, I hope with the assistance of our vessels here to give a very satisfactory account of the French fleet now before Antigua and St. Christophers. If these do not come, we can hope for nothing at sea and shall have great difficulty in landing men enough to attack our enemies. If it should happen, which God avert, that our fort fall into their hands, then there are not only four or five hundred men lost to us but a thousand or twelve hundred French liberated to invade our other Islands, the dire experience of which we have felt before. On the other hand if the scale turn in our favour, the danger from the French force is not only at an end, but they will find it difficult to hold their other Islands. When the event is of so great consequence nothing must be left undone to turn the scale the right way. So much for St. Christophers. In Nevis the forts and batteries are all in good order, the people united and about sixteen hundred men ready for defence, though poorly equipped with arms and ammunition. In Antigua we have disarmed all our Irish Papists, about three hundred in all, and confined them to their respective plantations. About a thousand men remain, for whom we have ill provision of arms and ammunition. In a few days we shall have finished all our breastworks and ambuscade-paths, and in a fortnight an inland fortification (though we hope to have no occasion for it) for the defence of our women and children against the Indians. I can give only a melancholy account of Montserrat. The English are scarce three hundred, and the Irish Papists upwards of eight hundred, men who have of late been very turbulent and rebellious. There are now about sixteen of them prisoners in this Island, whom I shall take to Nevis to be secured till they can be brought to trial. I then hope to go to Montserrat to examine the matter thoroughly that justice may be done on them. By the help of some men from hence the Irish at Montserrat were all disarmed a fortnight ago, and orders given to prevent them from assembling in any great numbers in future. It was indeed debated whether the disarming of them was prudent, as the English are so few, in case of attack by the French, but after the experience of

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St. Christophers we preferred to trust the defence of the Island to the few English and their slaves than rely on their doubtful fidelity. We are in daily expectation of a fleet from Europe to secure us from French invasion.

And here give me leave to point out to you the discouragement under which we lie for want of protection. Only two companies are maintained from the Exchequer, and they might have starved for more than six years past for any pay that they have received, nor have we for three years past had so much as a frigate to protect us from pilfering pickerooners. You know how late our aids from Europe came in the last French war, when these Islands (Nevis excepted) were ruined and destroyed; and though St. Christophers be saved as yet, you can judge of the sufferings of the inhabitants. You know that we are remote though not unprofitable appendages to the Crown, and that we contribute as much and as heartily to enrich the royal coffers as any English subjects, and earn our bread with sufficient difficulty, whatever may be said at home. We submit that these things entitle us to protection, which we hope for the future to enjoy, though heretofore, to our dire experience, we have been too much neglected and forgot. I hope the speedy arrival of a fleet will turn our mourning into joy, in fact without it we shall be exposed to the Egyptian task of making bricks without straw and shall run much greater hazard than you could have us exposed to. I hope also there will arrive some well qualified person to assume the Government, which a sense of my own unworthiness made me very unwilling to accept. I know the difficulties of the task, but being importuned to take it on me and nominated by the late Governor, I was unwilling that the Colonies should suffer from division at a time of so much peril. *Signed.* Chr. Codrington. 5½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 1 Nov. Read 9 Nov., 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 22, *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 158-170.]

July. **313.** Details of the freight for goods and servants allowed to former Governors on going to the West Indies. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations, General, 2. *No.* 2.]

Aug. 2. **314.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. The Militia Bill read a third time and passed. The Lieutenant-Governor read a letter from the Speaker and Assembly of Antigua, asking for help in quelling the Irish rebellion in St. Christophers, which is openly countenanced by the French, Antigua having already done her best to help, being fully resolved to do no more. [*Col. Entry Book, Vol. XIV., pp.* 187-190.]

Aug. 3. **315.** Address of the Protestant inhabitants of Maryland to the King and Queen. Congratulations on the success of your Majesties' arms. Every effort has been made to divert Maryland from her allegiance and to stifle the orders for proclaiming your Majesties, till we took up arms and without a drop of bloodshed rescued the Government from the hands of your enemies. We entreat your favourable consideration. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., pp.* 140-142.]

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Aug. 3. **316.** A short account of the loss of Pemaquid Fort, New England, August 3, 1689. On the 12th of March, 1689, Sir Edmund Andros left in this fort, which is the chief strength of the Eastern parts, Captain Brockholes, Lieutenant Weems and two hundred soldiers. On the 18th of April, the people of Boston rose and seized the Government. On the 27th of April, Captain Savage and some others arrived with an order from the so-called Council of Safety to take possession of the fort and withdraw the forces, who thereupon all deserted except thirty, who being refused admission to the fort marched away. Brockholes and Weems, hearing of the Governor's condition were fitting out an old sloop to go to Captain Nicholson at New York for supplies both from New Dartmouth fort and from Pemaquid; but the soldiers had been corrupted by the people, and on the 10th of May, being stirred up by false news and by incendiaries from Boston, they seized Brockholes and Weems and carried them together with some other officers as prisoners to Boston. The townspeople of Pemaquid, doubting their own conduct against the Indians, kept Weems among themselves, declaring that he was no papist and that he should be their commander in the fort, and Weems having no orders from his General to leave his post thought it his duty to maintain it as best he could. He had no full command but acted as an adviser, the soldiers doing what they pleased, which was a great trouble to him. In three months they saw no Indians, which made the townspeople very confident and encouraged them to go back to their own houses. On Friday the 2nd August three or four hundred Indians came, caught one of the people in the woods and extorted from him a confession of the state of the town and fort. There were then sixteen men in the fort with the Lieutenant, and plenty of ammunition; but the townspeople were all in their houses or abroad at work. At nine o'clock in the morning the Indians attacked the town suddenly, cutting it off from the fort as much as possible. Twenty-nine women and children only escaped into the fort, many of them being wounded on the way. Half the Indians fell on the town, killing and destroying. The rest took the houses next the fort and kept constantly firing on every side until eleven o'clock next day. At the first onset the gunner and three more were killed and four more disabled; towards evening a barrel of gunpowder was accidentally exploded by the firing of a cannon, whereby the Lieutenant lost his sight all that night. He ordered hand-grenades to be fired in the night-time to scare the Indians from storming. The Indians several times summoned him to surrender and take quarter, but he answered only by firing. On Saturday morning he had the sight of one eye. The Indians then sent one of the townspeople, their prisoner, with a rope tied about him to ask the Lieutenant to surrender. The Lieutenant asked them what they were doing and what they wanted. They answered that they wanted their own country and meant to take it and the fort; that they would use the Lieutenant well if he surrendered, but that they meant to have it and had got another party ready to relieve them in the siege. Towards eleven o'clock, there being no Christian within a hundred miles of the fort, relief being hopeless, and the surviving men worn out with fatigue, the Lieutenant on their solicitations and

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those of the women and children, agreed to negotiate for surrender on condition of life. He found the Indians all well armed with new French fuzees, waistbelts and cutlasses, and most of them with bayonet and pistol, grey and black hats on their heads, and some of them with coloured wigs. It was agreed that the Lieutenant should march out of the fort with all the men, women, and children, every man with his arms and ammunition, and should have a sloop to carry him away; all of which was faithfully performed. The Indians told the Lieutenant that Sir Edmund Andros was a great rogue and had nearly starved them last winter, but that he was now a prisoner, and they "no care for the New England people; they have all their country by and by." 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. in a letter from Mr. Randolph, dated 8 Oct. Read 23 Feb. '89. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 27.]

Aug. 3. **317.** Certificate, with thirteen signatures, to the effect that Mr. Richard Lloyd is a loyal subject, educated in the law and fit to perform the office of clerk of the Crown in Jamaica. 1 *p. Endorsed.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 19.]

Aug. 4. Liverpool. **318.** Extract from a letter of information. Yesterday the Fortune, laden with sugar from St. Christophers, came into port and reported that we are in danger of losing the Leeward Islands through the subtlety of the French in tampering with inhabitants there. The last news from Derry is not confirmed. The troops are all ready by the waterside to be shipped off, and we expect they begin to move. *Copy.* ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 23.]

Aug. 5. New York. **319.** Frederyck Flypse and Stephen van Cortlandt to William Blathwayt. By our last of 10 June we sent you a full account of all our transactions by the hand of Captain Francis Nicholson, who we hope has represented our condition to you. The Indian Nations above Albany hearing of war between England and France are gone to fight the inhabitants of Canada. The Indians about Pemaquid, since the Bostonians have seized Sir Edmund Andros and disbanded his army, have destroyed two towns and killed several people, so that that fine country is like to be deserted. The Court of Hartford has sent two Commissioners to the Captains that took this fort from Captain Nicholson, brought with them a printed proclamation and proclaimed their Majesties on the 17th of June. Then with the assistance of the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, they sent for the collector, Matthew Plowman, dismissed him as being a papist and obnoxious to the people and appointed Nicholas Bayard, Pant Richard, John Haines, and Thomas Wenham to be receivers of the King's revenue. These people being accordingly in the Custom house doing their daily duty were violently turned out by Captain Jacob Leisler and a number of armed men; and Peter de la Noy put in in his stead. This man accordingly clears all vessels, and the captain on guard in the fort signed the passes. But since then they have chosen a Committee of Safety of some counties (for several counties will not join them) and have appointed Captain Leisler to be Commander of the fort, who now signs the passes of all vessels. He has now raised a company of about fifty soldiers in the fort. The people are

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very unruly and daily commit many unlawful acts. None pay duty but those who choose, so that without speedy orders from England the whole revenue will fail. All is in confusion. The magistrates are threatened and hindered to do their duty; and those that endeavour to prevent mischief and promote peace and quiet are called papists and suspected persons. We therefore beg again that you will represent our condition forthwith to the King and procure us speedy relief. *Signed.* Frederyck Flypse, S. v. Cortlandt. 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* Read 28 Oct. 1689. *Printed in New York Documents, III.* 608. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 37.]

Aug. 5. New York.

320. Nicholas Bayard to Francis Nicholson. Letters from New York make me fear that unless speedy orders arrive from the King some great mischief will befall, for the abuses of Leisler and his rabble increase daily, threatening to imprison, plunder and massacre all who do not submit to them. We hear from Boston of fifty Christians killed by Onnogonges Indians about Piscattaway, and about six days ago the Maquas brought the same news, adding that these Indians had sent four messengers to treat with them and asking instructions how to treat them. The Magistrates ordered them to be sent here bound, intending to send them to His Excellency at Boston for the purpose of obtaining a better peace, etc., but it appears that the messengers were, owing to some difference among the Indians, dismissed. The Maquas however have acquainted the Magistrates that the Onnogonges asked them to join them in taking up the axe against the Christians in the continent, since the Christians had made a compact to exterminate the Indians, and asked further for some ammunition. The Maquas replied that they would only take up the axe against the French and their allies, and that they could spare no ammunition. The Maquas said also that they did not believe in the compact of the Christians for their destruction; that they had resolved to send eighty men to guard their castles, and that they could not spare men to pursue the Onnogonge messengers, as they were already late on their march to Canada. This answer reassured the people here. It is credibly reported that the French in Canada are the chief promoters of this massacre. They will never desist from their efforts to entice our Indians against the English, to make use of other measures to clear themselves out of the war, and secure the Indian trade for themselves, to the utter ruin of the English settlements. The English Colonies will never be safe until Canada is subdued, which might be accomplished with some little help from England, by water from New York and by land from hence. We could bring Indians against them if they employed Indians against us. The King should be informed of this, for it would not only secure all the Indians for us, but the conquest would be of great advantage to the trade of England. We have serious reports of the declaration of war between England and France, in which case next spring would be the time for the enterprise. *Signed.* N. Bayard. 3 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 23 Oct., 1689. *Printed in New York Documents, III.* 611. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 38.]

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[Aug. 5.] **321.** Rough abstract of the foregoing letter by a clerk in the Plantations office. 2 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 39.]

Aug. 5. New York. **322.** Stephen van Cortlandt to Francis Nicholson. The people being much against papists, Mr. Plowman was put out of the Custom house and four commissioners put in. Leisler came with several armed men and turned the commissioners out, Colonel Bayard narrowly escaping with two cuts in his hat. Peter de la Noy and George Brewster are now in charge of the Custom house, and Leisler as Captain of the fort signs the passes for ships. Several counties are against the Committee of Safety, as Albany, Ulster, Suffolk and nearly all New Jersey. Leisler has raised a company of soldiers with Churcher for lieutenant and Stoll for ensign. They have made a new well, using the plank we provided, and have made platforms and carriages just as we had ordered it. They are now providing stockades and have made a battery on the flat rock to Westward. All this, they say, should have been done by you. I observed that it would have been done ere now, if they had not taken the fort. They have lost three men, one accidentally shot and two drowned, one of them being Will. Cox, who had gone to proclaim their Majesties in New Jersey. He was buried in great state, the whole town invited, every man and woman with gloves, all the ships' flags at half staff, and all of them firing when he was carried to the grave. The King's flag at the fort was at half staff, all the men at the fort in arms, the drums beating mournfully, the guns firing continually till he was in his grave. His death is much lamented by them as being a man who stood up for the liberty of the people and the protestant religion. All letters are taken and opened; some sent to you from Boston and Bermuda they have in the fort. The Committee called Plowman into the fort, who, like a madman, gave them an account of the money there, whereupon they opened it, and called me to account also for the taxed money. I told them that it was for Plowman to account for it, but they said I must refund it as it had been unlawfully raised, and that if I did not they would fetch it. I answered that if they had lawful power I should be ready to obey their Majesties' orders and no other. They threaten me every day, so that I resolved once to absent myself, but I have kept at home till now, intending to go up to Albany for two or three weeks in the hope that orders may come in the meantime. Their threats, lies, and violence are such that unless orders arrive speedily from England many of the inhabitants will leave the city and go to live in the country for fear of life or estate. They imprison whom they please, and release those imprisoned for debt. They take people's goods out of their houses and, if hindered by justices of the peace, come in great numbers and plunder the justice's house by force. They do what they please, for their captains have no control over them. It troubles them that they did not imprison you and seize your papers, for then they would have proved the reason. For you are a papist and so is Dr. Innes, as several witnesses have sworn. But time would fail me to tell you everything. The Five Nations started a month ago against Canada. The Indians to Eastward have destroyed a town and massacred fifty persons. Men are raising at Boston but are hard to be

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obtained, so that I fear that fat country will be deserted. I wrote to Sir Edmund of your departure, but have had no answer. He is in the Castle; West and Randolph in the common prison. The news of war between France and England has caused great alarm, for we have no head to command us in case of an attack, everyone being Captain. We hope for speedy orders from England. Pray tell Mr. Blathwayt of my condition and of my readiness to serve their Majesties. *Signed.* S. v. Cortlandt. 3 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. from Capt. Nicholson, 22 Oct. '89. *Printed in New York Documents III.* 609. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 40].

Aug. 26. **323.** Pass for John Riggs to New England and New York. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 195, 196.]

Aug. 7. **324.** Printed paper giving a brief account of the Revolution at Boston and of the presentation of the addresses of the Revolutionary Government of May 20 and of 6 June (*see Nos.* 138, 182) to the King at Hampton Court on 7 August. *Copies of the addresses. The whole, four printed pages.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 28, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 144-151.]

Aug. 7. Admiralty. **325.** Phineas Bowles to William Blathwayt. Enclosing a letter from Sir Robert Robinson to the Lords of Admiralty. *Signed.* P. Bowles. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 14.]

Aug. 8. **326.** Memorandum of the stores of war requested by Sir Robert Robinson for Bermuda. *A few lines.* [*America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 15.]

[Aug.] **327.** Memorandum. For the despatch of flags sufficient for the forts in Bermuda. *Draft.* ½ *p. America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 16.]

Aug. 10. **328.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Addresses from New England and New Plymouth read. The Merchants of the Leeward Islands attended and presented a letter of June 10 from Mr. Crisp, which was read, together with the merchants' proposals. Agreed to lay the whole matter before the King. Memorandum of documents received. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 247-253.]

[Aug. 10.] **329.** Representation by the planters and merchants of the state of the Leeward Islands, in order to their present and future security. The Islands are distinct and remote from both Barbados and Jamaica and are intermixed with the French Islands. On some of these Islands the French have a strong force of armed men besides soldiers in garrison ready at all times to attack their neighbours as they did in 1666, when they ruined all the English Islands except Nevis, which was protected by Sir John Berry's squadron. The like ruin may be expected now unless the Islands be speedily succoured by a naval force. To secure the Islands effectually it will need ten ships of war with eight hundred or a thousand soldiers. A supply of arms and ammunition will also be wanted, for the Islands are valuable and will be ruined past resettlement if destroyed by the French, and if the negroes be carried away. August and September are the hurricane months, so that if

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the ships and men leave this by the middle of August the hurricane season will be past by the time they reach the Leeward Islands. It is probable that the French will make some attempt on the Islands as soon as the hurricane season is passed, if not before, so that the English force should be there at that time. Portsmouth would be a convenient rendezvous, as the merchant-ships from London may repair thither on their way, call for the West Country ships, and sail direct to Barbados and thence to the Leeward Islands. Arrived there both sea and land forces should be placed under the Governor-in-Chief. The convoy appointed to bring the ships home from Barbados may conveniently call at the Leeward Islands and may bring home any ships from thence. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Read 10 August, 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 24, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVII., pp.* 413-417.]

[Aug. 10.] **330.** Petition of the inhabitants of St. Christophers to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Island is in the nature of a frontier to the other Leeward Islands, so that its security is essential for theirs. It is presumed necessary that a sufficient number of men, provisions and arms be sent to the Island, together with clothes, etc. for the garrison. The soldiers are very necessitous and out of heart for want of their pay, now six or seven years in arrear. The fort at Cleverly Hill is at present very ill provided and should be supplied. The General should be ordered to make that Island or Nevis his residence to encourage the people by his presence. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 10 Aug., 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 25, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVII., pp.* 417-418.]

[Aug. 10.] **331.** Memorandum as to stores required at Nevis. Five sacker guns of fifteen feet to be fixed at Long Point; three hundred good firelocks; fifty barrels of powder, match, rammers, etc. in proportion. Two tons of cannon shot. Other stores in proportion for the other Leeward Islands. ½ *p. Endorsed.* 10 Aug. 1689. Prepared by the merchants at the Committee. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 26, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVII., p.* 418.]

Aug. 12. Whitehall. **332.** Commission to the magistrates administering the Government of Massachusetts for the time being, to continue in their places. *Countersigned.* Shrewsbury. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 561. *No.* 3, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., p.* 127.]

Aug. 12. Nevis. **333.** Christopher Codrington to the Earl of Shrewsbury. In the absence of Sir Nathaniel Johnson, who left his Government for Carolina on 25 July last, having first given me a commission as his Lieutenant General, I received yours of 15 and 23 April. The news of a large squadron bound hither was exceedingly welcome and has encouraged us much. There was no possibility of sending notice of it to St. Christophers, the French having a fleet between this Island and that, and being masters of the Island except the fort, which itself on the 5th inst. was forced to surrender from want of ammunition. The prisoners arrived here stripped of all they had; but our greater fear is that they may cause a famine in this island, which is very slenderly stocked with provisions. The French have eight men-of-war now at St. Christophers and expect four more, with

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twenty-four fresh companies of men; but I hope the timely arrival of the King's ships will put a speedy stop to the enemy's proceedings. We have promises of help from Barbados and have expected them for thirteen days. I suppose they wait to come with the fleet, which I hope may be here in a few days. *Signed.* Chr. Codrington. 1½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 27.]

Aug. 12. **334.** Duplicate of the foregoing. [*Ibid. No.* 28.]

Aug. 14. Admiralty. **335.** Phineas Bowles to William Blathwayt. In reply to your letter of 29 July as to the transport of Colonel Kendall and his goods to Barbados in one or more of the King's ships bound to the West Indies, I am to inform you that the ships are not only much filled with their own stores but are designed also to carry soldiers thither, so that their honours think he had better hire a merchant ship to sail under convoy of the men-of-war, as has been the usual practice. *Signed.* P. Bowles. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 456. *No.* 19, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol.* VIII., *p.* 152.]

[Aug. 14.] **336.** Extracts from divers letters written from New England in July and August.

James Lloyd to Thomas Brinley. Boston, 10 July, 1689. Already abstracted under date, No. 242.

Francis Brinley to Thomas Brinley, Newport, Rhode Island, 15 July, 1689. The Indians have destroyed thirty families on the Piscataqua. We are in great confusion and without any government but what some have assumed by the help of the mobile. Do what you can to get us a good settled Government, for if the Government of old times be restored there can be no living here for sober men. To be governed among ourselves by some chosen from among us is nearly anarchy.

Benjamin Davis to Edward Hull. Boston, 31 July, 1689. We have only rumours of a war with France or of an action of Admiral Herbert against her fleet. All is confusion here. I am afraid that this people is so unruly that nothing but an immediate Governor from the King can rule them. They expect Mather with a charter. If it pleases them—well; if not, they will despair, for they are not afraid to say that the Crown of England has nothing to do with them. I wish my country as well as any of them, but I hate rebellious actions. The pulling down of Sir E. Andros's Government has done no good, but the contrary, since they called home the army; and the Indians have since made great slaughter and destruction. I enclose the charges against Sir Edmund and his officers. They are very badly dealt with in not being admitted to bail. Mr. Dudley was bailed out for £10,000, but the rabble led him back to gaol like a dog.

John Legg to John Browne. Marblehead, 14 August, 1689. We have had an alarm of Indians and have been up all night. There is a press for men but few will go, as the Government is not settled. Pemaquid is fallen, and the Indians have slaughtered many on the Piscataqua. *Copies. The whole,* 3¼ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. from Mr. Brinley and read 25 Feb. '89-'90. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 29.]

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Aug. 14. Marblehead. **337.** John Legg to John Brown. Another copy of the extract given in preceding abstract. *Endorsed.* Recd. from Mr. Usher, 12 December, 1689. Read 7 January, 1689-90. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 30.]

Aug. 14. **338.** Deposition of Thomas Mollenax. That he had heard an Indian Sachem say that Sir Edmund Andros gave him large presents to be ready at Manhattan's Island in April.

Deposition of Richard Shute. To the same effect, that Sir E. Andros had hired him to destroy the Christians.

Deposition of Barent Witt. To the same effect.

Sworn before Gerard Beckman. *The whole,* 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 20 Feb., 1689-90.

339. Duplicate of the above. *Endorsed.* Recd. 10 April, 1690. *Printed in New York Documents, III.,* 659. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *Nos.* 41, 42.]

Aug. 15. **340.** The King to the Governor of Massachusetts Bay. We hear that Captain George has been put under restraint, and his ship disabled by your taking away her sails and countenancing her crew against her commander; whereby he is prevented from preserving the coasts from pirates and from enforcing the Acts of Navigation; and this although assurance had been given you by the principal merchants of the town of his loyal behaviour. You will restore the sails and other furniture forthwith and enable the ship to be made fit for her duties at sea. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 128, 129.]

Aug. 15. **341.** List of stores of war desired by the Leeward Islands. 18 cannon, 1,050 firelocks, and ammunition and stores. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. Aug. 15. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 29.]

Aug. 15. **342.** Order of the King in Council. For the officer of Ordnance to provide certain guns and stores of war for the Leeward Islands. List annexed. [*Col. Entry Bks., Vol. C., p.* 67; *and Vol. XLVII., p.* 423.]

Aug. 15. **343.** Order of the King in Council. For the Commissioners for victualling the Navy to prepare provisions for 930 men, to be made use of by the regiment appointed for the Leeward Islands after its arrival there. [*Col. Entry Bks., Vol. C., p.* 68; *and Vol. XLVII., p.* 424.]

Aug. 15. **344.** Order of the King in Council. For the Admiralty to provide shipping for the carrying of stores to the Leeward Islands. [*Col. Entry Bks., Vol. C., pp.* 68, 69; *and Vol. XLVII., pp.* 424, 425.]

Aug. 15. Nevis. **345.** Lieutenant-General Codrington to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Since my last I sailed for Barbuda to put the Island into a state of defence, understanding that the Irish had shewn signs of imitating the example of St. Christophers. I arrived on the 2nd inst., settled the Government and disarmed the Irish, and was about to return hither, when on the point of my departure two sloops arrived with about two hundred French and Irish to sack and spoil the Island; but by God's help and the courage of the men in

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my sloops joined to about thirty Islanders, after a vigorous resistance of two hours we put them to flight, and chased them three or four leagues. We lost two men killed and twenty wounded. Had not ammunition failed we should have captured both sloops. On the 7th inst. I arrived here and found a French ship of sixteen guns that had been surprised and captured by the English. She was formerly a privateer manned by a hundred and thirty English and French, but mostly French. All but twenty of them made a descent on St. Christophers, leaving the ship at anchor at Basseterre with twelve French and eight English on board. The last named set upon the French, soon overcame them without the loss of a man and brought the ship in here. She is now fitting for the King's service, her captain being William Kidd. This vessel with my two sloops is all our strength at sea, very inconsiderable in comparison with their fleet. So far my account is pleasing, but I must now turn my pen another way and inform you with regret of the surrender of the fort and English part of St. Christophers. On the morning of 17 July eighteen French sail passed by Nevis, six of them men of war, and within two hours of anchoring at Basseterre, the French inhabitants and the Irish forced the frontier guards of the English into the fort and laid the Southern part of the Island in ashes. They then began to entrench themselves before the fort, though for some time prevented by sallies; but they were three thousand and we not four hundred fighting men and very ordinarily armed, so the English were forced to retire into the fort and leave them masters of the open field, though Colonel Thomas Hill was wanting neither in encouragement nor example.

On the 22nd the French began to throw bombs at the fort from the land, while the ships of war being strengthened by four sail more, three of which came direct from France and the other from Martinique, fired upon us from the sea. Then by throwing up a trench of circumvallation from sea to sea, and keeping three or four ships continually riding at anchor before the fort, they prevented all possibility of communicating with or relieving the besieged. What was worse, the fort was short of ammunition, there being not powder enough for one day's firing after standing a siege of three weeks. The French then threw up a battery within pistol-shot of the wall, which overlooked the fort, and mounted ten great guns there; so that the besieged, seeing no prospect of relief and being short of good ammunition, some within it told Colonel Hill that they would not fight and urged him to surrender, which he did, though much against his inclination, on the 5th inst. By the capitulation the English were at liberty to embark for Nevis. Several are arrived here and four sloops with Count de Blenac's pass go down for the rest, among whom is Colonel Hill. This is the second time in the course of a week that we have been forced to quit our advantages for lack of ammunition. I gave you an account of Montserrat. The Governor picked out the ringleaders of the Irish and sent them to me, and I was forced to bring them to Nevis. There I learned from the master of a ship which had been taken by the French that they declared they would attack the rest of the English Islands, being assured that the Irish would rise at the sight of their fleet. I have

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therefore disarmed all the Irish here and sent them to Jamaica. Colonel Hill, who is very ill through the fatigues of the siege and an attack of gout, has just arrived with the residue of the prisoners and the surviving soldiers of the King's Companies. These men have lost what little they had. They behaved very well during the siege, but as soon as they arrived here they refused to bear arms, saying that they were naked and bare, and in want of everything, that their pay was six years in arrear, and that they would serve no more till they had received it. After much persuasion and speaking of their pay arriving in the fleet which we expect every day, together with a present supply, I wrought upon them to remain in the King's service and have posted them in the two chief forts of the Island. About eight hundred men arrived at Antigua yesterday from Barbados under Sir Timothy Thornhill. As St. Christophers is lost I shall keep them there, and with their help hope to keep the rest of the Islands safe. The enemy's force is very strong, for they have eight frigates here already and daily expect four more. I beg you to represent our wants to the King and procure us a further supply of arms and ammunition if sufficient be not already sent. I beg also that the poor soldiers may have some pay sent to them. It would be well too if recruits were sent to fill the vacancies in the two companies, for there are not above seventy men in the town, amd most of them superannuated. *Signed.* Chr. Codrington, 3½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 1 Nov., 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 30, *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 148-155 *and pp.* 171-177.]

Aug. 15. **346.** Duplicate of the foregoing. *Endorsed.* Recd. 22 Oct, 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 31.]

[Aug. 15.] **347.** *Memo.* The places of Captains Crook and Overton, lieutenants to Colonel Hill, given by Colonel Codrington to Hen. Barrell and Tho. Harvey. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 32.]

[Aug.] Nevis. **348.** John Netheway to the King. On the 17th July twenty two sail of French ships, including six men of war, arrived before St. Christophers and landed their men without opposition, burnt in company with the Irish all the houses of the English, and besieged the fort, to which the English were retired, by sea and land. They fired sixty-six bombs and 1,240 cannon shot, and the besieged after a vigorous defence were obliged to surrender. The French have blocked up all the roads and creeks so that no help could be sent them, but the garrison would have held out for some time longer had not the French drawn a circumvallation round them and mounted guns theron. Count de Blenac has given out that he means to reduce the rest of the Islands and particularly this Island of Nevis, and has sent to Canada for a frigate of forty guns and twenty-two companies of *vieux corps* which were sent there under M. de Lomesnil to suppress the Indians. I am doing my best to prepare for defence and am fitting out a fireship and a French man-of-war, which deserted during the siege and was brought in by seven Englishmen. We expected succours from Barbados but now they will be too late, so that it remains only to implore you for a fleet to regain St. Christopher and defend us. *Signed.* Jno. Netheway. 1 *p. Enclosed,*

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348. I. Articles on which the fort of St. Christophers surrendered. Aug. $\frac{15}{25}$, 1689. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

348. II. Narrative of the siege of the fort of St. Christophers. A journal of the siege from the 17th July to 5th August, a few lines to each day. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

348. III. Duplicate of foregoing. *Endorsed.* Recd. 22 Oct., 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *Nos.* 33, 33. I.-III].

[Aug.] **349.** John Netheway to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I have written to the King to report the loss of St. Christophers, the English having been compelled to surrender for want of ammunition after a close siege of three weeks. I have also reported that the French design the speedy reduction of all the Caribbee Islands, which they will undoubtedly effect if we have not a prompt supply of men and ships. I have thought fit to acquaint you hereof as you may hasten the despatch of a fleet by demonstrating the danger of delay, for the French are always quick in motion; therefore I beg you to be pressing. The preservation of the English interest in America now depends wholly on the success of arms, and the French are masters of the sea, exceeding us both in ships and number of men ashore. Eight hundred men are just arrived from Barbados, but this will signify nothing to our relief unless they be succeeded by a fleet. *Signed.* Jno. Netheway. 1. *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 22 Oct., 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 34; *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 156-158.]

Aug. 15. New York. **350.** George Mackenzie to Francis Nicholson. I arrived from Albany at New York at eleven o'clock on the night of the 11th in a sloop, and landing above the windmills saved my letters from being broken open. Next morning, when my landing there was known, I was told that Mr. Leisler stormed very much and sent to one of my fellow passengers for letters, who said he had none. So far they did not trouble me, but next morning one of his soldiers (as they call them) knocked at my door and told me roughly that I must go and speak with the captain of the fort (which is Leisler's title). I told him I had no business there, but that if Mr. Leisler desired to speak to me he might come to me, with which answer the fellow left me, and I, judging what must come next, shut my door. Shortly afterwards a serjeant and two musketeers knocked hard at the door; I would not open, but went upstairs and asked them from the window what they wanted. They told me in a threatening tone, "You must go along with us." I told them I would not, and bid them show their warrant. They held up their muskets, which I said was not satisfactory to me; whereupon they called me the greatest rogue in the whole country, and threatened to pull down the house. As I took no notice the sergeant said he would bring a warrant and left sentinels at both my doors; but he returned without a warrant, only brought witnesses to the fact that I refused to go with them; at which I smiled and told them that I would be at the bridge in half an hour. I was as good as my word, walking most of the day in the most public places, but they laid no hand on me, till next day, when I was walking in the broadway, they saw me and told Mr. Leisler. By his order I was forced

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away to the fort and taken to the chamber where you were lodged. There the Captain and Committee were assembled, having Thomas Clark before them for writing the paper "Why Thomas Clark, freeholder of New York, would not watch and ward." At my entry I asked why I was brought there in so rude a manner, and he said he would tell me by and by, and bade me go into the next room. There Leisler and two of the Committee came to me, said they wondered that I had not come, and asked me whether I knew that that skipper (who went to Esopus that day) had taken any powder with him. I told them their messengers were at fault, for instead of smooth words they had called me rogue and threatened me, which made me suspect that they might deal worse with me in the fort; and I answered that I knew nothing of the powder or anything else. They then began to talk of a letter of mine to Colonel Hamilton, which they had intercepted, in answer to one of his, in which he asked if the report of the people's threats against him were true. Delanoy showed me the letter, which I acknowledged to be mine. My letter was severe, saying that I had heard of no such threats, only David Moody reported that Leisler threatened to send down a company to fetch him, and "in that case," I said, "I should advise you not to come up or to ask his leave, or you will seem to confess yourself in fault; or if he should grant you leave, don't trust his word, for I would not take it over much smaller matters." Having read this Leisler asked what wrong he had done me that I should thus write of him; for if he had done me any wrong he would beg pardon. I told him that if I did him wrong I would beg his pardon, but that I was provoked by his calling me a papist as was reported. He answered that it was a lie, for he had never said so; but after a little pause he put on a more angry look, and said he knew I was popishly affected. "I am as much a protestant as you," I said. "Why," says he, "haven't I heard you call Father Smith a very good man?" "Yes," I said, "and I do so still, but not because he is a papist. In all my six years at New York I never had the curiosity to look into their chapel." He told me I kept with Dr. Innes and went to hear him and pray with him and that he was a papist. I denied it. He replied that some one had sworn it. I said it was a lie, if ten people had sworn it. At last after a great deal of discourse, in which not a word was said of you, he said that I might call him what I pleased, he would always pray God bless me. I then prayed God to bless him. We continued these holy sort of compliments for a time, when he said he would never do me any prejudice, and I answered as before. So I was dismissed very civilly, which surprises me, for he treated Vandenburgh, who was one of the troopers, very differently, telling him if he saw him on horseback, he would shoot him down. Me both he and his committee treated with strange civility, for he has handled others roughly. It was reported that he bragged afterwards of my submissiveness to him, but I found it to be untrue, so that I hope he has done with me. Sir E. Andros has escaped and been recaptured, and it is reported that Colonel Dongan is also a prisoner. He went to Rhode Island at about the same time to sell Martin's Vineyard, upon which ridiculous reports were

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raised of their joining together with I know not how many men to take the fort, etc. *Signed.* Geo. McKenzie. 2½ *closely written pages. Endorsed.* Recd. 23 Oct., 1689, from Captain Nicholson. *Printed in New York Documents, III.* 612. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 43.]

Aug. 15. Fort William, New York.

351. Instrument of the Committee of Safety appointing Jacob Leisler Commander in Chief of New York. *Copy.* ½ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 20 Feb., 1690/1, in a letter from Capt. Leisler to the Bishop of Salisbury.

Duplicate of the above. *Endorsed.* Recd. 10 April, 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *Nos.* 44, 45.]

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352. Abstract of the proceedings of the Committee of Safety of New York from 27th June to 15 August. 27 *June.* Members of the Committee of Safety.

Samuel Edsall, Peter Delanoy	New York City and County.
Thomas Williams, Richard Panton	Westchester County.
Gerardus Beckman, Myndext Coerten	King's County.
Richard Betts, Matthew Harvey	Queen's County.
William Lawrence, Tennis Roelosse	Hackinsack and Tappan Inhabitants.
Henry Lyon, John Curtis	Elizabeth's Town.
Jaques Puillion	Staten Island.

Abraham Gouverneur appointed clerk. Credentials of the members from their several places registered. Peter Delanoy chosen to be moderator. Agreed to invite Major Nathan Gold and Captain James Fitch of Connecticut to be present at the sitting, who accordingly came in, when Captain James Leisler laid several papers before them. Resolved to raise fifty soldiers to secure the fort, and that they be raised in proportion from the several counties represented, with pay of thirty shillings a month besides provisions. The French at New Rochelle promised to contribute towards the expense of the fortifications and the militia. The Agents of Connecticut promised their good offices. A committee appointed to report on the state of the fort. Order for his arms to be taken from Captain Webb, a reputed Papist. 28 *June.* On report of the dismissal of Matthew Plowman from the collectorship of Customs, it was resolved that the action of the merchants in putting in commissioners is void, and that Peter Delanoy do succeed Plowman. Order continuing the Captains of Militia in their commands, and appointing Jacob Leisler Captain of the fort. The 17th of July appointed as a day of thanksgiving. Declaration that the seizure of the fort is solely for the King's service. Resolved to send an agent to England, and that the King's dues received since 1st June be devoted to the strengthening of the fort, 29 *June.* William Churcher appointed Lieutenant, and Joost Stoll ensign of Captain Leisler's company. It being reported that the records of New York were being carried to Boston, Captain Leisler announced that he had written to Boston

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to have them secured. The Committee appointed to inspect the fortifications brought up their report. Peter Delanoy appointed to be Collector of Customs. Adjourned to 9 *July*. Adjourned to 22 *July*. Testimony of Peter Godfree against Alexander Innes heard. 23 *July*. Resolved that Matthew Plowman make over to the Committee the King's money in his hands. Order for completion of Captain Leisler's company to its full numbers. There being certain news of war between England and France, ordered that the repairs of the fort be completed, good account being kept of the expenses. Orders for constitution of a council of war. Stephen van Cortlandt summoned to account for the money received by him for a tax lately imposed. 24 *July*. Stephen van Cortlandt's business continued. Order for Jacob Leisler and Peter Delanoy to keep account of the money found in the fort. Abraham Gouverneur and George Brewerton appointed to make an examination of the Secretary's records. Mr. John Johnston of Jersey brought into the fort, who excused himself from proclaiming King William in Jersey. 25 *July*. Colonel Bayard made a claim for money spent on the fortifications, which was disallowed. Order for examination of Matthew Plowman's accounts. Members of the Committee required to ascertain and state the grievances of their respective counties. Complaint being made against Brant Schuyler, Jacobus van Cortlandt and George Mackenzie, it was thought fit that they be excluded from the troops of horse. Seven members appointed to be a quorum of the Committee in future; after which the members adjourned to their several counties. 13 *Aug*. Order for continuing the work in the fortifications. 14 *Aug*. Depositions of Thomas Mollenax, Richard Shute, and Barent Witt against Sir E. Andros, and of Daniel Le Clerk against Stephen van Cortlandt. Thomas Clark was brought in to answer for a paper reflecting on the Committee and was secured. 15 *August*. Captains Leisler and Henry Cuyler appointed to superintend the work in the fortifications. The garrison soldiers sworn to allegiance. The deputies of counties discoursed of their grievances, the oppression and slavery imposed by the late Governor and Council. Resolved to send Ensign Joost Stoll as messenger to their Majesties. 32 *pp*. [*America and West Indies*. 578. *No*. 46.]

[Aug. 16.] **353**. Petition of Ralph Lane to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The main request of my former petition is to be admitted to appeal to the King, which, though denied by the Governor, has been allowed in many cases. I beg to be admitted to appeal. 1 *p*. *Inscribed*. Read 16 August, 1689. [*America and West Indies*. 456. *No*. 20.]

Aug. 16. **354**. Lords of Trade and Plantations to the King. On the petition of Ralph Lane we recommend an instruction to Colonel Kendall to enquire into the whole matter, and give facilities for the petitioner's appeal to you in Council. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp*. 134, 135.]

Aug. 16. Whitehall. **355**. William Blathwayt to Phineas Bowles. My Lords have represented to the King the complaints of Captain George as to H.M.S. Rose, and send copy of the following letter, which has been

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written by the King to the Government of Massachusetts, for the information of the Admiralty. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 31.]

Aug. 16. **356.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Petition of Ralph Lane, and Lord Stirling's claim to Long Island considered. On report of the law-officers, agreed to advise that the Act of Virginia for attorneys of 1680 be repealed. Agreed to recommend William Sharp to be of the Council of Barbados. Petition of the Royal African Company read (*see* No. 259 I.) Copy to be sent to the merchants for their advice. Ralph Knight's petition also referred to the Royal African Company (*see* No. 294 I.)

Aug. 17. Letter from Mr. Bowles of 14th read (*see* No. 335). The Admiralty directed to provide transport for Colonel Kendall. [*Col. Entry Bks., Vol. CIX., pp.* 253-256 *and* (*as to Jamaica*) *Vol. XXXII., pp.* 275, 299.]

Aug. 17. **357.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Desiring the Commissioners of the Admiralty to take the usual steps as to Colonel Kendall's passage to Barbados. *Signed.* Wm. Blathwayt. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., p.* 153.]

Aug. 17. New York. **358.** Address of the Committee of Safety of New York to the King and Queen. Announcing the loyalty of the province, the formation of the Committee of Safety, the appointment of Leisler as Captain, the repair of the fort, and the general resolution to defend it. *Signed.* Samuell Edsall, Peter De La Noy. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 19 Dec., 1689.

359. Copy of the foregoing. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 10 April, 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *Nos.* 47, 48.]

Aug. 19. New York. **360.** George McKenzie to Francis Nicholson. We had on Friday night the most troublesome alarm that we have had yet, for no greater reason than the arrival of four gentlemen in the lower town, Mr. Brattle, Mr. Leverett, Mr. Emdeson and young Mr. Mackarly, who came only for divertisement and to see the place. They happened to come in the evening and alighted at Mr. Merrit's, when some people immediately informed Leisler of the arrival of some strangers who had refused to answer when challenged by the sentinel at the State-house, but had run into Merrit's and shut the doors and windows (which was afterwards known to be a lie). On this Leisler sent a party to bring them into the fort, an alarm was beat up, and a report spread that you and Sir Edmund were come with a design to take or surprise the fort. The gentlemen told me that for all their begging they were not allowed a hearing, but were kept almost till next morning before they were released; nor had they escaped so well but for some letters about them giving an account of their quality, for they were all of the University of Boston. In this alarm several people were seized and are still kept in prison. The Mayor is now at Albany. It is believed that if he were here he would keep the others company. Many merchants and others are leaving, and unless orders soon arrive from England I doubt there will be few English of any reputation left in the place. *Signed.* Geo. McKenzie. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 23 Oct., 1689, from Captain Nicholson. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 49.]

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361. Henry Carpenter and Thomas Belchamber to Commissioners of Customs. On the 26th June the Irish on St. Christophers deserted to the French and declared for King James, under which pretence they seized several English gentlemen as they passed through French ground. The inhabitants on the Windward side fled to the fort, whereupon the Irish and French immediately fell a plundering. Most of the people to Leeward then fled to the fort likewise, and on the 17th the French fleet appeared and laid siege to the fort, which surrendered on the 5th August. (The details of previous letters of August 15th are here repeated.) On the news of the Prince of Orange's landing in England two thirds of the negroes here were ordered to repair the trenches and forts, which are now much better than ever, so that little but that work and the guarding of them was thought about, until on the 14th inst. Count de Blenac returned to Martinique. We expect him to visit us at the latter end of next month, and unless we have a fleet to prevent him those Islands will be in great danger. As soon as the Irish rose in St. Christophers we ordered the deputy-collector to send all the sugar and goods belonging to the customs over here. One sloop-load arrived, but before the rest could be shipped the Governor and Council ordered all the sugar in the Island to be seized for the King's use to buy provisions for the fort, which was done; but no care having been taken to move it to a safe place, it was burned and destroyed with the rest. The sloop which brought the load of sugar is impressed to carry the Irish to Jamaica, lest they should serve us as they did St. Christophers. The Irish in Montserrat and Antigua are disarmed. Sir Timothy Thornhill has arrived with troops from Barbados. *Copy.* 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. from Sir Rob. Southwell, 23 Oct. 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 35.]

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New York.

362. Jacob Leisler to the King and Queen. I beg to advise you by the bearer, Ensign Joost Stoll of your Majesties' fort, that on the news of Sir Edmund Andros's arrest in Boston, several meetings were held here, at which I, as one of the five captains of militia, assisted. Captain Francis Nicholson has made several propositions, which had but a show for the interest of the Colony, while his violent carriage has discovered his malicious design, whereof particulars would be too long, but which has moved several of the inhabitants to preserve the fort for your service, and to prevent him from firing the town as he intended. The fort has been thus held for one month by the said captains in turns, and on the day of my watch came the order from Connecticut to proclaim your Majesties. I immediately proceeded to the proclamation, which was solemnly done on the 22nd June, on which day we had miraculous deliverance from a fire which had been kindled in three different places—in the turret of the church and in the fort. Six thousand pounds of powder were under the same roof with the fire, and the offender is suspected to be a papist who has been there before. Thus the city and people were saved from this hellish design. The committees of the neighbouring counties and of this city, with all the captains, being met to concert measures for the defence of the Colony, they thought

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fit to elect one of the captains to command the fort until your further order. I was chosen, and have accordingly performed the duty since the 1st of July last. I have made an inventory of everything therein, and seeing its miserable state have repaired the gun-carriages, curtain and bastions, and have made a new battery of seven guns by the river-side to the west of the fort. I am now mending the breast-work and palisades, and have reopened the well in the fort which was closed by Colonel Dongan. There are fifty barrels of powder in the magazine, of which nearly half is only fit for salutes, so I have secured some more from the merchants. We have bullets sufficient for our powder. I have fifty men in the fort, whom the country has promised me to pay, besides which the train-bands mount one company on guard every night, as we have bad news from St. Christophers and Surinam. Moreover we heard of Sir E. Andros's escape from Boston to Rhode Island, where Colonel Dongan landed on the same day, being set on shore at New London, apparently to join him. This made me suspicious of some bad design, to which also Colonel Bayard is privy. He went to Albany five or six weeks ago, where Major Cortlandt is gone to join him, doubtless to confer with the greater liberty, for both were counsellors of Captain Nicholson. But I watch over them and over others who, under the appearance of the protestant religion, are still affected to the papist, which (*sic*) are in greater numbers here than in all New England. On the 16th, after watch set, three scholars with ten attendants from Boston came over the ferry from Long Island, and entering a tavern despatched a horseman away post haste. We had notice that Sir Edmund Andros designed to come here, so finding that the strangers had no pass I alarmed the city; and in half-an-hour about five hundred men came courageously to arms, though most of the troopers failed to appear, being overawed by some disaffected people, friends to Sir Edmund Andros. I was obliged to secure eight of these last, whose confinement gives great satisfaction to the people. I durst not let them go for fear of exposing them to the rage of the country. The aforesaid travellers proving to be honest men, the soldiers were dismissed, on which they offered their service to work on until the fortifications of the city and fort were complete. Mr. Innes, the English minister, lately departed, and on the testimony of the Dutch and French ministers has been proved to be contrary to our religion. I shall secure sufficient provisions in the fort, which I shall defend to the death. "There is none but your Majesties' soldiers in the fort and the committees to whom the oath of fidelity to your Majesties is administered, they that exercise here the justice have refused to administer the oath which has obliged me to send for one, Captain Gerardus Beekman, justice of the peace from Long Island, they have not had the zeal for the inhabitants having neglected hereto to offer them to take of them the oath of fidelity." *Signed.* Jacob Leisler. *Two closely written pages without a full stop, and in the style of the last sentence. Endorsed.* Recd. 18 Dec., 1689. *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 614. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 50.]

363. Duplicate of the foregoing.

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Copy of the foregoing. *Endorsed.* Recd. 10 Apr., 1690. [*Ibid. Nos.* 51, 52.]

Aug. 20. **364.** Account of an assay of the powder in the fort at New York, giving the degrees of elevation required by each of fifty barrels, after two trials on the 17th and 20th August. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 10 April, 1690.

Duplicate of the above. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *Nos.* 53, 54.]

August. [New York.] **365.** John Tudor to Francis Nicholson. This letter goes by that worthy hero Ensign Stoll, who is sent hence by the noble Committee of Safety to their Majesties to give an account of affairs here. Lest they should be slack in telling the truth I add this present. On Saturday June 22nd Mr. Leisler proclaimed King William and Queen Mary, having got a printed proclamation from Major Gold and Captain Fitch, who came from Connecticut for that purpose, but proclaimed in the meanest manner you can imagine. After proclaiming them before the fort the Captain summoned the Mayor and Aldermen to do the like at the City Hall. They answered that they were very ready to do so on the first orders that they should receive, whereupon Captain Leisler, Lodowyck, de Browne and Depeyster with their companies marched to the City Hall with Gould, Fitch, the worthy Mr. Edsall and others in the van. On reaching the State House, where the Mayor and Aldermen were assembled, Leisler delivered the proclamation to the Mayor, who read it privately to himself and handed it back again, saying they were ready to deliver it if there were any order to do so. Leisler asked that the Clerk of the Court should read it. The Mayor replied that he was not there, and that it was usual for the Secretary who had read the proclamation at the fort to read it again. This put all the captains in a great rage; but the person who had read it at the fort did read it again, and the captains departed in a great huff. On Monday 24th the Mayor and Aldermen proclaimed the King's order for the continuance of all officers in their posts, which affronted the captains and their gang very much . Tuesday 25th, Mr. Plowman being a papist was discharged from the Custom House, and Bayard, Haynes, Paulus Richards, and Wenham put in in his place, which so much affronted the other party that they came down with force and arms and pulled them out by the hair of their heads, cutting and slashing at Colonel Bayard so that he was hard put to it to escape with his life. He was obliged to escape to Albany, where he remains. He has written to the Secretary of State from Albany, but his letter has strangely miscarried.

Our present Government is by a Committee of Safety, as they term themselves, wherein I may boldly say that there are not two men of sense. De la Noy and Edsall are the two chiefs. Some towns have chosen men and sent them in, but others refuse. In short the greatest Oliverians that were in the Government are made Committee-men, who rule at so strange a rate that I cannot express it, denying all power but their own and turning out militia officers at their pleasure. Some say openly that there has been no legal King in England since Oliver's day, and they imprison persons at their pleasure in the fort. Thomas Clarke is still in custody, and

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others have been arrested but are now released. This ambassador Stoll was the chief actor in the affair at the Custom House. Mr. Cox, to shew his fine clothes, undertook to go to Amboy to proclaim the King, and was drowned on his way home, which accident startled our commanders a good deal. There is a good rich widow left. He was drowned by slipping out between the canoe from which he was embarking. The water was not above his chin but very muddy, and bobbing his head he received a ton of water in. They brought him ashore alive, but could not restore him. Sir Edmond escaped from Boston about a fortnight ago, but was recaptured at Rhode Island. Macgregory and others are here. To requite Colonel Dongan for his kindness he offered Leisler to bring back Dongan a prisoner, if he would give him four men and a halbert, saying that it was not safe for him to be at liberty. I hope news will come from England soon or I fear things will go very ill here. *Signed.* John Tuder. 4 *pp. Inscribed.* Recd. 23 Oct. 1689. *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 616. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 55.] [*Ibid. No.* 56.]

366. Rough abstract of the foregoing. [*Ibid. No.* 56.]

Aug. 20. **367.** Colonel Thomas Hill to ? . I am sorry to report the loss of St. Christophers. Want of ammunition and sizeable shot was the cause; we had not two rounds per gun. The French are masters at sea, and unless a fleet arrive soon the rest of the Islands must follow St. Christophers. All that keeps me from returning home by this ship is the hope of the arrival of our fleet and of the recapture of St. Christophers. I hope the fleet will bring plenty of arms, ammunition and stores, or with the twelve hundred men arrived from St. Christophers provisions will run short here. I am afraid that it will not arrive in time to save the Islands. I wrote in February of the things wanting in the fort and of the need for recruits. The soldiers are six years in arrear of pay and have neither victuals, clothes nor arms. We are screwed and taxed up to the height and no care is taken either of our persons or estates; and considering what we contribute to the revenue I am surprised that we are so much neglected. Captain James Phipps was shot in the shoulder and is dead, much lamented by all. Several others were killed and wounded. The French far outnumbered us, having many experienced officers with them, and their small arms and powder were much better than ours. *Extract. Copy.* 1 *p.* Recd. 22 Oct., 1689. *Endorsed.* Read 6 Nov., 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 36, *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 178-180, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVII., pp.* 451, 452.]

Aug. 20. **368.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Mr. Prideaux and Mr. Walker to be recommended for the Council of Barbados. Memorial of the African Company, as to Don Santiago de Castillo's privileges, referred to the law-officers. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., p.* 257.]

Aug. 20. **369.** Memorial of St. Jago del Castillo, Commissioner-General for the introduction of negroes into the Spanish Indies. 1. For liberty to buy provisions etc. in the King's Colonies for ships. 2. For permission for ships to land part of their cargo, in order to

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careen, without paying duty. 3. For leave to buy negroes of British subjects for exportation, and import produce of the Spanish West Indies. 4. That if any sailor sell goods unlawfully it shall not be legal to confiscate the ship. 5. That all debts contracted on account of the Assiento may be sued for according to the laws of England, but that in case of differences with foreigners the Governor of the Colony may decide. 6. That the Commissioner may exercise his own religion in his own house.

Minute. That the memorial was approved and recommended by the Royal African Company. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., pp.* 203-5.]

Aug. 20. **370.** William Blathwayt to the Attorney and Solicitor General. Forwarding copy of the memorial summarised in the preceding abstract for report. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., p.* 205.]

Aug. 22. **371.** Report of the Attorney and Solicitor General on the memorial of the African Company respecting the powers to be granted to the Commissioner of the Assiento (*see* No. 369). 1. This can be met by reasonable construction of the Acts of Navigation. 2. Unloading to careen is lawful if *bona fide*, but such an article is dangerous as giving facilities for secret trade. 3. Negroes are merchandise and can no more be exported under the Act than other goods. 4. It will be difficult to draw distinctions between the acts of owners, merchants, officers and seamen. 5. The laws and customs of the place must be observed, but due regard will be had to the King of Spain's orders or his subjects' contracts. 6. Private exercise of religion will not be gainsaid. *Signed.* Geo. Treby, J. Somers. 1 *p. Endorsed.* 22 Aug. 1689. Read at the Committee 23 August, 1689. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 20, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., pp.* 279, 280.]

Aug. 23. **372.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Answer of the merchants and of the African Company to Mr. Knight's petition [*see next abstract*]. Sir Francis Watson's letter of 6 June read [*see* No. 177]. Report of the Law officers in the Assiento read. Draft instructions for Colonel Kendall read and referred to the Treasury. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 258, 259.]

Aug. 23. **373.** First answer of the African Company to Ralph Knight's memorial. We offer the following remarks on Mr. Knight's representations. Soon after the Duke of Albemarle's arrival an Assembly was elected, which was fairly chosen, but was dissolved for some unknown reason. Shortly afterwards a person of small reputation was taken out of the gaol and made Provost Marshal, and then writs were issued for a new election. By the help of this Provost Marshal and other ill-affected persons freedom of election was so far violated that two thirds of the Assembly were illegally returned by votes of servants, seamen and others. The late King on 30 November ordered matters to be restored to the same state as at the Duke of Albemarle's arrival. We beg therefore that the proceedings of this Assembly may be cancelled. As to the address in favour of the poor planters, we have given them such large credit that our last returns show them to be indebted to us £90,000. Of this last Assembly over twenty members are in our debt, and so far from

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grateful acknowledgment have passed an Act to defraud us of one sixth of our due. The trade with the Spaniards was countenanced by the Governor under instructions from the late King. *Signed.* Sam. Heron. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 23 August, 1689. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 22, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., pp.* 300-302.]

Aug. 23. **374.** Answer of the merchants and planters of Jamaica as to the petition of the Royal African Company. (*See* No. 259 I.) The Act for raising the value of pieces-of-eight and all other Acts passed by that Assembly are unconstitutional, the Assembly having been improperly elected. We beg therefore that all its proceedings may be cancelled. *Thirty-seven signatures.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Read at the Committee, 23 Aug., 1689. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 21, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., p.* 276.]

Aug. 23. **375.** Order of the Privy Council. Referring Colonel Kendall's proposals as to his salary (*see* No. 265) to Lords of the Treasury for report. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., p.* 80.]

Aug. 23. Custom House **376.** Commissioners of Customs to Lords of the Treasury. We have received a letter from Mr. Edward Randolph of 29 May, reporting that he had been thrown into the common gaol, that his books and papers had been seized and that the Acts of Navigation are violated as heretofore. We understand that orders have already been dispatched for Sir Edmund Andros and Mr. Randolph to be sent home, but we beg that orders may also be given for the enforcement of the Acts of Navigation, for Mr. Randolph's books and papers to be sealed up and sent to one of the Secretaries of State and that those concerning the Revenue may be for the present deposited with us. *Signed.* Robert Southwell, G. Boothe, Jo. Werden, T. Pelham, Robt. Clayton, P. Warde. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Read in Council, Sept. 2, 1689. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 32.]

Aug. 24. Office of Ordnance. **377.** Commissioners of Ordnance to the King. In reply to your order for despatch of great quantities of guns and stores to the Caribbee Islands, Barbados and Guernsey, we report: 1. Caribbee Islands. There are no sackers in England of fifteen feet in length; but eighteen of the ordinary length can be supplied. The 1050 muskets cannot be supplied until the Dutch arms arrive from Holland. The powder and the rest of the stores are ready to be sent. 2. Barbados. Forty whole culverins cannot be spared; we can supply twenty ordnance of near that nature and twenty demi-culverin. 3. Jamaica is fully supplied. *Signed.* Goodricke, Jo. Charlton; Ch. Myddelton; T. Gardiner, Tho. Townsend. [*America and West Indies.* 601. *No.* 12, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 70-71.]

Aug. 26. **378.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. A paper of particulars needed for the regiments in the West Indies read, and ordered to be laid before the King. [The King on the 29th gave his orders thereon (*see* Nos. 384, 385).] [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 260, 261.]

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Aug. 27. Admiralty. **379.** P. Bowles to William Blathwayt. In reference to your letter as to shipping to convey Colonel Kendall to Barbados and ordnance stores to the Leeward Islands, the Board of Admiralty desire to know what provisions or further necessaries of any kind must go with the West Indian Squadron and to what places they must be carried. 1 *p. Endorsed.* [*America and West Indies.* 601. *No.* 13, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 74-75, *and Vol. XLVII., p.* 441.]

Aug. 28. **380.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The King to be moved to order £1,700 to be imprested to the victuallers of the Navy, and for money for arms in accordance with the report of the officers of Ordnance (*see* No. 377). Mr. Spencer's letter of 10 June, read, announcing that their Majesties had not been proclaimed in Maryland and asking for supplies of ammunition. The King to be moved to name a Governor for Jamaica. Ralph Knight's petition on behalf of the Council and Assembly of Jamaica read (*see* No. 383) and referred to the African Company. Petition of Margaret Hill read (*see next abstract*). Agreed to move for the payment of the arrears to the companies in the Leeward Islands. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp* 262-264.]

Aug. 28. **381.** Petition of Margaret, wife of Colonel Thomas Hill, to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Colonel Hill for the last six or seven years has spent much of his private money in supporting the the two companies at St. Christophers, which were in danger of starvation. No pay or subsistence has been sent to them for years, and they are now driven into the fort at St. Christophers by the French. I beg that at least their arrears of pay may be sent to them to encourage them and enable them to subsist. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Read 28th, Ordered 29th August, 1869. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 37.]

Aug. 28. **382.** News from New England concerning the Indians. On Friday 28th June the Indians surprised Cacheta under pretence of trading. They were hospitably entertained, but in the dead of night attacked the place, killed twenty seven, Major Waldern among them, and took twenty seven more. ½ *p. A hasty note from the Exchange.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 33.]

Aug. 29. **383.** Petition of Ralph Knight to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The African Company have objected to the laws passed in Jamaica since the Duke of Albemarle's death, and other persons have scandalously and untruthfully objected that the Assembly that passed them was two-thirds of it illegally elected. I beg that the Company or the other persons concerned may give you in writing particulars of such illegal elections, and of such other matters as they intend to insist upon at the hearing before your Lordship. *Copy.* 1 *p. Within,* Order for the delivery of the petition to the African Company, 28 Aug., 1689. *Endorsed.* The original delivered to the Company, 29 August. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 23.]

Aug. 29. **384.** Orders of the King in Council. On recommendation of the Lords of Trade and Plantations, ordered that the Treasury furnish

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£3,000 for payment for 4,000 arms, now lying at Dort, for the plantations; that 200 barrels of powder be sent to Jamaica and 75 with 500 muskets to the Leeward Islands; that 100 barrels of powder be sent to Virginia; that the three months provisions of the regiment be doubled; that the regiment be cleared and have two months' pay advanced, to enable it to provide itself with shoes, stockings and other necessaries. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 72-74, *and p.* 103 *and Vol. XLVII., pp.* 433-437.]

Aug. 29. **385.** Order of the King in Council. On the petition of Margaret Hill (*see* No. 381) ordered that £1,000 be at once despatched to Colonel Thomas Hill's agent in order that two years' arrears may be paid to him, and clothes and other necessaries provided for the soldiers. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVII., pp.* 437, 438.]

Aug. 30. Admiralty. **386.** Phineas Bowles to William Blathwayt. Respecting his letter of August 27 (*see* No. 379) desires further to know about instructions to the West Indian Squadron. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVII., pp.* 441, 442.]

Aug. 30. **387.** Answer of the Royal African Company to the petition of Ralph Knight. Knight was one of the majority of the Assembly of Jamaica who was unduly elected, as we can prove on a hearing of the case. *Signed.* Sam Heron, Secy. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 30 Aug. 1689. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 24, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., p.* 302.]

Aug. 30. Admiralty. **388.** P. Bowles to William Blathwayt. The Board of Admiralty require an answer to my note of 27th (*see* No. 379) if possible at 5 o'clock this evening. *Note.* [*America and West Indies.* 601. *No.* 14, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 75.]

Aug. 30. **389.** William Blathwayt to Lord Baltimore. Ordering him to attend the Lords of Trade and Plantations on the 31st. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., p.* 121.]

Aug. 31. **390.** William Blathwayt to Lord Baltimore. The Lords understand that, notwithstanding the orders given to you, King William and Queen Mary have not been proclaimed in Maryland. They think therefore that you would do well to send a duplicate of the orders thither, as they are about to despatch a messenger thither at your expense. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., p.* 122.]

Aug. 31. **391.** William Blathwayt to Mr. Bowles. In reply to yours of 30th I can only acquaint you at present that the King has ordered three months' provisions more to be sent with the regiment to the Leeward Islands, and two Governors to sail for Jamaica and the Leeward Islands with the West Indian Squadron. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 76, *and Vol. XLVII., pp.* 442, 443.]

Aug. 31. Office of Ordnance. **392.** Commissioners of Ordnance to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The demands for guns and stores lately made for the West Indies are of such consequence that we think it our duty to point out the expense, and the inconvenience and difficulty of granting such large quantities, for our magazines are very low at present. By our books we find that the Colonies have been supplied

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with stores at divers times, but there is no certificate how those stores were expended or disposed of. We beg that enquiry may be made as to the disposal of stores in Jamaica, Bermuda, Newfoundland, Virginia, Leeward Islands and Barbados, or great embezzlement may result. The stores delivered to them were reckoned to be worth near 10,000*l.* and they should be accounted for. Our stores have been extremely exhausted also this year, and without considerable supplies of money they cannot be replenished in less than twelve months. *Signed.* Goodricke, Jo. Charlton, T. Gardiner, Ch. Myddelton, Tho. Townsend. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Presented 2 Sept., 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 601. *No.* 15, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 78, 79.]

Aug. 31. Ordnance Office. **393.** Proportion of Ordnance to be issued to the Leeward Islands. A tabulated list. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Presented by the Officers of Ordnance 11 Nov., 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 38, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVII., pp.* 453, 454.]

Aug. 31. **394.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Lord Baltimore attended. Orders given renewing directions for the proclamation of their Majesties in Maryland. Mr. Flypse's letter of 10 June read (*see* No. 187). Agreed to move the King as to New York. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 265, 266.]

Aug. 31. **395.** Memorandum of Lords of Trade and Plantations. To recommend that a Governor be forthwith sent to New York; that presents be sent to the Indians of the Five Nations, and that two new foot-companies be raised for New York. *Printed in New York Documents, III.,* 618. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 202, 203.]

August. **396.** Order of the King in Council. Report of Lords of Trade and Plantations. We have examined the Earl of Stirling's claim to Long Island and find that in 1674 he released all his rights therein to the Duke of York for £300 a year, to be paid out of the surplus revenue, or to accumulate. There are now fourteen years' arrears due, there having been no surplus. We recommend that the pension be continued to him on the same terms, and that the Earl be at liberty to keep an agent in New York, to examine the public accounts. Ordered accordingly. *Printed in New York Documents, III.,* 606. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 197-199.]

Sept. 2. Barbados. **397.** Lieutenant-Governor Stede to the Earl of Shrewsbury. All is quiet since my last, but the Island cannot be put in a better posture of defence without naval aid. A few days after receiving a request to send help to St. Christophers I heard from Colonel Hill that the French in that Island had sent for help to Martinique, which was readily complied with, the Governor having received advice of the declaration of war by a swift ship in a voyage of twenty days. Count de Blenac accordingly embarked with what men he could raise, and sailed with five men of war, fourteen homeward bound merchantmen and three and twenty sloops directly against St. Kitts. On their approach the French in the Island took advantage of the withdrawal of the English into their fort to fire

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their canes, houses and works. The ships meanwhile cannonaded the fort heavily, firing eleven hundred and thirty eight shot and two and twenty bombs, but killed only a dog or two, one Christian man, three children and a negro, so that had Colonel Hill been able to hold out till the arrival of the forces from hence, which were sent with all possible speed, we had probably saved the English and taken the French. Never men embarked more cheerfully than the eight hundred sent to the relief of St. Kitts under Sir Timothy Thornhill. They embarked in one ship and thirteen small craft on the 17th of August, and steered for Antigua to join the ten companies there raised, but on arrival they heard that St. Kitts had surrendered a fortnight before, Colonel Hill having held out for four days after he had spent his last grain of powder and consumed his last morsel of victuals, in hope of relief. But so careful were the French by sea that none should come, that the Governor of Nevis could not get a sloop-load of ammunition, which I had sent, into the Island; otherwise he would probably have held out for long enough. Even now if we had any considerable naval force and a few more men besides what we can raise ourselves we could not only retake St. Kitts but take all the French Islands, so ill are they provided with men, ammunition and provisions. The forces I have sent will serve to protect the rest of the Leeward Islands till we have relief from England, though de Blenac boasts Montserrat his own without a stroke, and that the rest of the Islands will easily fall into his hands, wherein I doubt not he will find himself altogether disappointed. It is said that the English lost about thirty men at St. Kitts, and the French two hundred, and that de Blenac gave the English fair quarter though prisoners at discretion. The Irish would have put all to the sword, but de Blenac would not have them harmed. He sent all the common soldiers, about four hundred, to Nevis, not having provisions for them, but kept the officers to exchange for some Irish who are prisoners at Nevis for a rebellion at Montserrat. This is all I know, and I can only say that I shall do my best for this Island and for our neighbours. Surinam is as much in want of aid and advices from Europe as we I hear that M. D'Eas, the French admiral, after his repulse from Surinam made an attempt on Berbice, but was driven off with loss of two hundred men and of one ship run aground, of which the whole crew surrendered.

People here are taking the oaths cheerfully, Papists as well as others, but I fear the Irish Papists are still not to be trusted. Mr. Hugh Montgomerie and some others of that gang are in custody for using dangerous words and will shortly be brought to trial. On the 24th July arrived Captain Francis Dykes of the Bonetto sloop, in twelve weeks from Gravesend and six weeks from Plymouth, into which he was forced by bad weather. By him I received your letters of 15 and 19 April, which give us good hope of supplies from Europe. Pursuant to your orders I despatched the vessel without delay. Captain Hewetson left for England with the last fleet, full of reviling and malice against me, and vowing to do his best to get me removed from the government for overthrowing his voyage. I cannot see how I have contributed thereto, and whatever your own interest in that venture I rely on your justice to do nothing against me till you have

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heard the whole case; for I can prove that it was his own pride, wilfulness and unheard-of barbarity to his people that really overthrew his voyage. *Signed.* Edwyn Stede. *P.S.* By a vessel just arrived from Carolina seven weeks out I hear that all is quiet there, but the people have not yet knowledge of the accession of their Majesties. So little converse have they with their neighbours—for New England, New York and Virginia proclaimed their Majesties some months since. I hear too that all is quiet at New York under the government of Captain Huseler, chosen by the people to that command. Captain Nicholson, their late Lieut.-Governor, is gone to Madeira. Colonel Dongan was to have gone thither also, but being a very timorous man at sea would not trust himself in so small a vessel as a brigantine, so went ashore again and lives unmolested and peacable at his plantation. The Leeward Islands not trusting Sir Nathaniel Johnson's good affection to the new Government or zeal to protect the Islands against the French, he has gone to Carolina, having appointed Colonel Codrington as Governor and Commander in Chief in his absence. *Three closely written pages.* [*America and West Indies.* 456. *No.* 21, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 135-142.]

Sept. 2. **398.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The question of Santiago de Castillo and the Assiento referred to Commissioners of Customs. Their letter of 23 August read (*see* No. 376). [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 266, 267.]

Sept. 2. Whitehall. **399.** Order of the King in Council. For the raising and transport of two companies of foot-soldiers to New York. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., p.* 246.]

Sept. 2. **400.** Order of the King in Council. For payment of £100 to Governor Sloughter, for presents to the Indians. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., p.* 247.]

Sept. 2. Hampton Court. **401.** Order of the King in Council. That the Treasury pay £3,000 to the Commissioners for victualling the Navy in payment for six months' provisions for the regiment to be sent to the Leeward Islands. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 77, *and Vol. XLVII., pp.* 443, 444.]

Sept. 2. **402.** Draft circular of the King to the Governors of Colonies. Asking their good offices in helping a gardener to obtain plants and shrubs for him. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 202, 203.]

Sept. 3. Whitehall. **403.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of St. Jago del Castillo, Commissioner of the Assiento, to Lords of the Treasury for report. *Signed.* Cha. Montague. ½ *p. Annexed,*

403. I. Copy of the petition referred to. (*See* No. 369.) [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *Nos.* 25, 25 I, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., p.* 281.]

Sept. 3. **404.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. Two members only appearing, the meeting was adjourned for a fortnight. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., p.* 190.]

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Sept. 4. **405.** Address of the Protestant representatives of Maryland to the King. Praying for consideration of their grievances and the extension of the great Protestant deliverance to Maryland. [*Col. Entry Book, Vol. LII., pp.* 143-145.]

Sept. 4. Maryland. **406.** The Speaker of Assembly of Maryland to the Secretaries of State. The enclosed address from the representative body of this province is sent for presentation to their Majesties. The ground of it has already been expressed to you in an application of like nature, made on the 2nd of August last by the gentlemen here associated in arms for their Majesty's service and the defence of the Protestant religion. *Signed.* Kenelm Cheseldyn, Speaker. ½ *p. Duplicate. Enclosed,*

406. 1. Address of the representatives of the Protestants in Maryland to the King. We beg your royal attention to our grievances and oppressions already represented to your Secretaries of State, and that our religious rights and liberties may be secured under a Protestant Government. Meantime you may rely on us for the defence of your rights and of the Protestant religion here. *Dated.* 4 September, 1689. *Thirty-nine signatures.* [*America and West Indies.* 556. *Nos.* 1, 1 1.]

Sept. 5. Common Gaol in Boston. **407.** Edward Randolph to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Five months are passed since this people overthrew the Government, and imprisoned Sir Edmund Andros, myself and others. During all this time the Indians have overrun the greatest part of the Eastern Country from the St. Croix to the Piscataqua, two hundred miles of coast. They have taken the town and fort of Pemaquid, also the towns of New Harbour, New Town and New Dartmouth with the strong fort there, the fort on the pass at Damarascotha river, the fort of Tuesset on the Kennebec, and the fort on Pojebscot side, all built and well manned by Sir Edmund Andros's orders, the towns of Sacadehock, North Yarmouth, Richmond's Island and Saco, where two good forts were well settled, and Cacheca in the township of Dover in the Piscataqua; most of the houses, corn and cattle are burned and destroyed, and about three hundred Christians are killed or taken. In Maine Wells, Casco, Kittery, &c., some few fortified houses still remain but do not expect to hold out long, for no care is taken for their relief by the Government of Boston, being "out of their colony," as they are told. Three weeks ago the enemy attacked some scattered houses in the towns of Havarell and Andover, thirty miles from hence, on which the Government are raising three or four hundred horse and foot, but they have no officers fit to command them, so the soldiers prefer to lie in gaol than to serve under them. If they can complete this number they design only to defend their out towns and not to suppress or destroy the Indians. The damage already amounts to £60,000. The fisheries and lumber (our principal commodities) are quite destroyed, besides the loss of a fruitful country; all the great masts for the Royal Navy are in the hands of the French or Indians. This is but the beginning of the desolation brought on this country by an anti-monarchical faction. Three days after they had subverted the Government the Council gave orders

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to Captain Savage to dismiss all the officers and draw off all the soldiers settled by Sir Edmund Andros in the forts above named, by which the whole country was until recently so well secured that the Indians were about to bring in their chief rebels and submit to mercy. But by this success and extraordinary booty their numbers are increased, several nations have joined them and made them up to five or six hundred fighting men. In March last they were supplied with ammunition by some merchants of Boston, and since then by the French from Canada. The inhabitants of Cape Cod are apprehensive of a rising of Indians there also. These calamities befalling other Colonies in no way related to Boston set Sir Edmund Andros upon attempting his liberty, and on the 3rd of August he arrived at Newport, Rhode Island, intending to moderate the minds of the people. But the Council at Boston hearing that he was gone sent orders to apprehend him, and by their agitators stirred up a rabble in Rhode Island, who treated him inhumanly and betrayed him to the troops of horse which brought him back to the Castle. He is now charged with unbailable crimes, and his keeper treats him as the worst of malefactors. This people by their resolves and proceedings shew that, however specious their pretences against Sir Edmund and others of papacy, they are resolved to maintain their Charter Government as they call it. You will remember the resolution of King Charles II. to prevent further mischief from the many independent and petty Governments of the Colonies by setting up a central Government, which was done in 1686 by Sir Edmund Andros's Commission. The evil consequences of the old system were seen in the war of 1675-6. The Bostoners could never subdue those Indians to the eastward till Sir Edmund Andros, the Governor of New York, sent a large party of soldiers to build the fort of Pemaquid. What arguments may be used by others I know not, but from fourteen years' experience of the country I say that it is absolutely necessary to send ten or fifteen hundred good soldiers to regain what is lost and to reduce this people to firm dependence on the Crown; otherwise the other Colonies, Maryland, Virginia and Carolina will shortly be overrun by the French. I may add that the revolt here was pushed on by the Agent in England, Mr. Mather, who sent a letter to Mr. Bradstreet encouraging him to go cheerfully to so acceptable a piece of service to all good people. *Signed.* Ed. Randolph. *Holograph.* 2 *closely written pages. Endorsed.* Read at the Committee Feb. 29, 1689. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 34, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 158-163.]

Sept. 7. **408.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Draft commission for Captain Sankey to be Governor of the Leeward Islands read and approved. Letter from Commissioners of Admiralty (*see next abstract*) to be laid before the King. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., p.* 267.]

Sept. 7. Admiralty. **409.** Commissioners of Admiralty to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We have received orders at different times for transporting three Governors and various stores for a regiment of foot to the West Indies. We beg for further particulars and suggest that it will be good husbandry to arrange that all shall be transported at the same time. *Signed.* Tho. Lee, J. Lowther,

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M. Chicheley. 1¼ *pp. Endorsed.* Read 7 Sept. '89. Presented in Council the 9th. [*America and West Indies.* 601. *No.* 16, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 80, 81, *and Vol. XLVII., pp.* 444, 445.]

Sept. 7. **410.** Lords of Trade and Plantations to the King. We have prepared a Commission for Nicholas Sankey, Esq., to be Governor of the Leeward Islands, as ordered. ½ *p. Endorsed.* On advice that Sir N. Johnson had surrendered the Government to Colonel Codrington, the King appointed Colonel Codrington to be Governor. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 39.]

[Sept. 7.] **411.** Memorandum of Colonel Kendall's proposals. 1. That he may have power to commute the four and a half per cent. duty for any other imposition, that may be more beneficial to the revenue and easier to the inhabitants, if the Assembly should desire it. 2. That he may have a Commission of Vice-Admiralty from the King, the present Commissioners of the Admiralty having no power to grant one. 3. That no person may be appointed Attorney General who is not well acquainted with the laws and customs of the Island. *For date see Entry Book.* [*America and West Indies.* 456. *No.* 22, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., p.* 81.]

Sept. 9. **412.** Order of the King in Council. Report of Lords of Trade and Plantations, 26 August 1689. We have examined the petition of Philip Ludwell. As to the Act revived by royal proclamation of an Act repealing it, we find that it is represented as prejudicial to the Colony and recommend that it be disallowed. As to the fees for the Great Seal, we find that though not disallowed they were not established by the Council, and as they are complained of we recommend that they be discontinued. The fee for surveys we find to be customary and recommend its continuance. As to fines and forfeitures we find that no part of that revenue has been applied to the support of the Government, and we think that in future it should be. Ordered accordingly. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIII., pp.* 268-270.]

Sept. 11. Whitehall. **413.** Earl of Shrewsbury to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Directing the preparation of despatches for William, Earl of Inchiquin on his appointment to the Government of Jamaica. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Presented the 18th Sept. 1689. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 26, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., p.* 229.]

Sept. 11. Whitehall. **414.** Earl of Shrewsbury to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Directing preparation of despatches for Colonel Christopher Codrington, appointed Governor of the Leeward Islands. *Signed.* Shrewsbury. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Read 18 Sept. 1689. Presented same day. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 40, *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *p.* 1.]

Sept. 11. **415.** P. Bowles to William Blathwayt. Desiring to know if the letter of the Admiralty of 7th inst. (*see* No. 409) has been communicated to the Lords of Trade, as until it is answered the Admiralty has suspended further steps towards provision of shipping. *Signed.* P. Bowles. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. the 13th. [*America and West Indies.* 601 *No.* 17, *and Col. Entry Bks., Vol. C., p.* 82, *and Vol. XLVII., p.* 445.]

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Sept. 12. **416.** Deposition of Nicholas Browne. That being in the King's service in 1686 he several times saw Captain Francis Nicholson at mass, especially in the King's tent on Hounslow Heath. *Sworn*, Sept. 12, before Gerard Beckman. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 10 April, 1690.

Duplicate of the foregoing. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *Nos.* 57, 58.]

Sept. 12. **417.** William Blathwayt to Lord Baltimore. The Lords of Trade meet to-morrow, when they will expect your answer to their letter of 31st ult. *Memorandum.* That Lord Baltimore attended on the 13th and showed the duplicate of the order which he had sent (*see* No. 38); and it was arranged that he should bear half the cost of sending a messenger to Maryland. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., pp.* 123, 124.]

Sept. 12. Whitehall. **418.** William Blathwayt to Mr. Sanson. The Lords of Trade are awaiting a draft letter by the Commissioners of Customs to Massachusetts respecting the Acts of Trade and Navigation, wishing to send it to New England as soon as may be. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 35.]

Sept. 13. **419.** William Blathwayt to Mr. Bowles. I assure you that I lost no time in laying your letter before their Lordships, but the King not having appointed all the Governors they can give you no further information at present. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 83, *and Vol. XLVII., p.* 446.]

[Sept. 13.] **420.** Petition of John Gray and others. A case between us and Sir John Witham was moved to England from Barbados about two years ago by way of appeal; but has never been brought to a hearing, though one of us has been in England sixteen months about the business. We beg for an early hearing. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Read 13 Sept., 1689. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 10.]

Sept. 13. **421.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the case of Sir John Witham against John Gray be heard on the 18th September. *Endorsed.* The like order was made on 11 November for hearing on the 15th, but Sir John Witham being sick the hearing was put off, and he dying shortly after, nothing was done. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 11.]

Sept. 13. **422.** Journal of Lords and Trade of Plantations. Lord Baltimore presented his duplicate orders as to the proclamation of their Majesties in Maryland. The Lords agreed as to the Governors to be recommended for Jamaica and the Leeward Islands. Petition of Richard Lloyd read and referred to the Attorney General. Agreed to advise issue of letters of denizenation to the French Protestants recommended by Sir Nathaniel Johnson. Agreed to ask the King's further orders as to the independent companies in the Leeward Islands. The Office of Ordnance reporting that no land carriages for guns were in store, it was ordered that ship's carriages be provided for the heavy guns in Barbados. The Ordnance reported also that it could not supply tents for the Duke of Bolton's regiment, ordered to the West Indies. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 268-270.]

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Sept. 14. **423.** William Blathwayt to John Sanson. The Lords wish the Commissioners of Customs to despatch their reply on the memorial of the African Company touching the Assiento and the regulation of passes, so that they may be ready on the 18th inst., when they desire the attendance of the Commissioners. *Draft.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 27.]

Sept. 16. Custom House. **424.** John Sanson to William Blathwayt. The Commissioners have nothing before them relating to the Assiento, but will be ready to attend the Lords on Wednesday with the draft of a letter for New England and a report concerning the rules for passes. *Signed* Jno. Sanson. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 28.]

Sept. 16. **425.** Sir Thomas Montgomerie to Lieutenant-Governor Stede. You have been good enough to forgive me as to yourself, but my misfortunes are like to have no end but from your pity. It is only you that can shield me from an incensed people. I beg that you and the Council will admit me at last to bail, or if I continue here as long as seems probable, the remainder of my life must be under the tyranny of disease and pain. I have submitted a humble petition to you and Council. *Signed.* Tho. Montgomerie. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 12.]

Sept. 17. **426.** Petition of John Stede to the King. For appointment to the post of Clerk of the Markets in Barbados. *Inscribed.* Order of the King in Council, referring the petition to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Shrewsbury. Whitehall, 17 September, 1689. 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* Read in Committee of Plantations, Oct. 28, 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 456. *No.* 23.]

Sept. 17. **427.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. Vote for a present of £1,000 to the Lieutenant-Governor carried. Carried that the money be raised by a tax on negroes and that the traders and Jews shall pay their proportion. Addresses for payment of the Clerk's and Marshal's salaries carried. Order for fining of two absent members. A committee appointed to join with the Council in preparing an address to the King respecting the impost on sugars. Adjourned to 26 November. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 190-194.]

Sept. 17. **428.** Earl of Shrewsbury to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The King has appointed Mr. Isaac Richier Governor of Bermuda. Pray prepare his instructions. *Signed.* Shrewsbury. ½ *p.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 18 Sept., 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 17, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XVIII., p.* 230.]

Sept. 18. **429.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The petition of the administrator of John Knight, read; ordered that the case be heard in May. Lord Inchiquin being appointed Governor of Jamaica, his commission was ordered to be prepared. Sir Nathaniel Johnson's letters of 24 May, 7 June, and 15 July, and Mr. Hutchinson's of 27 June read; and ordered to be laid before the King. Orders received to prepare a commission for Colonel

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Codrington as Governor of the Leeward Islands, and for Mr. Isaac Richier as Governor of Bermuda. The Admiralty requested to say what is the usual allowance of tonnage for a Governor going to Jamaica. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 272-274.]

[Sept. 18.] **430.** Petition of Richard Knight to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The King, on my appeal to him in Council against certain decrees of the Chancery of Barbados, has ordered you to send for an account of the proceedings, as by copy of order annexed. I beg that you will do so. 1 *p. Annexed,*

430. 1. Copy of order in Council of 11 May, 1688. Admitting Ralph Knight's appeal and directing an account of the proceedings to be sent for. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 456. *Nos.* 24, 24 1.]

[Sept.] **431.** Petition of Richard Knight to the King. Setting forth his case, a matter of private estate, and asking for appeal from the decision of the Court of Chancery of Barbados. 2 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 456. *No.* 25.]

Sept. 18. **432.** Representation as to the state of the Leeward Islands for the King. Three or four hundred men are retired into the fort at St. Christophers. Four hundred have been ordered from Nevis and as many more from Antigua, which puts the English nearly on a level with the French. Six months' provisions, two months' pay in advance, arms, stores and clothing will be required for the regiment embarking for the Leeward Islands. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 68, 69.]

Sept. 18. **433.** Earl of Inchiquin to William Blathwayt. Asking for speedy directions to the Admiralty to provide for his transport to Jamaica. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 30.]

Sept. 18. **434.** William Blathwayt to the Secretary of the Admiralty. Asking as to the allowance of tonnage for household goods and passage for servants granted to Lord Windsor in 1662. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 29.]

Sept. 18. **435.** Lord Carbery to [William Blathwayt]. I send you enclosed the number of servants and their allowance, etc., made for me when I went to Jamaica. *Signed.* Carbery. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 31.]

[Sept.] **436.** Freight for goods and passage for servants allowed to the Governors of Jamaica and Barbados. Lord Carlisle had passage for seventy servants and 350 tons of goods; Duke of Albemarle for a hundred servants and 500 tons of goods. Sir Richard Dutton had an allowance of £100, passage for himself and twenty-four servants on a man-of-war. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 32.]

Sept. 18. **437.** Memorandum from Lord Carbery. In October, 1674, Captain Davis of the Foresight had orders to carry Lord Vaughan with a hundred men of his retinue, allowing them victuals on their passage. The Navy Board was also ordered to furnish freight for two hundred tons of stores. 1 *p. Endorsed.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 33.]

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[Sept. 18.] **438.** Phineas Bowles to William Blathwayt. I can tell you nothing as to the allowance of tonnage made to Lord Windsor in 1662, nor can I tell you more as to Lord Carbery than he has sent you to-night. *Signed.* P. Bowles. *Undated.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 34.]

Sept. 19. **439.** Commission to William, Earl of Inchiquin, to be Governor of Jamaica. The powers of Vice-Admiralty are identical with those imposed on Governor Molesworth. (*See No.* 292.) [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., pp.* 230-246.]

Sept. 19. **440.** Order of the King in Council. That an order to Colonel Kendall to examine the case of Ralph Lane be inserted in his instructions. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 134 *and* 136.]

Sept. 19. **441.** Instructions to Colonel James Kendall as Governor of Barbados. No law for an impost on liquors is to be passed for less than one year; all other laws, except those for temporary purposes, are to be indefinite. Fees are to be regulated and not to be extortionate. Liberty of conscience is to be granted to all except Papists. An exact account of births, baptisms, and deaths to be kept and transmitted annually. The four and a half per cent. duty may be commuted for some other impost if the Assembly desire it. Observance of the Treaty of Madrid and cultivation of friendship with Spain is specially enjoined. The building of a proper house for the Governor to be recommended. Sir Thomas Montgomery and Willoughby Chamberlayne are to be brought to speedy trial or security to be taken for their good behaviour. Ralph Lane's' case is to be enquired into. The Governor's salary is to be paid in the Island. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 82-103.]

[Sept. 19.] **442.** List and seniority of members of Council of Barbados as fixed by Colonel Kendall's instructions. 1. Sir Peter Colleton. 2. Edwyn Stede. 3. Sir John Witham. 4. Thomas Walrond. 5. Francis Bond. 6. Richard Howell. 7. Sir Robert Davers. 8. Sir Timothy Thornhill. 9. John Hallett. 10. Henry Quintyne. 11. John Hothersall. 12. John Gibbes. 13. Edward Cranfield. 14. John Farmer. 15. Richard Salter. 16. Thomas Lewis. 17. George Lillington. 18. Robert Rich. 19. Michael Prideaux. 20. George Andrews. 21. John Brainley. 22. William Sharpe. 23. ——— Walker. 24. *Added later.* Samuel Crispe, by warrant of 28 May, 1691. Captain Lawrence Wright. Warrant of 31 Dec., 1689. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., p.* 77.]

[Sept. 19.] **443.** Memorandum. Colonel Kendall having applied for grenades for Barbados, and the King being moved therein on the 19th, Sir Henry Goodricke gave information that though there were mortars and bombs at Portsmouth, the things necessary for putting them into use were only to be had at the Tower. *A few more memoranda scrawled on the same sheet.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* 13 Sept., '89. From Colonel Kendall about carriages and ball. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 13.]

Sept. 19. Antigua. **444.** Lieutenant-General Codrington to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Since my last the French have done little, being afraid, I suppose, to expose their ships at this stormy season; but as soon as

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it is over we must expect attack. This Island is indifferent well secured for the present by Sir Timothy Thornhill's regiment of seven hundred men from Barbados, but Montserrat and Nevis are in great danger, the first being mostly Irish, the second near St. Christophers from whence the French may bring their whole strength, and being weakened also by the loss of many men through sickness and pestilential fever. I have endeavoured all I can to make it defensible by raising works at all landing places, but the people want arms, those landed from St. Christophers having few or none. Our stores of powder are very short everywhere, and I find it impossible to remedy this here, so that I cannot see how the Islands can be preserved from ruin except by the arrival of the fleet, which we daily expect. The French at St. Martin's and St. Bartholomew attacked Anguilla a few days after the capture of St. Christophers and subdued it, but from fear (I suppose) of reprisals have restored to the inhabitants most of their goods except the value of 1400 pieces-of-eight which they took to pay their expenses. They administered an oath of allegiance to King James, and made an Irishman Governor with a commission from the French Commander there. As soon as I heard of it I manned three vessels and ordered them there to retake the Island, which they did; and the Irish Governor with his commission now lies here in custody. All the English with their slaves and goods have been brought here where I mean that they shall stay, Anguilla being untenable against a small force. The insolent behaviour of the Irish at Montserrat led to the arrest of several of them, but as I could not try them with safety during the siege of St. Christophers I shipped them to Jamaica. I have also caused the leading and most troublesome Irish in this Island to be transported to places where they can give us no trouble. *Signed.* Chr. Codrington. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 22 Nov., 1689. Read. 23 Nov., 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 41, *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 253-255.]

Sept. 19. Hampton Court. **445.** Order of the King in Council. Approving the draft commission of Christopher Codrington as Governor of the Leeward Islands. *Signed.* Cha. Montague. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 42.]

[Sept. 19.] **446.** Commission to Colonel Christopher Codrington to be Governor of the Leeward Islands. This includes power to raise troops and use them within or without the limits of the Government. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 2-17.]

Sept. 19. Hampton Court. **447.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of Philip Ludwell to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Cha. Montague. ½ *p. Annexed,*

447. I. Petition of Philip Ludwell on behalf of the Colony of Virginia to the King and Council. The Colony has suffered under much oppression under Lord Howard's Government; and the King's attention is begged to the following grievances. In 1685 the Governor maintained that he had two negative voices in the making of laws, and though he had assented to a law had still a negative voice.

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This caused great distraction, so much so that the Assembly, and two Assemblies since, broke up *re infecta*. The Governor has power to suspend Councillors, who are incapable of becoming burgesses during suspension. This is of dangerous consequence. Several members have been turned out of all employment and disgraced by the Governor without trial, and one was committed to gaol for some months without trial or *habeas corpus*. In April 1688 the people of Accomack being met to elect their burgesses drew up their grievances to present to them. One of the Council took their grievances from them by force and forbade them to draw up more till they had brought them to him. The Assembly complained of this to the Governor but without redress. In June 1688 three men came from the South Seas to surrender under the King's proclamation, but were imprisoned without bail or trial, and their goods detained, until the Governor's departure, when they were released to the great danger of the country. The fort duties have lately been turned to other uses than the defence of the country, and the fortifications and guns are fallen to decay. King Charles II. supplied us with a quantity of arms and ammunition, which was spent without cause and without account since Lord Howard's arrival. Again, since Lord Culpeper's Government the accounts of the revenue have not been submitted to the Assembly. Lord Howard has also abused his power of erecting Courts of Judicature and appointing officers and fees. 3 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 24 Sept. Read 25 Sept. and 16 Oct., 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 636. *Nos.* 17, 17 I., *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIII., pp.* 271-277.]

Sept. 21. **448.** Privy seal for payment of Colonel James Kendall's salary. £1,200 a year to be paid in England quarterly. *Copy.* 3 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 456. *No.* 26, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 153-155.]

Sept. 21. **449.** Extract from a letter from St. Malo. I heard yesterday that the French have besieged the English fort in St. Christophers. All on shore is burnt and ruined. If the fort do not surrender the French are going to batter it with bombs by land. *Copy. Scrap.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 43.]

Sept. 23. **450.** Extract from a letter from Nicholas Bayard at Albany to a gentleman in Boston. At the outset of Leisler's rebellion all pressure was used to bring in some of the chief and leading men, but no man of sense and few of estate would be concerned except the captains, who stood out at first but were at last terrified and cajoled into humouring the proceedings. They say they were threatened with plunder, but I doubt if private advantage in the matter of Customs-dues have not been an encouragement to some of them. Of late several letters and protests have alarmed them, and many begin to recant. Our last news is that only Peter Delanoy and Samuel Edsall continue to advise Leisler, but that Delanoy will set his hand

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to nothing, throwing all responsibility on Leisler. New Jersey, Esopus and Albany would never approve of Leisler's rebellion, although several seditious people are among them, and now since Leisler's falsities are daily revealed, many think that even if a Governor should not arrive, the rebels will soon fall of themselves. The Five Nations stick close to Albany, and acknowledge the civil magistrates. They have been out most of the summer with small parties, endeavouring by stratagem to master Cadaraqui Fort, but could only speak with a priest and one other Frenchman, so went near Montreal, where they killed from three to four hundred men, as is reported. They brought back about one hundred and thirty prisoners, whom they have for the most part most barbarously tormented and burned. They continue to make incursions and bring in French prisoners, but a Christian heart cannot endure to see the cruelties they impose on these poor souls. The prisoners report that five ships are arrived from France, but no men-of-war or soldiers; that Denonville is returning home to command some of the French forces; that a new Governor is expected, and that a vessel has been sent to bring the Indian prisoners from France. Milborne having arrived at New York from Holland, it was reported that King James had sold this country to the French, that Dongan was recalled because he would not deliver it, and that Andros was put in, with me and some others, who had undertaken to surrender it. This lie soon vanished, but they daily invent new ones to buoy up the people in their madness. Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Plymouth have renewed the peace with the Indians, but the Five Nations will not take up the hatchet against the Annagonges until the latter side with the French. *Added in Edward Randolph's hand.* Certain notes as to the French priest above mentioned. Milborne is the same man who gave such trouble to Sir E. Andros at New York and in London, brother to Milborne the Anabaptist preacher, the great ringleader of the rebellion with us. 2 *pp. Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 620. [*America and West Indies.* 587. *No.* 59.]

Sept. 24. **451.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Several papers read as to the allowance of tonnage for officers going abroad. Orders for Lord Inchiquin to have the same as Lord Carlisle.

Sept. 25. Orders received to prepare a commission for Colonel Henry Sloughter as Governor of New York. Agreed to recommend Captain Nicholson to be Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia. Lord Howard handed in an account of the state in which he left Virginia. Colonel Ludwell's petition read (*see No.* 447-I.), and the case fixed to be heard on the 16th. The business of Jamaica appointed for the 14th October. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 276-277, *and* (*as to Lord Inchiquin*) *Vol. XXXII., p.* 307.]

Sept. 25. **452.** Petition of Richard Lloyd to the King. For the post of Clerk of the Crown and Peace in Jamaica. Annexes certificates. *Inscribed.* Order of the King in Council, 10 September 1689. Referring the petition to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Shrewsbury. *In the margin.* Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations referring it to Mr. George Treby for report. *Inscribed.*

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Minute, certifying that petitioner is fit for the post. *Signed.* Geo. Treby, 25 Sept., 89. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 38, *and* (*minutes and order only*) *Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., pp.* 321, 322.]

Sept. 25. **453.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Lords having fixed the 14th of October for the hearing of Mr. Ralph Knight, order notice to be given to the Deputy-Governor of the Royal African Company. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 35.]

Sept. 25. **454.** Similar order for notice to be given to the parties concerned. [*Ibid. No.* 36.]

Sept. 25. **455.** Similar order to be given to the merchants and planters of Jamaica in London. [*Ibid. No.* 37.]

Sept. 25. Whitehall. **456.** Earl of Shrewsbury to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The King has appointed Henry Sloughter to be Governor of New York and desires his despatches to be prepared. *Signed.* Shrewsbury. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Read 28 Oct., 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 60, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., p.* 204.]

Sept. 26. Hampton Court. **457.** Order of the King in Council. Petition of John Usher setting forth that since the revolution at Boston he is come as Treasurer to render his accounts to the Lords of Trade in London, that since his departure several persons having debts due from the public revenue have commenced suits against him, that the pretended Courts of Justice in Boston have given judgment against him, and that on this pretence he will be liable for £3,000 of debts contracted by the Government for purposes of war, and praying that he may not be molested for any such debts. Order that he be not molested accordingly, and that the Government at Boston receive instructions to that effect. *Signed.* Cha. Montague. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 36, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 152.]

Sept. 26. New York. **458.** Declaration of Bartholomew le Roux. Colonel Bayard asked Captain Minviell's company, in Captain Nicholson's presence, why it appeared in arms at the fort, to which I answered. 1. That we had an account that the papists were threatening to massacre the settlers in Staten Island and then come and burn New York. 2. That we had certain information of about a hundred men coming from Boston and elsewhere, who had been hunted away as Irish and papists. 3. That many of the regular soldiers in the fort were papists and that we did not think it secure. 4. That it was complained on the same day that Colonel Dongan's brigantine had been allowed to sail though fitted out as a man-of-war. To this Colonel Bayard answered, I knew from a boat just arrived from Staten Island that all is quiet, and if you find more than two guns in Mr. Laprerie's house I will give you twenty pounds. As to the brigantine, I have been aboard of her, and the captain offered to leave his guns behind if I would insure him against capture by pirates or Turks. I could not give him that security, and the guns are his

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own, so I cannot take them; and the captain swears that if any one comes to take them he will knock their brains out. As to the papists in the fort you are very anxious to be afraid of so few of them.

Mr. Bayard lent us his boat to go to Staten Island next day to satisfy ourselves, and the first news we heard was that people were afraid to lie in their beds from fear of papists, and that there were arms for a hundred men at Mr. Laprerie's house. The Frenchman we spoke to had lain in a boat in the river from fear, and others, we were told, had fled to the woods. Sworn before Jacob Leisler. *Copy.* 2 *pp.*

Duplicate of the foregoing. *Endorsed.* Recd. 10 April, 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *Nos.* 61, 62.]

Sept. 26. New York. **459.** Depositions of Daniel de Clarke. That on intercession being made to Mr. van Cortlandt about a tax imposed on the people, be answered, "Let them be sold for it." Deposition of Andries and John Meyer. There was great joy when Sir Edmund Andros came at the prospect of deliverance from the popish Governor Colonel Dongan, but we find it the contrary. There was a cry that all the images set up by Colonel Dongan in the fort would be taken down, but we were ordered by Nicholson, after Sir Edmund Andros's departure, to help the priest John Smith to move to a better room in the fort and erect his things for him; after which we knew not what to say or think. Sworn before Jacob Leisler. ¾ *p.*

Duplicate of foregoing. *Endorsed.* Recd. 10 April, 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *Nos.* 63, 64.]

Sept. 28. **460.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Colonel Ludwell presented a further paper of grievances (*see No.* 462), which was sent to Lord Howard for his reply. Agreed to recommend an allowance of money in lieu of tonnage to Lord Inchiquin. [*Col Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 278, 279.]

Sept. 28. **461.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Lords of the Admiralty pointing out the difficulty of providing three hundred and fifty tons of shipping for the Earl of Inchiquin on his passage to Jamaica, notice is to be given to both parties that the King will grant him £500 in lieu thereof, and to Lord Inchiquin that the allowance for passage and victual will be given for not more than seventy-five menial servants. *Draft.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 39.]

[Sept. 28.] **462.** Particulars of the grievances presented by Philip Ludwell (*see No.* 447 I.). William Sherwood and Thomas Milner, Member and Clerk of Assembly, were both turned out of all employment for drawing up an address of the burgesses to the King. In 1686 Mr. Arthur Allen and Mr. John Smith, burgesses of 1685, were both turned out of all employment and never told why. In 1688 Mr. William Anderson, a member of Assembly, was by the Governor's order committed to prison without trial or *habeas corpus*, and still remains there. Mr. Charles Scarbrough, a burgess, was also turned out of all employment and his name razed from the Commission of the Peace. Edward Davis and his companions

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were committed to gaol, though they came to surrender under the King's proclamation, nor could Captain Allen prevail with the Governor when he applied to him, by the King's order, for the prisoners and their monies. Philip Ludwell, for many years a Councillor, was suspended and turned out of all employment in 1687, without any chance of justifying himself, the complaint against him being sent to England in February and himself not suspended till April. He knows of no reason unless it be his objection as a Councillor to fees for the use of the Great Seal, when to reconcile all differences he proposed an address to the King on the whole matter. Whereupon Lord Howard flew into a great rage and threatened to suspend him; to which Philip Ludwell answered by a complaint of a letter written by the Governor and Secretary in the name of the Council. He knows of no other crime that he has committed, and it is not likely that he would have been one of the three persons appointed to revise the laws if there were anything against him. In 1688 when Ludwell was chosen burgess Lord Howard forbade him to sit as a suspended Councillor, though he admitted a papist to sit and dispensed him from the oaths of allegiance and supremacy. Yet though so many have been suspended, the Governor refused to suspend Colonel William Fitzhugh from his offices, though convicted of a high misdemeanour by the whole County of Stafford. So too no notice was taken of complaints against Colonel Curtis, but he was loaded with honour and favour. 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* Presented 28 Sept., 1689. Read 16 Oct. [*America and West Indies.* 636. *No.* 18, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIII., pp.* 278-282.]

Sept. 28. Whitehall. **463.** Order of Lords of Trade and Plantations. For a copy of the complaints in the preceding abstract and of Philip Ludwell's former petition (*see No.* 256 I.) to be sent to Lord Howard of Effingham for his reply. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIII., p.* 282.]

Sept. 28. Admiralty. **464.** Lords of the Admiralty to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We have laid before the Board your letter asking for a frigate of 350 tons to take Lord Inchiquin, his family and seventy-five servants to Jamaica. *Signed.* Tho. Lee, M. Chicheley, J. Lowther. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 30 Sept., 1689. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 40.]

Sept. 30. **465.** Warrant of the King to the Officers of the Ordnance. To supply twenty iron culverin and twenty demi-culverin to Colonel Kendall for Barbados, with fifty rounds of shot for each gun. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 149, 150.]

Sept. **466.** Petition of Thomas Sutton, planter of Jamaica, to the King. Prays enquiry as to his arrest on a Sunday by warrant of Chief Justice Bernard, Colonel Molesworth's partner in the Spanish trade, upon a charge of having traded to Guinea. Petitioner to avoid a heavy fine entered into a recognisance in £2,000 not to trade on the coast of Africa without leave of the African Company. Prays discharge from this recognisance. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. Sept., 1689. Never prosecuted. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 41.]

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Sept. **467.** Account of ships taken lately by French privateers; sixty-two ships in all, chiefly from America and the West Indies. Estimated loss to the King's Customs £73,050; loss to the merchants £332,800. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Sept. 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 601. *No.* 18.]

Oct. 2. **468.** Commissioners of Customs to Lords of the Treasury. We have received a further letter from Mr. Randolph, who is still a prisoner at Boston, with fresh complaints of the violation of the Navigation Acts. We enclose an extract from his letter. *Signed.* Robt. Clayton, G. Boothe, Rich. Temple, Jo. Werden, P. Warde. *Copy.* ½ *p. Annexed,*

468 i. Extract from a letter of Edward Randolph, 22 July, 1689. The ketch which bears this letter has loaded enumerated commodities without giving bond. My officer cannot seize her unless he would be knocked on the head. There is no law, no justice and no government. Vessels arrive from Holland and Newfoundland laden with wine, oil and brandy. I cannot trust my gaol with any of my letters for I am liable to be searched at any hour, and that would add to the charge against me of treason to the Government, as my acting here and commission and deputation is already judged to be. *Copy.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *Nos.* 37, 37 i.]

Oct. 4. Newcastle. **469.** Deposition of Jehan Forat. In August, 1689, there were at Newcastle, Pennsylvania, two papist gentlemen from Maryland. I, as a Justice of the peace, said that they ought to be seized, but the other Justices said they were very honest persons, and after drinking King James's health with them allowed them to go. On the 20th of September the Governor and all the Justices searched for me because I had said that I would not sit in court until King William were proclaimed. I was put out of the Commission; and when I represented that King William had been proclaimed all over America I was answered that, if one man had killed another, that was no reason why we should do the like. *Copy.* ½ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. with a letter from Captain Leisler to the Bishop of Sarum, 20 February, 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 65.]

Oct. 6. **470.** Commission of Nathaniel Blackiston to be Lieutenant-Governor of Montserrat. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *p.* 66.]

Oct. 7. **471.** Council of Bermuda to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Governor has positively refused to admit the Council to join him from time to time in sending you an account of the Islands, so that we do not know what you may have received from him. For some years past we have been oppressed by arbitrary government; wherefore we beg you to intercede with the King that we may enjoy the laws of England relating to liberty and property, and that the municipal laws of the Island may be executed. We beg also that the Governor shall henceforth be accountable to his successor before his departure for waste committed on the Crown-lands and for diminishing the number of slaves annexed to the Government, as

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also for all public money which reaches his hands or is disposed of by his order without the Council's approbation; and that he be forced by process of law to give satisfaction for damages incurred by any subject through his illegal and arbitrary orders. *Signed.* William Greene, William Peniston, Perient Trott, Thomas Outerbridge, Lawrence Dill, Richard Jennings, Joseph Stow, William Pitt, Arthur Jones. *Copy.* ¾ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 11 September 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 18, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XVIII., pp.* 283, 284.]

Oct. 8. Bermuda. **472.** Governor Sir Robert Robinson to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I have received a packet from their Majesties as well as a particular letter from you. The vessel that brought it was discharged next day according to your orders, that she might the more speedily convey her packets to other parts. You inform me of the King's intention to recall me and send some other person in my place, which I hope may soon be done. I have done my utmost to put the Islands in a state of defence against any hostile attempts, by digging trenches, blocking the harbours with chains, furnishing the companies with what arms and ammunition we have, and appointing a Colonel in Chief over them under myself. I really believe that this Island will shortly be in a better position of defence than ever before; but as you know this Island is not Barbados or Jamaica. Barbados has sent some relief to her distressed neighbours, but we are too weak to provide even for our own security, so hope for relief from England. We conceive the French to be enemies. They have invaded and taken St. Christophers and continue to do mischief in the Leeward Islands, as we hear by certain intelligence. We have a fifty-gun ship here called the Lion, Captain Thomas Hewetson, lately came from the shores of Spain, but weakly manned. He has made generous offers to the people for their own security, but they are so addicted to their own humours that they will not spare him men and have causelessly detained many deserters from his ship. He supplied us with powder, shot and chains, and now generously offers to go to the help of our distressed neighbours. I have given him a commission for the purpose to seize what French he can. We are in great need of stores. I enclose the accounts of money received and disbursed by Mr. Richard Ashworth, whom I appointed collector in succession to Mr. Trott. I have not got Trott's accounts, and cannot get them, but shall send them as soon as I can. I am ashamed to trouble you so often about so insignificant a treasury. I am told they have not £350 in hand. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XVIII., pp.* 268-270. *America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 19.]

Oct. 8. **473.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. Joint address to the Lieutenant-Governor praying him to forward an address to the King against the impost on sugar. Address to the King praying for relief from all additional duty on sugar, as under this heavy burden the planters can neither supply their plantations nor support their families, and pointing to their loyal assistance to the Leeward Islands. Additional observation on the cost of making sugar, for submission to the King, showing that at present prices there is little margin for a profit on sugar-growing, and that the new duty takes that little away. The planters can no

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longer obtain credit on security of their land, as plantations are no longer as well cultivated as before, cannot employ so many hands, and have therefore not so many white servants for the ranks of the militia. Many estates have fallen out of cultivation, and their owners have been forced to take to other trades or languish in gaol. There is hardly money to maintain the fortifications and the militia. Parliament intended the burden to fall on the consumer, but it falls on the planter. The King promised that in this case he would omit to collect it, but he was ill advised and never gave such relief. Draft letters to Sir Peter Colleton and others read and passed, asking them to further the presentation of the address and do such like services, and giving them authority to draw for funds for the purpose. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 194-206.]

Oct. 9. **474.** Commission of Sir Robert Robinson to Thomas Hewetson to sail to the assistance of St. Christophers. *Copy.* 2½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 44.]

Another copy of the above. [*America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 20.]

Oct. 10. Bermuda. **475.** Governor Sir Robert Robinson to [Lord?] Practically a duplicate of the letter of 8th October (*No.* 472). [*America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 21.]

Oct. 14. **476.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for removing the embargo on the ships, provided that they do not sail otherwise than in fleets. Colonel Verney's proposal for fitting out an armed sloop accepted. Order that Colonel Whitgift Aylemore and Major Andrew Langley may call regimental Courts Martial. Mr. William Smith granted permission to fortify his house on the north side of St. Elizabeth's parish. Order for sundry payments for fortifications and fire-ships. Order for discharge of Lucretia Hall, accused of witchcraft. Mr. Barrow moved for an *Habeas Corpus* for Roger Elletson and that he might be admitted to bail, which was refused, Sir Francis Watson and Colonel Thomas Ballard dissenting. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 1-3.]

Oct. 14. Custom House. **477.** Commissioners of Customs to Lords of the Treasury. On the memorial of St. Jago del Castillo (*see No.* 369). If the prohibition of alien ships, crews and factors to trade in British countries be dispensed with by law, we see no objection to the establishment of a Spanish factor in Jamaica as requested. As to the careening of ships, we would allow it only on condition that the goods unladen shall remain in the Revenue Officer's custody at the proprietor's expense as long as they are ashore. We annex a copy of objections to St. Jago del Castillo's proposal, which we have received from Mr. Arthur Moore. *Signed.* G. Boothe, Jo. Werden, Robt. Southwell, P. Ward, T. Pelham. 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 42, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., pp.* 282-284.]

Oct. 14. **478.** Sir Thomas Montgomerie to Lieutenant-Governor Stede. What I have to offer is for their Majesties' interest, the safety of this Island and your Honour's glory. If you will let Colonel Walrond, Colonel Hallett and Mr. Bond come privately to the

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marshal's house and send for me, I shall freely communicate it to them. Or if you will summons me to Fontabelle secretly I will impart it to them there. But I think no others should know of it. *Signed.* Tho. Montgomerie. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 14.]

Oct. 14. **479.** Sir Thomas Montgomerie to Lieutenant-Governor Stede. The kindness of yours gives me hope of retrieving myself and of doing service to you and to Barbados. I must tell you my design for I cannot rest till I have done so. The question is whether I can be trusted or not, so my desire is not to be communicated on paper. I hope to persuade you and your Council that I shall be able to prevent the malice of those who are so active at present, till you will be able to make them repent their attempt. Let any third person that you choose be present in place of Mr. Bond. But nothing can be done without meeting and consultation, and the sooner the better. If nothing comes of it you remain but where you were. *Signed.* Tho. Montgomerie. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 15.]

Oct. 14. **480.** Sir Thomas Montgomerie to Lieutenant-Governor Stede. I am told that I have not given sufficient particulars to merit your notice, so I suppose that I am distrusted before any particulars are heard. The particulars are the gaining of security for this Island, but the means I said were not communicable on paper, though I said that I was willing to communicate them to such persons as were thought proper. My first design is the removal of those outlying ships and to avert the ruin of the Leeward Islands until you are ready to meet the French in force. Secrecy and privacy are of the essence of the scheme. I can only call God to witness that I will lay down my life to preserve this or any other English place against the French. I cannot communicate further to you in writing. My whole ambition is to be restored to your favour. *Signed.* Tho. Montgomerie. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 16.]

Oct. 15. Admiralty. **481.** Commissioners of the Admiralty to Lords of Trade and Plantations. As we have received no answer to our letter of 7 September (*see No.* 409), we send a copy of it and beg your instructions as to taking up shipping and transport. *Signed.* Carbery, J. Lowther, Th. Chicheley. 1 *p. Endorsed.* [*America and West Indies.* 601. *No.* 19, *and Col. Entry Bks., Vol. C., p.* 84, *and Vol. XLVII., pp.* 446, 447.]

Oct. 15. Common Gaol, Boston. **482.** Edward Randolph to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The people here have with great impatience expected the arrival of their Agent, Mr. Mather, with a charter; but six months are lapsed without news of it (though the ministers promised it within three months of the subversion of the Government) and now they discover the fraud and finding themselves deluded openly disown the power of the Government, and refuse to pay rates and taxes, though the Government have issued warrants in their Majesties' names for collecting them. Being disappointed in their hopes of a charter they are distracted by fear of a force arriving from England to punish them, and are taking care to secure themselves. Some of the chiefs desire to liberate Sir Edmund Andros and others and to restore the

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subverted Government until the King's orders arrive. They also abominate the continued hardships put upon them, when the most factious men among them cannot show cause why any one of us should be imprisoned for one minute; but their will is law. The plain truth is that, whatever their spokesman at Court may say, they hold fast the antimonarchical principles spread among them by Sir Henry Vane and Hugh Peters. Venner, who made the insurrection soon after the Restoration, was also educated here. The other Colonies, finding all but a storm, are too late sensible of their haste in reassuming their former Governments, and forbear to act. They keep merely the name of authority to quiet the people till orders from England. The Government here, tired out with the continual cries of slaughter and destruction, have at last by threats and promises got together seven or eight hundred men, English and Indians, and sent them to secure the eastern parts of the Colony; but they have neither discipline nor officers who know how to command. On the 13th September a fort on Oyster river, New Hampshire, was taken by the enemy, and nineteen English killed or taken, though two hundred of the Boston forces were not far off. On the 20th the Indians intended to attack Casco, but Captain Church accidentally arriving there with some forces drove them off, but with loss of twelve men, no surgeon being allowed them. The men are daily expected home, as no care is taken to provide them with bread and other necessaries.

The Mayor and principal men of Albany, being apprehensive of an attack on them by the French, voted to address New York for arms and ammunition to defend their frontiers against the French and Indians, who had already killed three people near Senectady. Jacob Leisler, the head of the rabble at New York, on receiving the address sent to Mr. Bradstreet for the like amount of powder and shot, as on survey of the stores here it was found that there were only twenty-eight barrels of powder. Albany's trade with the Indians is worth £40,000 a year; and there are brought thence annually to New York 100,000 bushels of grain. Their only hope of safety is in the arrival of a force from England. Here the Acts of Trade and the laws against pirates are alike disregarded. Abraham Fisher, a Scotchman, lately came into Salem with a prize piratically taken, and sold her. He has also liberty to trade in Boston and has raised his crew from forty to seventy men. The French have lately taken six Salem ketches off Cape Sable while H.M.S. Rose is detained in Boston harbour. Nothing will induce them to return Captain George his sails, that he may be able to protect the coasts. Thus the authority of the Crown and the peace of the country are contemned by a few turbulent and ungovernable spirits, and so openly that they have shown that force is the only argument that can convince them. *Signed.* Ed. Randolph. *Holograph.* 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 23 Feb., 1689. Read 25 Feb., 1689. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 38, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 164-167.]

483. Abstracts of Edward Randolph's letters of 5 September and 15 October (*Nos.* 407, 482.) 2½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 39.]

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[Oct. 15.] **484.** Abstract of a letter from Elizabeth Usher to John Usher. Boston, 16 October, 1689. It is now eighteen weeks since your departure. The Indian war is as hot as ever, and the people flock here from Eastward. There is little trade, and the ferment is as great as ever. Sir Edmund Andros lately escaped to Rhode Island, but was made prisoner by Mr. Sanford and sent back. Mr. Graves, Deacon Cuttler, his two sons, and Captain Sprauge are all imprisoned for disowning authority, setting up courts and levying rates. There is a considerable army to Eastward, which does as little good as formerly. ½ *p.*

Extract from a letter from Edward Randolph to the same. "Common gaol in New Algiers" 16 October, 1689. Details as to the Indian War. The Government have sent out their warrants by Philipps of Charlestown to summon the people. Charlestown has some good men left. Mr. Greaves, Captain Sprauge, Captain Hammond and two Cuttlers opposed Mr. Russell's reopening Court at Cambridge and were summoned before the Council, where they denied its power to hold Courts or raise money. They were ordered to Cambridge gaol, but they of Charlestown threaten to fetch them out, so Sprauge is voted out of the House of Deputies and he and Hammond put out from being Captains. Few or none will pay any money in Boston even for a poor rate, denying the Government's power; Salem will not pay a penny. To-day Mr. Dudley had his estate at Roxbury attached at the suit of Wise for £1,000 for denying him a *habeus corpus*. The laws of England are turned to account when they are to their advantage. *Copies. The whole*, 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 25 February, 1689-90. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 40.]

[Oct. 16.] **485.** Enclosures in the foregoing letter. :—

I. Warrant of John Philipps, Treasurer to the Freemen of Newbury to levy a rate after estimating the estates of the town. September, 1689. *Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed by* Edward Randolph.

II. Protest of Thomas Greaves against the holding of a Court at Cambridge, as illegal. 21 September, 1689. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

III. Extract from minutes of Council at Boston. 24 September, 1689. Thomas Greaves admitted his protest against the holding of a Court at Cambridge and maintained that he had done right. He was committed to the custody of the keeper of Cambridge prison. *Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. with a letter from Mr. Randolph. 23 February, 1689-90. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *Nos.* 40, 40, I-III.]

Oct. 16. **486.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Letter from the Admiralty of 15th inst. read (*see No.* 481). The Lords agreed as to their reply. The case between Ralph Knight and the African Company heard. The Lords agreed on their report (*see No.* 493). The controversy between Colonel Ludwell and Lord Howard of Effingham heard. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CII., pp.* 280-282.]

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Oct. 16. **487.** Minutes of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the business of Jamaica will be despatched on the 18th, whereof all parties will take notice. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 43.]

Oct. 16. **488.** Memorandum of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Lord President is desired to move the King to order £500 to be paid to Lord Inchiquin for his accommodation and the freight of his goods to Jamaica. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 44.]

Oct. 16. Whitehall. **489.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. On the letter of 15 inst. (*No.* 481) from the Admiralty, the Lords desire the Admiralty to provide shipping to take the extra three months' provisions to the Leeward Islands, but not to carry a Governor thither, since the King has appointed Colonel Codrington. The King will be moved next Council to decide as to the freight for the Earl of Inchiquin, Governor of Jamaica. [*Col. Entry Bks., Vol. C., pp.* 85, 86, *and Vol. XLVII., p.* 448.]

[Oct. 16.] **490.** Lord Howard of Effingham to Lords of Trade and Plantations. In reply to Mr. Ludwell's petition (*see Nos.* 447 I, 462) I need not repeat his antecedents. As to the article about my claiming two negative voices, the case is this. A bill sent up by the burgesses was amended in the Council; there were amendments agreed to by the burgesses, and the bill was marked by the Clerk as assented to. But when it had been fairly engrossed I found that one clause had been materially altered in the copying. I caused this to be put right and sent the bill down to the burgesses again. They maintained that the bill had been passed according to the garbled copy, and that I had assented to it, nor, though I offered to submit the case for the King's decision, would they pass any bill unless this garbled Act were passed too. I prorogued them and reported the matter to the King, by whose order I dissolved the Assembly as a mark of the royal displeasure, and dismissed the clerk who had garbled the bill. As to the power to suspend councillors I understand that it has been altered since the issue of my last commission, but I told Ludwell what was charged against him, reported the matter to the King and received the King's order to displace him. Then, as to members having been driven from employment without examination or trial, I did displace some few officers and put in others more knowing, while settling the militia. Mr. Anderson, the person who is mentioned as having been imprisoned, incited the people not to receive those officers, alleging that the Governor had no power to dismiss officers of militia; and had not Colonel Custis of the Council been present there would have been a mutiny. Knowing Anderson to be restless and mutinous I required security for good behaviour from him, and as he refused to find it he was imprisoned until he consented to do, when he was at once released. As to the article relating to the grievances of Accomack, reference to the journals will shew that when the burgesses complained, I told them that the paper seized was not the paper of grievances, but that Colonel Custis should be cautioned against such hasty action in future. As to the three pirates, I have already given an explanation (*see No.* 231). They have

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been released by the Council since my departure and permitted to come to England for their pardon on giving security for good behaviour. As to the condition of the fortifications I found Virginia considerably in debt at my first coming, and no money at hand for the fortifications, but in these two last years I have caused them to be repaired. As to the arms, there has been no account since my arrival. Several of them were burned when the guard house was burned, as the petitioner well knows, the rest I repaired and distributed in different places. As to the revenue, it is entirely at the King's disposal; and as to the complaint of abuse of my power of erecting forts and fixing fees I submit the matter to the King. Now as to the further paper of particulars. When I first came to Virginia the Assembly drew up an address to the King which I and the Council thought unfit to be presented, as reflecting on the royal prerogative, but none the less offered to join them in drawing up a suitable address : never the less they sent their address without our concurrence. What followed has already been reported to you ; and the King approved my action. Messrs. Smith and Allen were not displaced on account of their proceedings in the Assembly, but because, being justices of the peace, they openly opposed the appointment of sheriffs by the Governor and wished the matter to be settled according to a law which had been long repealed. Mr. Allen refused a commission as captain of horse from me, so I offered him no other. As to admitting papists and dispensing with oaths of allegiance and supremacy, this was in accordance with my orders, pursuant to the King's declaration of indulgence. As to Mr. Fitzhugh, I refer you to the Minutes of Council for my justification. Other matters I have already answered. *Signed.* Effingham. 12 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 16 Oct., 89. [*America and West Indies.* 636. *No.* 19, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIII., pp.* 283-295.]

[Oct. 16.] **491.** State of the case between Lord Howard and Philip Ludwell. An abstract of the charges and the answer arranged in parallel columns. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIII., pp.* 296-299.]

Oct. 16. Custom House. **492.** Lord Inchiquin to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Owing to the proximity of the French at Petit Guavos and Hispaniola at least three frigates will be necessary to secure the safety of Jamaica and the convoys. *Signed.* Inchiquin. 1 *p. Endorsed.* 16 Oct. 1689. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 45.]

Oct. 17. Custom House. **493.** Lords of Trade and Plantations to the King. On the petition of the Royal African Company (*see No.* 259 I.) we recommend that the Act increasing the value of pieces-of-eight be repealed, and the passing of such acts forbidden for the future. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., p.* 277.]

Oct. 17. **494.** Order of the King in Council. Disallowing the Jamaica Act of 1688, for fixing the value of pieces-of-eight. Lord Inchiquin's instructions to contain a clause on the subject. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., p.* 278.]

495. Order of the King in Council. For the Lords of the Admiralty to provide a hundred tons of shipping for transport of Lord Inchiquin's goods and servants to Jamaica. *Rough draft. Undated. See No.* 461. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 48.]

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496. Instructions to William Earl of Inchiquin as Governor of Jamaica. The Council to consist of Sir Francis Watson, Thomas Freeman, Thomas Ballard, William Ivy, John White, James Walker, John Bourden, George Needham, Peter Beckford, Peter Heywood, Thomas Ryves. No act or order altering the value of current money is to be permitted without the royal leave or order. No fines over £10 to be remitted without reporting the same as in England for approval. Forfeited estates of pirates to be held pending signification of the royal pleasure. No court of judicature to be established without special royal permission. Report of arms and ammunition to be furnished. Appeals to the King in Council to be allowed in cases of fines exceeding £500. A law to be passed if possible to restrain inhumanity to white servants or slaves. Authority to fortify landing places if necessary. Account of the appeal of the ship St. Jago de la Victoria to be transmitted. Transported servants to serve for four years. Sir Francis Watson to be paid at the rate of £500 a year from the day of the Duke of Albemarle's death, and his conduct to be reported on for decision whether £500 more shall be paid to him. *Countersigned.* Shrewsbury. *Annexed.* List of Council of Jamaica. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., pp.* 247-273.]

Oct. 17. **497.** William Blathwayt to Secretary to the Admiralty. Asking what tonnage is allowed to Colonel Kendall for transport of his household goods to Barbados. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 46.]

Oct. 17. **498.** Phineas Bowles to William Blathwayt. Tonnage for Colonel Kendall was asked for twenty-six servants, ten horses, two coaches and forty tons household goods. Orders have since been received for ten tons more. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 47.]

499. Petition of Merchants and Planters of Jamaica now in London. The French at Petit Guavos, which is almost in sight of our Island, are strong, and the place is a nest of pickeroons. A valuable fleet with ammunition and necessaries to the value of £200,000 needs a convoy. We beg for the appointment of at least two good sailing frigates for the purpose. *Copy.* 1¼ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 50.]

Oct. 18. **500.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Commissioners of Customs present their report as to Santiago de Castillo's claims for the Assiento (*see No.* 477). [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX. p.* 283.]

Oct. 18. **501.** Secretary to the Treasury to William Blathwayt. Forwarding report of Commissioners of Customs on the petition of St. Jago del Castillo (*see No.* 477). *Signed.* Will. Jephson. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 49.]

Oct. 18. **502.** William Blathwayt to Mr. Bowles. Forwarding the minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations of 16th inst. (*see No.* 495). [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVII., p.* 449.]

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Oct. 19. **503.** Sir Thomas Montgomerie to Lieutenant-Governor Stede. I should have preferred to have attended you, but at your orders I commit what I have to say to writing. The capture of the two ships near our roadstead has set me thinking first as to the present strength of the French, secondly, as to their designs, and thirdly as to measures for their disappointment. As to their power, I suppose we may accept on information that they have eight or ten well found vessels as well as smaller fry for transport, but at any rate they have undoubtedly command of the sea. As to their men, the Government is so absolute that all must embark if ordered, without respect of persons; and they have enough to give us a hotter engagement here than we expect or can wish to realise. They are encouraged by the reputation of their General, the experience of their officers and the discipline of their men. As to their design I am sure it is against Barbados, for their operations to Leeward have come for some time to a stop, since half of the Islands are willing to side with them against the other. They are moreover flushed with their late victory and are not likely to sit still; and I am confirmed in this opinion by the presence and boldness of the ships round this Island. We may be sure that there are more of these than we have seen, and it is plain that they are bent upon collecting shipping, which they will need in great quantity before they can transport troops to this Island. Again the reports of deserters encourage them by accounts of our weakness. How soon they will be ready for the attempt is not hard to guess, for at the present rate they are helping themselves rapidly to our ships and stores.

Now as to the means of foiling them, which in my melancholy imprisonment occupies all my thoughts. I should not propound this project were not I the instrument for its execution. All their confidence is built on the intelligence of discontented men from hence. To counteract that you must let me escape to Martinique, where the French, knowing that I have come from long imprisonment will give the more credence to my reports of the strength of the Island, and of your design to attack Martinique. The French being divided will then be obliged to concentrate. *Here follows a very long table of reasons why this project should be adopted and its author trusted. The whole, 3 closely written pages.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 17.]

Oct. 20. New York. **504.** Declaration of Nicholas Bayard to the officers of the train-bands of New York. Ordering them not to abet or aid Jacob Leisler, he having no authority from King William and Queen Mary for his actions. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

Duplicate of foregoing. *Endorsed.* Recd. 10 April, 1690. *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 658. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 66.]

Oct. 22. James City. **505.** The Council of Virginia to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We regret to report the death on 23 September of Nicholas Spencer, the Secretary. William Cole has been appointed in his place till the King's pleasure be known. As this place has always been held by a Councillor we beg the King's favour that Mr. Cole may be continued in it. On 26th August while H.M.S. Deptford was at anchor in the Potomac, Captain Berry being ill

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in the cabin, she was upset by a sudden violent gust of wind and eight men drowned. We sent at once for Captain Rowe of H.M.S. Dumbarton, but his ship was on the careen. He has since informed the President that he will proceed to the wreck and try to weigh her. If she cannot be raised he has orders to save her guns, etc. On the 9th September the President received notice of the declaration of war with France. We shall do our best to put the country in a state of defence. Our chief apprehension is from the Northern Indians, who may give us great trouble on the frontiers. Ammunition of all kinds is very scarce, and it would be a great encouragement if the King would order a supply to be sent to us. The country, God be praised, is in peace and quietness at present. *Signed.* Nathaniel Bacon, Ralph Wormeley, Rich. Lee, Jno. Custis, John Page, Wm. Byrd, Christopher Wormeley, Isaac Allerton, Jno. Armistead. 4 *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 13 Dec., 1689. Read 29 Dec., 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 636. *No.* 20, *and Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 9-11.]

Oct. 23. **506.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. The Lieutenant-Governor brought to notice of the House the danger to the Island from the presence of two French men-of-war. Joint Committee appointed to consider the question, who agreed that two great ships and a sloop should be hired and fitted out. Resolutions carried for a levy on negroes, and an act for the purpose read a first time. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 207-209.]

Oct. 22. Whitehall. **507.** Lords of Trade and Plantations to Governor Kendall. Directing him to give every facility for the appeal of Richard Knight, and to transmit authentic copies of all documents. *Signed.* Carmarthen, Shrewsbury, Nottingham. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 157-159.]

Oct. 23. Admiralty. **508.** Phineas Bowles to William Blathwayt. The ships formerly designed for the West Indies were all hired ships and have since been discharged by the King's order. The Admiralty have since appointed ships of the Royal Navy instead, of which I enclose a list. *Signed.* P. Bowles. ½ *p.* *Annexed,*

508 I. List of the West Indian squadron. *Third Rate.* Mary, 54 guns. *Four Rates.* Bristol, Foresight, Assistance, Jersey, Tiger, all of 42 guns, St. David, 46 guns, Hampshire, 40 guns. *Fifth Rate.* Swan, 28 guns. *Fireships.* St. Paul, 10, Richard and John, 10. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *Nos.* 45, 45 I., *and Col. Entry Bks., Vol. XLVII., pp.* 449, 450, *and Vol. C., pp.* 87, 88.]

Oct. 24. Boston. **509.** Copy of a letter from Boston. I have received no injury since my release, but Sir Edmund Andros and others are still imprisoned. All parties earnestly long for orders from England to settle us, and indeed they are wanted, for the people grow very disorderly under the present constitution, and this terrible Indian war is an almost insupportable expense. Our enemies are Eastern Indians living near the French at Port Royal and Penobscot, and by them supplied with ammunition. Their country is full of wide rivers which they cross in birch-bark canoes which they carry on their backs, so it is hard for us to follow them. Sir Edmund

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Andros by his personal presence with the soldiers and long tiresome marches had driven them last winter to great distress, but since he has been seized, his officers imprisoned and his garrisons dismantled, the barbarians have taken heart and done us much mischief. Unless the Crown send a Governor-General and a good standing force and unite these petty Governments, this country will be in danger of being overrun by the French and Indians; and then farewell to the West Indian plantations, which cannot subsist without our provisions and lumber. Efforts have been made to turn the Mohawks against our enemies, but they cannot, because of their war with the French, on whom the barbarians have made bloody spoil this summer, having killed five hundred of them, some with horrible torments. We are dispossessed of the whole county of Cornwall, part of East York and the whole of Maine. Our new Government have sent about six hundred men after the Indians, but they are an intelligent enemy, understand our condition, and are much helped by the French, so they will prove troublesome enemies. Among other irregularities and licentiousness here not a few people have turned pirates, beginning at first with small boats and so rising to sloops and ships, which have much impaired our traffic, so much that the merchants by common consent have equipped a small war-sloop, H.M.S. Rose being dismantled by the Government. The sloop met one of the corsairs on the 4th, and after two hours' sharp action took him. Many were killed and wounded on both ships, and thus we cut each other's throats, neither side having any commission to fight. Nine Mohawks from Albany have been given new coats and new laced hats, and seem to promise not to help our enemies against us. They wanted to see Sir Edmund Andros in the castle, and on their way were treated and saluted by a merchant ship, but were not taken on board H.M.S. Rose, as though she were less considerable than a merchant ship. The poor barbarians are made to think Boston the greatest power on earth. Sir Edmund Andros would not see the Indians, asking if his keeper meant to make a show of him. The castle also saluted these bloody barbarians at their going off. Albany much dreads a French attack and has asked for reinforcement. If that be lost New York follows, and we are only four days' sail from New York. One of our privateers on the coast off Pemaquid was told by Indians ashore that not an Englishman was left in these parts. The ship was under French colours, and the man spoke French to the Indians, but one of them chancing to speak English was at once attacked. *Copy.* 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 25 Feb. 1689-90. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 41.]

Oct. 25. "From the common gaol in Algiers."

510. Edward Randolph to the Bishop of London. I here give you an account of the insurrection here and of the imprisonment of Sir Edmund Andros, myself and others for being members of the Church of England. Mr. Mather's book against the Common Prayer, managed by the Ministers, has persuaded the people that we were idolaters and therefore not fit to be entrusted longer with the Government. You will see by my letters to the Lords of Trade that the people here, finding nothing but losses in their trade, confusion, and disorder are to follow, are impatient for orders from England to enable them to defend themselves against the French and Indians.

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I have certain intelligence that the French mean to attack Albany in January, when the lakes and rivers are all frozen. I doubt not that they will take it unless orders arrive from England to prevent them. I enclose some papers which are well liked by the moderate party here. Copies of the paper called the Present State of New England have been sent to several of the ministers, but make no impression on them, nor has one of them offered to answer any part of it. You will do an act of great justice and favour to us and to all sufferers by this revolt if you would cause this to be printed by authority in England, with their libellous declaration prefixed, and send several copies over here for distribution. I must not omit also to enclose you a sermon preached by young Mr. Mather, who is discovered to be the abettor, if not the author, of a scandalous libel dispersed three months before the revolt, which prevented proceedings against him for that and for his book against the Common Prayer at the following Court. This man with Mr. Morton and others of the gang is very active in promoting anti-monarchical principles and will oppose all commands from their Majesties which will not serve their interest (by them called the interest of Jesus Christ). It is now nearly eighteen months since Mr. Morton preached at Charlestown, encouraging his hearers to wait with patience, for it would not be long before God restored their ancient Magistrates. These ministers have persuaded them that their charter could not be violated, that therefore the vacating of it by process at law was illegal, that the charter continues as valid as ever, that all laws made in pursuance of that charter are binding, that by their charter they had an absolute power to elect all their officers once a year and were authorized to resist any who withstood it, that King James's despatch of Sir Edmund Andros as Governor with a hundred men to garrison the forts was a hostile invasion on them and their liberties, and that they wanted only an opportunity to assert their charter-right by force to destroy all that oppose them. When they seized us they told us we were prisoners of war and keep a guard of foot-soldiers on us still. Every night they review the guard and beat tattoo as if Boston were a garrison-town; sometimes they are for trying us by court-martial, but would be glad to see Mr. Mather return first with their charter. Their resolutions and proceedings shew that they can bring no charge against us, but the breach of their capital law. This people have quite unmasked themselves and discovered the whole intrigue of their Christian policy—that they are a hypocritical, wicked and bigoted people, following their ministers with a most zealous and implicit faith. Force is the only remedy. No man of the Church of England or of any other principles but their own in religion can be safe, nor can their colony thrive or be of advantage to England unless some of the principal promoters and actors in this rebellion receive their merits. Sir Edmund Andros is in danger to be starved this winter, being kept in a very damp low room in the Castle without a fire-hearth. *Signed.* Ed. Randolph. *Holograph.* 1¾ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 25 Feb. 89-90. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 42.]

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Oct. 25. **511.** Abstracts of letters from Edward Randolph to William Blathwayt. 25 *October*. The Indians have captured the fort at Oyster River. The people are resisting the collection of rates imposed by the Government. Connecticut is coming round to Sir E. Andros. Agents have been sent to the Maquas; and the French have ordered their Indians to attack us. At Salem a pirate continues to take in men. Several ships are trading contrary to the Acts of Navigation. Bradstreet's officers seized a barrel of brandy from Newfoundland. The owner told him that if he did not return it he would land a hundred men and put him out of his Government. Unless the charter come soon, they will not be able to keep the people quiet.

To Mr. Povey. 8 *October*. The Governor, Mr. Palmer and Mr. Graham are kept in a room smaller than the room next the park in Mr. Blathwayt's house. The Governor is not allowed ink, nor to speak with anyone unless a keeper be present.

To Captain Nicholson. 25 *October*. The Bostoners say that their daily expense is £110, and that they know not how to raise it. They made a poor cess in Boston; some of the faction pay, most refuse; and there is no remedy. The Governor is treated worse than any of us. There is sometimes six inches of water in his room. It is reported that Mather has obtained the charter. They now talk of nothing but trying and executing the Governor, myself, etc. *Copy*. 3 *pp*. [*Board of Trade*. New England, 5. *No*. 48.]

Oct. 26. **512.** Edward Randolph to the Bishop of London. Not long since, Major Howard, a man of good estate, declared in his will that he was of the Church of England and made Colonel Lydgott and Mr. Foxcroft his executors, both like him Churchmen and of good estate. He died soon after and they made a grave in the burying place by our church, intending to bury him there and to have the office for burial read, as he had appointed in his will. But his wife by the advice of Mr. Moody had a grave made for him at the North Church burying place, and Mr. Moody sent word to the executors that he would have men enough in the street to shew them his burial place, and he was buried as Moody had directed. Thus imperious are the godly people of New England grown already, who will take upon them to dispose of the dead as of the living. I enclose a copy of the warrant to our keeper, made six months after our imprisonment, so that he has executed his office without order or commission for the same. You will see that they adhere to the form used in their declaration, that they detain us to await the justice of the King, Queen and Parliament, thereby intending that they will not admit nor acquiesce in the royal orders without the concurrence of Parliament. This is not to be imputed to ignorance; it is intended for purposes of evasion unless the royal orders favour their late proceedings. *Signed*. Ed. Randolph. *Holograph*. 1½ *pp*. *Endorsed*. Recd. 25 Feb., 1689-90. *Annexed*,

512 I. Warrant of the Representatives of Massachusetts for the detention of the prisoners imprisoned during the Revolution. 10 October, 1689. *Signed*. Ebenezer Prout. *Scrap*. *Inscribed by* Edward Randolph. "The continuance of

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this admirable order cost the country about £50. T'was made in a full meeting of Governor, Council and Representatives, and is the whole produce after seven or eight days' sitting. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *Nos.* 44, 44 I.]

Oct. 26. Boston. **513.** Simon Bradstreet to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Divers months past we sent home an account of our proceedings and still daily await orders for settlement of the Government. After waiting some weeks from the time of the dissolution of the late Government, and no intelligence arriving from England, we yielded to the importunity of the people and the necessity of the occasion and accepted the Government under the rules of our old charter. But since the alteration of our ancient settlement many strangers are come in among us under the late Government, who depended on the same for employment and had expectations of building fortune on the ruin of the inhabitants; whereof being disappointed by the present change they are malcontent and disaffected towards the Government. These people, as no orders have arrived from England, are busy to weaken the hands of the Government and to cause disturbances and confusion by insinuation of false reports. The Indian war we have endeavoured to check, but ineffectually, by seeking out the provoking causes, but our efforts have been of no avail. The Indians, doubtless incited by the French, continued their hostility, increasing their numbers until we were obliged to levy soldiers to repel them. They have made great depredations in New Hampshire and Maine and some in Massachusetts, but Maine is the chief seat of war. A considerable force is already abroad against them in two bodies to the eastward by the joint concurrence of ourselves, Connecticut and New Plymouth, but the woods and rivers make it difficult to come up with the enemy, it being their manner to skulk or move in small parties. It is for God to give us success, though our efforts for defence have not been wholly unsuccessful. The whole expense has been borne by a few private persons, there being no public Treasury to be found upon the Revolution and the stores of ammunition being very low. We hope that what we have done may not be judged offensive. We cannot think ourselves secure from the French, who are said to be in great force in the West Indies. Pray assure their Majesties of our loyalty and obedience. *Signed.* S. Bradstreet. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Read 25 Feb. 1689-90. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 45, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII, pp.* 153-156.]

Oct. 27. Jamaica. **514.** Sir Francis Watson to [Earl of Shrewsbury?]. Yours of the 15th and 19th April are received, and your orders have been obeyed. My patience and the good humour of the greatest part of the inhabitants contributed not a little to allay the grievous animosities now raging in the Island owing to the violent proceedings of the restored officers. Roger Elleston, made Chief Justice by the late Duke of Albemarle, was accused by the Attorney General of treasonable matter and taken into custody, and on moving for his *habeas corpus* was denied, contrary to my opinion and Colonel Thomas Ballard's, a Councillor ever since the Restoration. I hope that you

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will bestow your patronage on this Island, which languishes for want of care. *Signed.* F. Watson. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 4 Jan., 1689-90. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 51. *Copies in America and West Indies. Vol.* 540. *No.* 13, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., pp.* 329, 330.]

Oct. 27. **515.** Sir Francis Watson to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I forgot to acquaint you that though I have often required the Attorney General and Councillors to administer the oaths to me, they still refuse it. All persons continue in their offices, but Chief Justice Bernard will not hold a supreme Court till further powers arrive from the King. Mr. Elletson is accused by the Attorney General of treasonable matters and was committed by the Council. He moved for a *habeas corpus* but was denied, contrary to my own opinion and Colonel Ballard's, though he offered £100,000 security. Much dissatisfaction has been caused, for Mr. Elletson is generally beloved, and the planters all think they may be treated likewise. Laurens with a ship and two hundred men touched at Montego Bay the other day and did no harm, but said that he would obtain a commission at Petit Guavos and return to plunder the whole of the North side of the Island. The people are so affrighted that they have sent their wives and children to Port Royal. There is a report of seventeen French sail at Cuba. We have done what we can for our defence by erecting fortifications. I have several times urged to the Council the necessity for proclaiming martial law, but they refuse, though it has formerly been kept up for nine months or more on the rebellion of forty slaves. The Biscayans continue their violence, but two of our sloops lately beat off one of the ablest of their ships. *Signed.* F. Watson. 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. from the Earl of Shrewsbury, 4 Jan., 1689-90. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 52, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., pp.* 327-329.]

[Oct.] **516.** The Council of Jamaica to [Earl of Shrewsbury ?]. Since your letter of the 15th April we have done our best to put ourselves in a state of defence. The sending away of H.M.S. Assistance was a great misfortune, which has compelled us to keep H.M.S. Drake, although she was ordered home. We are grateful for the King's protection and pray for his welfare. *Signed.* F. Watson, Tho. Ballard, John White, John Bourden, J. Fuller. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. from My Lord the 4th January, 1689-90. The King's commands signified by letter of 15 April. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 53. *Copies in America and West Indies. Vol.* 540. *No.* 14, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., pp.* 315, 316.]

Oct. 28. **517.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Colonel Sloughter's proposals read (*see No.* 521). Agreed to recommend part of them to the King. Colonel Sloughter's commission read and approved. The Attorney General's report on the petition of Richard Lloyd read. Petition of John Stede (*see No.* 426) read and to be recommended to the King. Draft instructions to Captain Wright read and consideration postponed for the attendance of Naval Officers. Order for the great guns for Barbados to be shipped in the squadron. Order for transport to be provided for Captain Fowke. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 284-286, *and* (*as to Barbados*) *Vol. VIII., pp.* 150, 151.]

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Oct. 28. **518.** Lords of Trade and Plantations to the King. We find on examination that Mr. Richard Lloyd is fit to hold the post of Clerk of the Crown and Peace of Jamaica (*see No.* 452). [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., p.* 323.]

Oct. 28. **519.** William Blathwayt to Phineas Bowles. Requiring the attendance of Sir John Berry and Captain Wright at the Committee on the 30th inst. when the instructions for the Admiral of the West Indian squadron will be considered. *Draft.* ½ *p. Endorsed.* The like letter for them to attend on the 1st and 6th of November. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 47.]

[Oct. 28.] **520.** Petition of the Planters trading to the Leeward Islands to the King. We have already petitioned for assistance to these Islands, for want of which St. Christophers and Anguilla are already lost. The rest will be lost also unless a sufficient force be sent immediately. 36 signatures. *Large sheet. Endorsed.* Read 28 October, 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 46.]

[Oct. 28.] **521.** Reasons humbly offered to the Lords of Trade and Plantations for the preservation of New York. The Government is at present held by a rabble; and the province is invaded by the French and their Indian allies. The situation of the city is such that if it fell into the hands of the French the whole trade of America would be ruined. It is therefore necessary (1) that a Council should be nominated. (2) That a naval and military force should be sent over. (3) That the fortifications of Albany should be enlarged and that Senectady should be fortified. (4) That two forts and platforms should be erected on Sandy Hook and the Narrows, and (5) a smaller platform at Hell Gate (6) That ammunition, arms and equipment should be sent over (7) That the alliance with the Five Nations should be renewed. 1. It will be necessary for defrayment of the expenses of Government to unite Connecticut, the Jerseys and Pennsylvania with New York. 2. That New York should be the only port of entry for ships. 3. That no private proprietors be allowed to make alliances with the Indians, but that all treaties be in the name of the King and Queen. 4. That the Susquehannah river be annexed to New York. N.B. If the French took New York the first thing they would do would be to erect a mole to protect privateers and men of war, so that it would be impossible for any ships from those parts to pass free. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Presented by Col. Slater. Recd. 28 October, 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 67.]

Oct. 28. Boston. **522.** Edward Randolph to Robert Chaplin. It is with grief and astonishment that I inform you of the ill-treatment that Sir E. Andros meets with at the Castle. According to an account received from a gentleman yesterday he is kept in a low room seventeen feet long and nine feet broad, in which stand two bedsteads, two close stools, a table and other necessaries; and this is all the accommodation allowed to him and to Mr. Graham to reside in day and night. There is no chimney in it, nor can be unless they would set their beds on fire. When they can they open the door and set the table partly out of the room, as not above two can get at it. The room stands so low that the rain sometimes stands five or six

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inches on the floor or higher. The room is so built that the castle-walls make two sides of it and what rain falls upon them soaks down, so that it is always very damp. They are locked up at six at night and the door is not opened till eight in the morning, and they have not five feet to walk in all that time. His servant is not allowed to assist him in case of any accident, and, now that winter approaches, the passage between Boston and the Castle is very hazardous and uncertain, so that in bad weather he may want bread and beer for five or six days together, and unless he be speedily removed the cold will kill him. This has been represented to the Governor and Council, who pretend that they are very sorry for it, but I have as yet heard of no redress. His keeper is Captain Fairweather, a very strict zealot and Church monitor, and his villainy not to be forgotten. The Governor has preserved a great stock of rabbits on the Island, which this Fairweather kills and treats his friends with, but has not presented one to the Governor, nor will he suffer the Governor's own cook to dress his diet for him. The Governor had also a good milch-cow on the Island; Fairweather has taken her to Boston for the use of his family so that the Governor can get no milk but only water. I, thank God, have got me a little place in the common gaol, but am in danger to be stunk up by the filling of the gaol with poor prisoners, especially wounded men, who rot and perish for want of men to dress their wounds. From the mercies of such cruel men Good Lord deliver us. Pray let my wife know that I am well. *Signed.* Ed. Randolph. 2 *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. from Mr. Chaplin, 28 Feb., 1689. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 46.]

Oct. 30. Boston. **523.** Simon Bradstreet to the Earl of Shrewsbury. Repeating the account of the preparations against the Indians reported in his letter of 26 October (*see No.* 513). *Signed.* S. Bradstreet, Govr. 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* Read at the Committee, 25 Feb., 1689-90. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 47; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 157, 158.]

Oct. 30. Boston. **524.** Governor and Council of Massachusetts to the Earl of Shrewsbury. The gentlemen at Albany have written to us for aid to reinforce the garrison against apprehended attack by the French. They say that they have applied to New York, but cannot be supported from thence, and such is the sickness in the Colonies and the number of men already drawn from Massachusetts and Plymouth against the Indians that at present we can send no more men. But the three Colonies have agreed to raise a Company in Connecticut, and to send men to Albany from the upper towns of this Colony; for we all hold ourselves bound to uphold the King's interest in the whole country. Private gentlemen have come forward to pay the whole expense of the war against the Indians, which indeed has been so borne ever since the revolution of the Government. *Signed.* Simon Bradstreet, in the name of the Council. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* Massachusetts, 561. *No.* 4.]

Oct. 30. **525.** Exemplification of the judgment given against the charter of New England. A long recital of the proceedings against the

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charter under Kings Charles II. and James II., and the final decision, under King William, that the charter is cancelled. *Signed.* Pengry. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 42-75.]

[Oct.] **526.** List of the Council of Jamaica, and of Councillors proposed by Lord Inchiquin. The new Councillors suggested are apparently Peter Beckford and Thomas Ryves. 1 *p. Endorsed.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 55.]

Nov. 5. **527.** Phineas Bowles to William Blathwayt. The Lords of the Admiralty wish to be informed as to the instructions which the Lords of Trade wish to give to the Commander of the West Indian squadron. *Signed.* P. Bowles. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 48.]

Nov. 6. **528.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Draft instructions for the Commander of the West Indian fleet as to Councils of war and relations with the Governors read. The Lords desire the King's orders as to whether the frigate that takes out Lord Inchiquin shall join the fleet. Colonel Hill's letter of 20 August read (*see No.* 367). Agreed to lay the petition of the Jamaica merchants for two frigates before the King, as also the memorial of the Spanish commissioner for the Assiento and the Attorney General's opinion thereon. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 287-289.]

Nov. 7. Whitehall. **529.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the memorial of St. Jago del Castillo (*see No.* 369) to Sir John Holt, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and to the other Judges for report. *Signed.* William Blathwayt. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 56, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., pp.* 284-285.]

Nov. 7. Whitehall. **530.** Order of the King in Council. On report of Lords of Trade and Plantations, ordered that from the 1st of January next the four and a half per cent. duty raised in Barbados and the Leeward Islands be applied (after the usual charges of those two Governments have been satisfied) to the payment of the Duke of Bolton's regiment. [*Col. Entry Bks., Vol. C. pp.* 93, 94, *and pp.* 107, 108, *and Vol. XLVII., pp.* 456, 457, *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 70, 71.]

[Nov. 7.] **531.** Establishment of a company of the regiment of Foot for the Leeward Islands. Three officers, three sergeants, three corporals, two drummers, sixty privates. Rates of pay as in England. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *p.* 72.]

Nov. 8. **532.** Sir John Berry to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Forwarding an account of the ships hired for Newfoundland and the West Indies and of the time for which they are victualled for their respective complements. [*Col. Entry Bks., Vol. C., p.* 100, *and Vol. XLVII., pp.* 461, 462.]

Nov. 9. **533.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Draft instructions for the Commander of the West Indian fleet read and approved. The King to be asked to make him a member of Council of the Leeward Islands. Colonel Codrington's letter of 31 July read (*see No.* 312) and his draft instructions in relation to the fleet read

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and approved. Draft orders to the Colonel of the Duke of Bolton's regiment read and approved. The King to be advised to make Colonel Hill Lieutenant-Governor of all the Leeward Islands. Draft of additional instructions to Governor Kendall read and approved, also a commission for Captain Nicholson to be Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia. The Commissioners for victualling the Navy to attend at next meeting to answer the complaints of the Council of Jamaica as to the victuals. Colonel Sloughter presented a list of stores required for New York. The Commissioners of Ordnance ordered to attend next meeting. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 289-291.]

Nov. 9. **534.** Abstract of warlike stores desired by Colonel Hill at Nevis, and of the proportion of stores issued to the Leeward Islands by order of 15 August, 1689. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 88-91.]

Nov. 9. **535.** Specification of ammunition and stores required for New York. 4 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. from Col. Sloughter. 11 Nov. 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 69.]

Nov. 9. **536.** Petition of Matthew Clarkson to the King. For the post of Secretary at New York. *Inscribed.* Reference of the petition to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Shrewsbury. *Endorsed.* Read 11 Nov., 1689. *Annexed,*

536 I. Certificate, with eight signatures, that Clarkson has lived as a factor in New York for several years and conducted his business well. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *Nos.* 68, 68 I.]

[Nov. 9.] **537.** Petition of Merchants and Planters of Jamaica now in London, to the King. Several laws were recently passed by an Assembly unduly elected by servants, tailors and disinterested persons. Having joyfully beheld the restoration of this nation to its rights and liberty, we beg that these laws may be disallowed. *Sixty two signatures. Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Read at Committee, 9 Nov., 1689. Read in Council, 20 Nov. 1689. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 57.]

Nov. 11. **538.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Commissioners for victualling the Navy attended and reported that sufficient victuals were collected for all the ships. The report of the Judges as to the memorial of the African Company touching the Assiento, to be laid before the King. Agreed to recommend Thomas Farneley to be Provost Marshal of the Leeward Islands. The officers of Ordnance reported that they had provided the stores asked for by Colonel Hill except the mortars, that the engineers were ready to be sent, and that they were ready to furnish the stores required by Colonel Sloughter. Agreed to recommend Matthew Clarkson to be Secretary of New York. Draft instructions for Lord Inchiquin, Colonel Codrington, and Mr. Richier read. Agreed to recommend the grant of £200 as travelling allowance to Mr. Richier. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 292, 294, *and* (*as to the last item*) *Vol. XIII., p.* 267.]

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[Nov. 11.] **539.** Petition of Isaac Richier to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I beg for fifty soldiers for defence of Bermuda. My predecessor's salary was £400 a year, viz. twelve shares valued at £60 a year, whale-fishing valued at £100 a year, and £240 paid here. The whale-fishing is wholly destroyed and will require time and expense to restore; the shares are not worth above £36 a year. There is no dwelling house and the King's slaves are lost. I beg for £400 a year besides the shares, and I ask for two hundred tons of freight to transport myself and family. The Greenland whale-fishing being lost to us, now is the time to promote whale-fishing. For the grant of a royalty in whale-fishing for a term of years I can promise adventurers who will improve it. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Read Nov., 89. *America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 22.]

[Nov.] **540.** Petition of the same to the same. The clauses respecting the salary only. [*America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 23.]

Nov. 11. **541.** Lords of Trade and Plantations to the King. Recommending the appointment of Matthew Clarkson to be Secretary of New York. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 70.]

[Nov. 11.] **542.** Report of the Judges on the memorial of St. Jago del Castillo (*see No.* 369). Negroes are merchandise. It is against the Acts of Navigation to give liberty to aliens or to alien shipping to trade in British possessions. It is not against law for ships in distress to enter Colonial harbours to replenish and refit. *Signed.* J. Holt, H. Pollexfen, Edw. Nevile, W. Gregory, B. Lechmere, Tho. Rokeby, Gyles Eyres, Peyton Ventris, Jo. Turton, Jo. Powell. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 11 Nov. Read 14 Nov., 1689. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 58, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., p.* 285.]

[Nov. 11.] **543.** Petition of John Gray to Lords of Trade and Plantations. You appointed the 18th of September for hearing the appeal against me, but Sir John Witham alleged that he was not ready. I beg speedy hearing of the case. ½ *p. For date see No.* 421. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 18.]

[Nov. 11.] **544.** Memorandum of the stores and men sent to the Leeward Islands besides what are specified in the list of August 31 (*see No.* 393). *Against a statement that an engineer and two miners were sent, is written a marginal note*: The Engineer and two miners were not sent and are extremely wanted. *Draft.* ½ *p. For date see No.* 393. *Endorsed.* 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 49, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVII., p.* 454.]

Nov. 11. **545.** Memorandum of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the King be moved to appoint the Commander of the West Indian squadron to the Councils of Barbados and the Leeward Islands. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., p.* 457.]

[Nov. 11.] **546.** Opinion of the Attorney General as to the grant of the office of Provost Marshal of the Leewards to Thomas Farneley. *Signed.* Geo. Treby. A minute written at the foot of the case submitted to him. *The whole,* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Read 11 Nov., 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 50.]

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Nov. 11. **547.** Lords of Trade and Plantations to the King. Recommending the grant of the office of Provost Marshal of the Leeward Islands to Thomas Farneley. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 51.]

Nov. 11. Antigua. **548.** Lieutenant-General Codrington to Lords of Trade and Plantations. On the 26th September I sent the privateer ship and my own two sloops to Barbados to be furnished with men and ammunition, and gave them instructions to pick up some French prisoners, especially from Martinique, to give information; but they are not yet returned, which makes me apprehensive as to their success. On the 30th of September the rest of the inhabitants of Anguilla with their goods were brought hither, being too weak to resist the French. They will not only be safer here, but they can have land enough to employ their own labour and increase the King's revenue. On the 6th ult. a French sloop took one of ours in sight of the Island; but one of ours sent in pursuit retook the prize on the following day and the latter as well. The commander of the enemy's sloop was killed. He was an Irishman lately fled from this Island. Four more of that nation captured on board were at once tried by my orders by a Council of War, condemned and executed. The French, who are eighteen in number, I detain as prisoners of war. The intelligence that we obtained from them was that two or three vessels of ours had been taken lately and brought into Martinique, that some ships which passed by us a few days ago were only merchantmen bound for Europe, that there was a French frigate cruising constantly to windward of Barbados to discover either our fleet or their own, and another between Barbados and Martinique to intercept our correspondence with the former Island. This so far they have failed to do, but they took a New York provision-ship in sight of Barbados. We learn also that the French expect a large squadron from Europe and that de Blenac has further designs upon these Islands. The Indians, set on I presume by the French, have lately made several attempts to land on this Island and twice with success, having killed six persons and carried off three. They were ashore in a remote part of the Island for some time before they were discovered. We fear that their periagos are guarded by French cruisers during the daytime and are sent in at night to disturb us. This is a great inconvenience, for the Island is so large and so full of little creeks and landing places for these savages, that half the inhabitants are obliged to be on guard every night; and so it will be until our fleet arrives to become, what the French now are, masters of the sea.

On the 29th and 30th ult. the sessions of the peace were held and three Irishmen brought from Anguilla were tried for rebellion and treason, condemned and executed. Some weeks ago a vessel arrived at Montserrat from Cork with beef. The master brought strange reports of King James's success in Ireland and of his designs for invasion of England, saying that if he had known we were under King William he would have taken his beef to Martinique. The Governor by my orders has arrested him, but reports that the Irish have not been moved by his speeches but remain quiet and peaceable. A few days ago some negro slaves formerly belonging to the English made their escape from St.

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Christophers to Nevis, and inform us that there is great scarcity of provisions among the French, that small pox and fever are raging and that numbers die daily. These distempers have been very fatal to us also at Nevis, five hundred whites having died, as I am informed, and two hundred blacks; but of late this mortality is much abated and I hope that shortly the Island will be clear of infection. It has been severest upon those who came from St. Christophers, having swept away a third part of them. Not a commissioned officer is left in the King's Companies, which is a great loss, for we are understocked with others of like knowledge and experience. The infection has not yet been in Montserrat and here only in some few plantations, spreading but little. I hear of no deaths from it, and as the cool season approaches I hope we shall not suffer from it. In my last I reported the presence of three strong ships at Barbados, part of a fleet bound for Chili under Captain Hewetson. One of the three which had the greatest stock of arms and ammunition was blown up at Barbados, and Hewetson soon after sailed for Bermuda and from thence arrived in this Island a few days ago. His ship has forty eight guns mounted and can mount more, three hundred and fifty lusty men on board, and is otherwise well equipped. The Captain seems very zealous for the King's service and offered his ship to me for that end, which at present is a great advantage, for his cruising among the Islands will make our intercourse much securer and enable us to do mischief to the enemy. The Barbados regiment is still here, it being now thirteen weeks since they came. They have been constantly encamped and daily exercised to make them the readier for service. By our French prisoners we understand that the force at Martinique is much less than was feared, and that Count de Blenac is discouraged from further attack on our Islands. It was this consideration that made us loth to part with the Barbados regiment, and will make us so until the fleet arrives from England. The expense of maintaining this regiment amounts already to 500,000 lbs. of sugar, which with fitting out of sloops and other charges has necessitated the laying a tax of a million of sugar. This will be a most grievous burden on the poor inhabitants and might have been prevented by timely succour from England. We hope therefore that the King will allow us satisfaction for this sum out of the revenue of the four and a half per cent. duty, and the rather when it is considered that it was granted by this Island for the support of the Government and the defraying of charges, though it has been employed for other purposes.

I am sorry to have to represent the Island of Nevis to you as a most turbulent and ungovernable people, who are never content with a Governor for longer than he falls in with their desires, however unjust to the other Islands. Thus because I ordered the people of Anguilla to be transported to this Island and not to Nevis I am censured as partial and unjust, though the poor people could not have earned their bread at Nevis, which here they can plentifully, either by working for others or settling plantations of their own, for this Island is near four times as big as Nevis and yet has not a third of the number of Christians or slaves. Again I am censured because our captured privateer was not ordered to attend to Nevis only, as if they only were to be regarded and the rest laid

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aside. Even had I done so I could not furnish her or my own sloops with ammunition. But their greatest outcry against me is that I have refused to send them the Barbados regiment, though they have frequently petitioned me for it. But you will easily see that the small size of Nevis and its few landing places make it defensible with a third of the number of men required for Antigua. Even with the Barbados regiment there are fewer men now in Antigua than there were in Nevis before their losses by small pox and fever. Indeed it would not have been just to send those who came to our assistance out of friendship to so infected a place as Nevis. But, more than all this, Antigua is the most windwardly of these Islands so that I could speedily reinforce them or Montserrat (which latter I conceive to be the greatest danger) on occasion; whereas at Nevis it would be difficult if not impossible to beat up to the assistance of Montserrat or Antigua. In view of the peril to which I conceive Montserrat to be subject in case of attack, and of the great straits to which the poor people of St. Christophers were reduced at Nevis I sent orders for the transport of all those families to Montserrat. They would have been a great and welcome assistance, and in recompense for that benefit would have had a comfortable and inexpensive existence, which the charity of Nevis did not afford to them. But the Deputy-Governor, Council and Assembly thought fit flatly to disobey me, and ordered that none of the inhabitants of St. Christophers should leave the Island until they had given such security as is shewn in enclosed paper, which they well knew the poor people could not possibly afford. I can only call it a most wicked and unchristian contrivance to ravish from these poor creatures what little they have saved from their more merciful enemies the French; for at present they cannot get victuals in Nevis for the work of their slaves, and so are forced to sell part of them at less than half their value to buy bread for themselves and for the remainder. It would be tedious to recount the particular cruelties occasioned to these poor people by this order made at Nevis in contradiction to my express commands. The Deputy-Governor is now sensible of the barbarity thereof and yet dares not redress it but by humble supplication to the Assembly, which, as you will see, was particularly careful not to comply with his request. I have sent them repeated orders as to this particular matter and other irregularities, which they have not thought fit to obey, returning me instead quarrelsome and expostulatory answers, insisting stiffly on justification of their actions and questioning my power to oblige them to amendment.

About the middle of last month, as the expense of the Barbados regiment to this Island was great, and Nevis was always begging for it, I wrote to the Deputy-Governor that I was now willing to oblige them therein, being apprehensive of no further designs of the French, after their long inaction, until their fleet should arrive. I announced at the same time that I proposed to give the command of the Militia at Nevis to Sir Timothy Thornhill, as a person whom I esteemed better fit to command than any one else in that Island in case of action. You will find their answer herewith enclosed, which is very different from the submissive style which

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the Deputy-Governor assumed when he addressed the Assembly of the Island, conceiving, I believe, that greater deference was due to them than to the Governor-in-Chief. It rather resembles the style of that high and mighty Assembly itself, who in some of their letters tell me that if I represent the person of the King, they represent that of the Parliament of England (though I presume they have no commission) and plainly insinuate that it is not my commission but their own acceptance of me for their chief governor which obliges them to any obedience or regard to me. Some of them have had the boldness to affirm that they conceive it their right and privilege as representatives of the Island to call their Governors and Councils to account, and to intermeddle with all affairs relating to the Government. Of late I hear that they begin to murmur against me and to resent extremely that I did not take the Government upon me by their desire and at their election. I refused to do so until pressed by the Council and Assembly of this Island, and until I had a legal commission from the Captain-General to act in that station. You will see from this what authority these men arrogate to themselves, and that they endeavour not only to shake loose the reins but to throw off all rule and government; but I shall endeavour speedily to check their insolence lest they increase it and others take example from them, when the result must be confusion and disorder. To prevent this I have given Sir Timothy Thornhill a commision as Major-General of the Militia of all these Islands (which is the rank that he held in Barbados) and shall send him hence in a few days with his regiment to Nevis to take command of the militia there. I doubt not that he will be able to quell all seditious and rebellious proceedings which of late have been too much practised and countenanced in that Island. I intend to give the poor inhabitants in St. Christophers liberty to transport themselves to Antigua (for as we expect the fleet every day and the French are inactive, Montserrat does not now press for them) where they will have land enough to settle in. For their further encouragement the Council and Assembly are preparing an Act to exempt them from all suits for debts for three years, whereby they will be able honestly to satisfy all their creditors, and to save themselves from that ruin which would in a short time be the inevitable consequence of their harsh treatment by Nevis. That treatment shows the charity and the public spirit of that Island to be much upon a pitch, for who but barbarians would deprive so many good families of all chance of settling again? Without such an Act in St. Christophers also, when it is recovered, it will be the work of many years to people that Island again; and I beg instructions on the subject. Meanwhile it is most necessary that our subjection to and dependence on the Crown of England should be asserted and further explained, for some here have almost the vanity to fancy these Colonies independent states, and attribute to their little Assemblies the power and authority of the Parliament of England. Indeed there is nothing so extravagant that factious and turbulent men will not instil it into people's minds, until a declaration from you banish all such foolish conceits. My

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successor will soon be sensible of this. Allow me also to say that the annexing of these islands to the Kingdom of England, allowing us representatives in the English Parliament, would not only fully remedy the inconveniences already related but complete to us many other great blessings. I beg you to represent this to the King and Queen. I hope that you will pardon my mistakes in consideration of my difficulties. *Signed.* Chr. Codrington. 6-8th November, 1689. *Postscript.* 11 November.—Since the foregoing was written the privateer and my two sloops are arrived with three French vessels captured near Dominica and manned only by Indians, who escaped. They tried to bring off men from some of the French Islands, but failed owing to the watchfulness of the enemy. The Barbados regiment embarked for Nevis yesterday. 12 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 3 July, 1690. *Annexed,*

548. I. Petition of the Freeholders, late of St. Christophers, to the Council and Assembly of Nevis. Having been driven from our estate we pray that our persons and estates may be free from arrest during our continuance among you, and that we may have liberty to pass and repass anywhere within the limits of this Government, by reason of the prevailing infection. *Twelve signatures.* Order of the Council and Assembly of Nevis. 3 September, 1689. The petitioners shall have liberty to transport themselves to Antigua or Montserrat, first giving in an exact account of their goods and negroes and giving security not to remove them until they have compounded with their creditors. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

548. II. Petition of Nicholas Leech to the Deputy Governor of Nevis. Was lately driven from St. Christophers by the French; begs permission to go to New England. *On the other side.* The Deputy Governor of Nevis to the Council and Assembly. It is a most sad and unchristianlike thing that this poor petitioner, blind with age and unable to relieve himself except by the subscriptions of the charitable to pay his passage, should not transport himself to New England where he has a son and daughter. Yet by the late Act he is forbidden, so must perish. None will be his security, and many more are in like circumstances. I hope their prayers will not call down God's judgments upon us, and I beg you for God's sake to redress these things. *Signed.* Jno. Netheway. *Copy.* ½ *p.*

548. III. Deputy-Governor of Nevis to Lieutenant-General Codrington. I and others are much startled at one part of your letter wherein you say that I shall find Sir Timothy Thornhill a person of honour and a very diligent officer, and that therefore you intend to give him the command of the Militia. I always supposed him to be such as you say and more, but give me leave to say that few Generals degrade an officer without cause, and why you should degrade me who have been here now nearly two years at my own cost and at abundantly more trouble than any previous Governor in six years, I know not. Nor do I

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suppose that any reason can be given for it except that it is your pleasure. If any commission or order came from their Majesties for it I should submit, otherwise please call a Council of War and let me answer to what's objected against me. I will trouble you no more except to ask you if Sir Timothy is to command this Island's soldiery as well as the Barbadians, to avoid differences between us. I doubt there are incendiaries who give you occasion to write that you are reflected on by some persons in this Island. I know nothing except the absence of the prize with our men and arms (though we expected her for a guard-ship) that stomachs any here. *Signed.* Jno. Netheway. *Copy.* 1 *p. All these enclosures are endorsed:* Recd. 4. Aug. 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 550. Nos. 52, 52, I.-III., *and* (*without enclosures*) *Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 188-201.]

Nov. 12. **549.** Instructions to Governor Cadwallader Jones of the Bahama Islands. As to land-grants, the rights of cutting certain woods and seaching for wrecks and for ambergris. *Signed.* Craven, Ashley, Carteret, P. Colleton. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., pp.* 155, 156.]

Nov. 12. Admiralty. **550.** Phineas Bowles to William Blathwayt. Captain Lawrence Wright being ready to sail with the West Indian squadron, you are desired to hasten his instructions for the Lords of Trade, that Captain Wright may have a sight of them if possible before he goes out of town. I enclose copy of Sir John Berry's instructions on his going to the West Indies. *Signed.* P. Bowles. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 53.]

Nov. 12. **551.** William Blathwayt to Phineas Bowles. Captain Wright's instructions will be sent to you to-morrow evening. *Draft.* ¼ *p.* [*Ibid. No.* 54.]

Nov. 13. Whitehall. **552.** William Blathwayt to Phineas Bowles. Forwarding Captain Lawrence Wright's instructions. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVII., p.* 463.]

Nov. 15. **553.** Certificate of Richard Povey that he has received pay for the two foot-companies in New England up to 1 Sept, 1688, and no longer, since which date nothing has been paid to them. *Signed.* Rich. Povey, Agent to the said companies. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 48.]

Nov. 14. **554.** Commission of the Proprietors to Cadwallader Jones to be Governor of the Bahama Islands. *Signed.* Craven, Ashley Carteret, P. Colleton. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., pp.* 151,152.]

Nov. 14. **555.** Instructions to Governor Cadwallader Jones. The Proprietors' deputies are always to be of the Council. An Assembly of twenty elected members is to be called. The Council will be of six freeholders elected by Parlianent and six deputies of the Proprietors. All Councillors are to swear allegiance to the King. *Signed.* Craven, Ashley, Carteret, P. Colleton. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 152.]

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Nov. 14. **556.** Order of the King in Council. For Colonel Thomas Hill to have a commission as Lieutenant-Governor of all the Leeward Islands. [*Board of Trade*, Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 59, 60.]

Nov. 14. **557.** Commission of Colonel Thomas Hill to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Leeward Islands, exerting the powers of the Governor-in-Chief in case of his death or absence. [*Ibid. pp.* 60, 61.]

Nov. 14. Whitehall. **558.** Order of the King in Council, approving of the draft commission to Francis Nicholson as Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia. Copy of the Commission. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIII., pp.* 302, 303.]

Nov. 14. Whitehall. **559.** Order of the King in Council. For the guns, stores and ammunition of the list hereto annexed (*see No.* 534) to be shipped to New York. *Draft with corrections.* ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 71.]

Nov. 14. Whitehall. **560.** Order of the King in Council. For passing the commission of Henry Sloughter, as Governor of New York, under the great seal. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol LXIX., p.* 222.]

561. Commission of Colonel Henry Sloughter to be Governor of New York. This includes power to call Assemblies, to levy forces, and to give commissions for martial law at sea. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 204-222.]

Nov. 14. **562.** Order of the King in Council. For a frigate to transport Colonel Sloughter and his household to New York. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., p.* 253.]

Nov. 14. **563.** Order of the King in Council. That H.M.S. Swan convey Lord Inchiquin from Barbados to Jamaica and remain at the Island, but that another frigate be ordered to carry him from England to Barbados. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., p.* 307.]

Nov. 14. **564.** Lieutenant-Governor Stede to Sir Thomas Montgomerie. I have received yours of 19 October. I have not communicated it to the Council, finding nothing worthy of their consideration therein, except to the three Councillors whom you named. All concur with me that your only object is to obtain your freedom, whereby you might do us more mischief than good, and that you would encourage the French, by underrating our strength, to attack us. Despite all that you say I believe the French have better reason to be afraid of us than we of them. Your prospect of getting to Martinique was not new to me, having been communicated by Mr. Chamberlayne, your friend, in June last. However often such a Proteus as you change your disguise, you will be recognised. I say this not in displeasure but as a word in season. 1½ *closely written pages. Copy.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 19.]

Nov. 15. **565.** William Blathwayt to Phineas Bowles. I understood that the Commissioners of Admiralty desire to speak to my Lords about the West Indian squadron. My Lords will meet this afternoon. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 55.]

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Nov. 16. Maryland. **566.** John Coode to the President of the Council of Virginia. Several of the King's professed enemies are fled into Virginia, notably Mr. William Joseph and Mr. Nicholas Sewall, with two popish priests, and they have taken away arms and ammunition from the public magazine. I beg you to secure these persons and return them to us or let us follow them, and to let us know your determination as soon as possible. You and your Council are much abused here by the stories of some of the papists, who say that you invited them and promised them protection. *Signed.* Jno. Coode. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 1.]

Nov. 16. **567.** Report of Joost Stoll to the Earl of Shrewsbury. I beg to put forward the following documents in proof of the statements in the address of the Militia (*see* Nos. 171, 190, 362, 568) which will show the grievous bondage under which New York has groaned through the oppression of wicked Governors. We beg (1) that all that has hitherto been done by the Committee of Safety and the Militia may be approved, (2) that a charter may be granted to New York of like character as the charter of Boston, (3) that loyal and faithful persons may be appointed to the principal offices, civil and ecclesiastical, (4) that if a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor have already been appointed, they may be reviewed before their departure by those who recommended them, that their goodwill to the inhabitants and their loyalty may be ascertained, (5) that the King will grant a commission to the inhabitants of New York and all his subjects in Africa (*sic*) to capture Canada at their own charge, (6) that New York may be provided with a commission of executing power against all rebels, papists and disaffected persons (7) that, in consequence of the aggressive attitude of the French, these affairs may be examined at once. *Large sheet.* 3 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 28 Nov., 1689. *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 629. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 72.]

Nov. 16. **568.** Account of the proceedings of Joost Stoll. First I chose three stout and able men of each company of trainbands, told them of the happy success of King William, and bound them to stand by me in bringing about his supremacy without bloodshed. Second, we petitioned Colonel Bayard to fortify the city and arrest papists, who answered that six or seven of us deserved to be hanged. Captain Nicholson also threatened and scolded the ship's master who brought the happy news. Third, seeing what persons we had to deal with, we resolved to master the fort and happily did so. Fourth, I then proclaimed King William and Queen Mary at the fort and also, at hazard of my life, in several other places. *Large sheet. Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 632. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 73.]

Nov. 18. **569.** Memorandum of the Bishop of London. Asking that two ministers may be sent out to New York, passage free, and that a sufficient salary may be assigned to them for two years from the revenue, and a sufficient glebe in the parishes of Newtown and Esopus, Long Island. ½ *p. Endorsed.* From the Bishop of London. Recd. 18 Nov., 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 578. No. 74.]

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[Nov. 18.] **570.** Petition of Christopher Pennington, corporal, and three more soldiers, to the King. We were ordered to New England under command of Captain Francis Nicholson about three years ago and remained there till the end of last summer, when our Governor being seized and ourselves discharged by the people of Boston we returned to England with Captain Nicholson. We have received no pay nor arrears for twelve months; and beg that we may be paid in full. 1 *p.* *On next page,*

Sir John Pulteney to William Blathwayt. 4 Nov., 1689. Forwarding the petition for report to Lord Shrewsbury.

William Blathwayt to Sir John Pulteney. 18 Nov., 1689. The account in the petition is true, and the men have not been paid since 1 Sept. 1688. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 49.]

Nov. 19. **571.** Commissioners of the Victualling Office to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We have shipped the beef for the Leeward Islands, but the rest of the provisions are in several hands and will not be delivered by the contractors without ready money. We ask therefore for £1,530. *Signed.* Jno. Parsons, Nic. Fenn. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 56; *and Col. Entry Bks., Vol. C., p.* 96, *and Vol. XLVII., p.* 458.]

Nov. 19. **572.** William Blathwayt to the Secretary of the Treasury. Forwarding copy of the proceedings for the consideration and speedy orders of the Lords of the Treasury. [*Col. Entry Bks., Vol. C., p.* 97, *and Vol. XLVII., p.* 459.]

Nov. 19. **573.** Instrument of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina. Empowering Governor James Colleton, or his successors in case of his death, to grant lands in South Carolina according to the rules presented. *Signed.* Craven, Bath, Ashley, P. Colleton, John Archdale for Thomas Archdale. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., pp.* 154, 155.]

Nov. 19. **574.** Instrument of the same appointing John Beresford, Clerk of the Crown and Peace in South Carolina. *Signed.* Craven, P. Colleton, Tho. Amy, John Archdale for Thomas Archdale. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 161.]

Nov. 20. **575.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. On the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor it was resolved to equip another man of war; and an Act for a levy on negroes to defray the expense was agreed to. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 209-211.]

Nov. 20. **576.** Warrant for the grant of five hundred acres of land in South Carolina to John Steward. *Signed.* Craven, P. Colleton, John Archdale, for Thomas Archdale. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 159.]

[Nov. 20.] **577.** Petition of Ralph Knight to Lords of Trade and Plantations. For an early hearing as to the laws passed by the late Assembly of Jamaica, as petitioner wishes to return to Jamaica. 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* Read in Council 20 Nov., 1689. Heard in Council 5 Dec., 1691. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 59; *and Col. Entry Book, Vol. XXXII., p.* 324.]

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Nov. 20. **578.** Petition of Philip Ludwell to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I have been unable to obtain a sight of Lord Howard's answer to my charges. My only object was to find out what were the crimes for which he subjected us to such severity. For the satisfaction of the people of Virginia I beg for a copy of the answer. As the case at present stands no man is sure of his liberty or estate beyond the Governor's pleasure, though it is said that any complaints are due only to malice and that the people are well satisfied with the Government. If my credit be suspected I beg that enquiry may be made into the whole matter in Virginia. *Endorsed.* 20 November, 1689. Granted. [*America and West Indies.* 636. *No.* 21.]

[Nov. 21.] **579.** Petition of several traders to Maryland and Virginia to the King. We have suffered much by the capture of eleven capital ships by the French. Maryland and Virginia depend on us wholly for clothing and other necessaries from England. Every ship taken means a loss of from £5,000 to £10,000 to your Majesty. We beg for a convoy. *Twenty-five signatures. Inscribed.* Recd. 21 and 23 November, 1689. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 636. *No.* 22.]

Nov. 21. Whitehall. **580.** Order of the King in Council. For an engineer and two miners to be sent to the Leeward Islands by the office of Ordnance. [*Col. Entry Bks., Vol. C., p.* 92, *and Vol. XLVII, p.* 455.]

Nov. 21. **581.** Order of the King in Council. That Lord Shrewsbury prepare a warrant appointing Lawrence Wright, the commander of the West Indian squadron, to be a member of Council of Barbados and of all the Leeward Islands. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 95, 96.]

Nov. 21. Whitehall. **582.** Order of the King in Council. On report of the Law officers of the Crown, ordered that the Attorney General proceed by *Scire facias* against the former grant of the office of registering servants for the plantations. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 4, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 110.]

Nov. 21. Whitehall. **583.** Order of the King in Council. That the Earl of Inchiquin have instructions to redeem British subjects kept prisoners in New Spain. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., p.* 287.]

Nov. 21. **584.** William Blathwayt to Mr. Bowles. The Lords of Trade and Plantations will meet next Saturday to hear any objections of the Admiralty to the draft instructions for Captain Wright. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 57.]

Nov. 22. **585.** Commission of Lieutenant-General Codrington to Thomas Hewetson to be commander in chief of all vessels fitted out in the Leeward Islands. 2 *pp. Copy.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 58.]

Nov. 23. **586.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to advise the King to add the Earls of Pembroke and Torrington, and Mr. Vice-Chamberlain to the Council. (*Memo.* This was done on the 28th inst.) Petition of merchants of Virginia and Maryland read (*see No.* 579). Agreed to represent the matter to the

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King. The Commissioners of the Admiralty presented amended instructions to the commander of the West Indian fleet. The King's pleasure to be taken thereon. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 295, 296.]

Nov. 25. **587.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Lord Inchiquin's list of the Council of Jamaica read and approved. The Lords agreed to recommend that Lord Inchiquin should draw at the rate of £1,000 from the date of his commission until his arrival, and then £2,000 a year, and £500 a year to Sir Francis Watson, to the date of the Earl's arrival. Captain Nicholson to draw half salary likewise as Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia till his arrival and then the full salary of £1,000 a year. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 297, 298.]

Nov. 25. **588.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the commissioners provide transport for Captain Fowkes and his household to the Leeward Islands, he having been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Antigua. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVII., p.* 455.]

Nov. 25. Whitehall. **589.** Order of the King in Council. For the preparation of a warrant appointing Captain Lawrence Wright to the Councils of Barbados and of each of the Leeward Islands. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVII., p.* 457.]

Nov. 26. **590.** Commissioners for Victualling the Navy to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Renewing their request for payment of £1,530 due for provisions shipped to the Leeward Islands (*see No.* 571). [*Col. Entry Bks., Vol. C., p.* 98, *and Vol. XLVII., p.* 460.]

Nov. 26. **591.** Protest of Sir Robert Robinson against Richard Jennings for seditious behaviour, requiring him in the sum of £5,000 to answer for the same. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 24.]

Nov. 28. **592.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The representation of Joost Stoll presented (*see No.* 567). Captain Nicholson ordered to attend next meeting on the matter. Letter from the Victualling Board read and referred to the Treasury (*see No.* 590). Agreed to recommend Thomas Farneley to be Secretary and Mr. Houghton as Provost Marshal of the Leeward Islands. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., p.* 299.]

Nov. 28. **593.** Memorandum of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the King be moved to add a new instruction to Captain Wright, bidding him act in matters pertaining to land service according to the direction of the Governor of the Leeward Islands and the Council of War; and in matters of sea-service with their advice. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVII., pp.* 463, 464.]

Nov. 28. Custom House. **594.** Michael Wicks to Sir Robert Southwell. It is impossible to tell you exactly what tobacco has been imported into London for the three last years without more time, but at a rough estimate we may set it down at—

1687, 12,050,000 lbs.
1688, 11,840,000 lbs,
1689. 11,646,600 lbs.

Signed. Michael Wicks. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 636. *No.* 28.]

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Nov. 28. Custom House. **595.** Sir Robert Southwell to Robert Povey. I enclose Mr. Wicks's letter (*see preceding abstract*). The computation for the last year is exact, and you may reckon the quantity received at the other ports of England at one third more. So taking 11,646,600 for London, add one third or 3,882,200 for other parts. The total is 15,528,800, which at fivepence a pound makes £323,516 13*s.* 6*d.*; but how much of this has been exported and so drawn back 4½*d.* out of the 5*d.* does not easily appear. *Signed.* Robert Southwell. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 636. *No.* 24.]

Nov. 28. Whitehall. **596.** Order of the King in Council. Report of Lords of Trade and Plantations, 23 Nov. 1689. On the petition of the merchants trading to Virginia, we recommend that a convoy be granted. Ordered accordingly. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 15, 16.]

Nov. 28. **597.** Lords of Trade and Plantations to the King. Recommending the confirmation of the appointment of William Cole to be Secretary of Virginia. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 16.]

Nov. 28. Whitehall. **598.** Order of the King in Council. That a salary of £500 a year be paid to Sir Francis Watson from the day of the Duke of Albemarle's death to the day of Lord Inchiquin's arrival, and that Lord Inchiquin shall enquire whether Sir Francis deserve more. [*Col. Entry Bks., Vol. XXXII., pp.* 303-305.]

Nov. 28. **599.** Order of the King in Council. For a fourth-rate frigate to convey Lord Inchiquin, his lady and most necessary servants to Barbados, the rest of his retinue and goods to follow on board H.M.S. Swan. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., p.* 308.]

Nov. 28. **600.** Commissioners for Victualling the Navy to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We beg again for payment of the £1,530 asked for in ours of the 26th (*see No.* 590). The tradesmen will not part with any of the goods until the money is paid; and meanwhile the troops cannot be despatched to the Leeward Islands. [*Col. Entry Bks., Vol. C., p.* 99, *and Vol. XLVII., p.* 460.]

Nov. 28. **601.** William Blathwayt to the Secretary of the Treasury. Forwarding copies of the preceding letter and of that of the 26th (*see No.* 590) for consideration of the Lords of the Treasury. [*Col. Entry Bks., Vol. C., p.* 99, *and Vol. XLVII., p.* 461.]

[Nov.] **602.** *Memorandum.* That Captain Fowkes desires passage for himself, wife and six servants and freight for two tons of goods to Antigua. *Scrap.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 59.]

Nov. 29. Admiralty. **603.** Phineas Bowles to William Blathwayt. As to the passage of Captain Fowkes with his wife and household to Antigua, as also of an engineer and two miners to the Leeward Islands; are only the engineers to be victualled or Captain Fowkes also? *Signed.* P. Bowles. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 60.]

Nov. 30. **604.** Petition of Philip Ludwell to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Begs the hastening of their report on his complaints, as he is anxious to return to Virginia. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Read. 30 Nov., 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 636. *No.* 25].

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Nov. 30. **605.** Petition of the Merchants trading to Maryland and Virginia to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Praying for a protection for their men, for which no order was issued to the Admiralty when the convoy was ordered. ½ *p. Inscribed.* Recd. 30 Nov. 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 636. *No.* 26.]

Nov. 30. **606.** List of ships bound to Virginia and Maryland. Thirty-nine ships of from 150 to 400 tons. 1¼ *pp. Endorsed.* Presented by the merchants and read 30th Nov. 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 636. *No.* 27.]

Nov. 30. **607.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Colonel Sloughter testified to the fitness of Matthew Clarkson to be Secretary of New York. Agreed to alter Colonel Hill's title from Lieutenant-Governor to Lieutenant-General of the Leeward Islands. Draft instructions to Captain Wright amended, so that he be directed to stay at Barbados for as short a time as possible, and to attend Councils of War as often as distance permits him. [*Col. Entry Bk, Vol. CIX., pp.* 300-301.]

Nov. 30. Whitehall. **608.** William Blathwayt to Phineas Bowles. In reply to yours of 29th, Captain Fowkes will receive such usage as is usual for Lieutenant Governors. General Sgravenmoer complains that no transport has been supplied for his horses. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 61.]

[Nov. 30.] **609.** Instructions to Captain Lawrence Wright, commanding the West Indian squadron. To take on board the Duke of Bolton's regiment and stores and proceed to Bardados, and with as little delay as possible to the Leeward Islands, where he will put himself under orders of Lieut.-General Codrington. *Draft copy with corrections.* 9 *pp. Endorsed.* Read 30 Nov., 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 62, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVII., pp.* 466-472.]

[? Nov.] **610.** Memorial of the Spanish Ambassador. The person in charge of the negotiations respecting the introduction of negroes into America is ready to start for Jamaica, but he cannot start nor fulfil his duty without previous solution of the existing differences as to the purchase of negroes in the British dominions, and their free transport in his own vessels to the dominions of Spain. I beg therefore to remind you of the matters already brought before you, and since they cannot be settled as soon as could be wished, I would ask the King at least to permit the practice which has already existed more than twenty years to continue for the time until these difficulties are decided, and that he will give orders to the Governors of Jamaica and of the other Colonies not to trouble St. Jago del Castillo nor his dependents in the execution of their duty. *Copy. French.* 2½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 60.]

Dec. 2. **611.** Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Governor Seth Sothell. We hear that the people have risen against you, alleging your injustice. We hope and believe that the allegation is false, but we think fit to suspend you till the matter be fairly tried, and meanwhile have appointed Colonel Philip Ludwell to be Governor, with

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authority to enquire into the cause of the rebellion. *Signed.* Craven, Bath for Lord Carteret, P. Colleton, John Archdale for Thomas Archdale, Tho. Amy. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 159.]

Dec. 2. **612.** The same to Governor James Colleton. You tell us people are inclined to buy their town-lots. We are not inclined to sell them. People who want land must apply to us, for any grant unauthorised by the hand of three of us is void. You must take care to prevent servants and negroes running away to the Spaniards at St. Augustine. We shall take notice of the Governor of St. Augustine's prohibition to the English to come south of St. George's. We hear that you have fined a minister £100 for preaching a seditious sermon and imprisoned him till payment. As we are told that the sum is more than he is worth and that he has acknowledged his error, we would have you remit all fines beyond the power of men to pay. The law does not allow of it, and Parliament has voted it a grievance here. As to the unruly behaviour of your parliament, if it be for the people's good we are content; if not, they will see the inconvenience of choosing such members. We would not have you call another parliament till absolutely necessary, or till the people shew signs of seeing the danger of electing such men. *Signed.* Craven, P. Colleton, John Archdale for Thomas Archdale, Tho. Amy. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 160.]

Dec. 2. **613.** Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Governor James Colleton. We send a Commission to be lodged in the Secretary's office and to be opened only in case the Governor die. We understand that the ground at Charlestown wears away for want of wharfing. We are content to let every person wharf his own lot and take the profit to himself, provided the wharfs at the end of the streets are kept in repair as free to the public. You will pass no act for raising money unless consented to by the major part of the elected members present in Parliament. If three members protest against an act as contrary to fundamental constitutions, you will proceed as directed in the constitutions. *Signed.* Craven, Bath, Ashley, P. Colleton, Tho. Amy, John Archdale, for Thomas Archdale. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 161.]

Dec. 2. Whitehall. **614.** Order of the King in Council. Approving the instructions for Lord Inchiquin and the Commander-in-Chief of the West Indian squadron, and the additional instructions for Colonel Christopher Codrington and Governor Kendall. *Signed.* Rich. Colinge. *Endorsed.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 63, 1 *p.*; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVII., p.* 464.]

Dec. 2. Whitehall. **615.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of John Hubbard, Deputy-Sheriff of Bermuda, appealing against a verdict obtained against him, to the Attorney General for report. *Signed.* Richard Colinge. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XVIII., p.* 292.]

Dec. 3. **616.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. On the report of the coming of the pirate Laurens, ordered that the Island's armed sloop come to Port Royal to join the fleet against Laurens, and that a second sloop be fitted out.

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Dec. 3. Order as to guards in Port Royal, which are left to the discretion of Colonel Bourden. Order for the Colonels or chief officers of every precinct to have power to call their regiments together. On information that several of the transported rebels are endeavouring to get their freedom, ordered that notice be given that no one shall entertain them, but shall send them home to their masters or to the nearest prison. Order for pressing a ship from the fleet against Laurens. Order that the subscribers to the fortifications to windward be desired to send in their subscriptions. Edward Moulder, charged with stirring up sedition among the men of H.M.S. Drake, was remanded. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 8-9.]

Dec. 3. Admiralty. **617.** Phineas Bowles to William Blathwayt. Lord Torrington acquaints me that some alterations were made last meeting in the West Indian instructions, and that a further direction would be given as to the transport of Lord Inchiquin. Pray let me know as soon as the matter is decided. *Signed.* P. Bowles. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 64.]

Dec. 4. **618.** William Blathwayt to Phineas Bowles. Forwarding the draft instructions to Captain Wright. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 65.]

Dec. 4. **619.** William Blathwayt to Mr. Lilly, apothecary in Bow Lane. To deliver three chests of medicine to Colonel Bayer to be sent to the Leeward Islands. *Draft.* ¼ *p.* [*Ibid. No.* 66.]

Dec. 5. Admiralty. **620.** Phineas Bowles to William Blathwayt. By order of my Lords I have prepared a new instruction to the commander of the West Indian squadron to protect ships, territory and subjects of the States General. Please let me know when it is approved. *Signed.* P. Bowles. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 67.]

Dec. 5. **621.** Commission to Philip Ludwell to be Governor of North Carolina. *Signed.* Craven, Bath (for Lord Carteret), Ashley, P. Colleton, John Archdale for Thomas Archdale, Tho. Amy. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 157.]

Dec. 5. **622.** Instructions of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Philip Ludwell. To find out the reasons for the late disturbances and the imprisonment of Mr. Sothell, and examine any complaints against him, not suffering him to leave the Colony until he has answered such complaints. *Signed, as the foregoing.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 158.]

Dec. 5. **623.** Instructions to Colonel Christopher Codrington as Governor of the Leeward Islands. The Councils are nominated as follows. *Nevis.* John Netheway, Thomas Hill, Lieutenant General of the Leeward Islands, Charles Pym, Joseph Grey, Edward Earles, Philip Lee, Samuel Gardiner, Henry Carpenter, Nathaniel King. *Antigua.* Captain Fowkes, Thomas Hill aforesaid, Rowland Williams, John Barry, Nicholas Rainsford, John Vernon, Francis Carlile, Samuel Winthrop, William Barnes, John Yeomans, Archibald Cockayne, John Lingham. *Montserrat.* Nathaniel Blackiston, Thomas Hill

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aforesaid, John Simmonds, John Devereux, Thomas Roche, Nicholas Meade, William Hicks, Thomas Nugent, Edward Rudd. The Governor is empowered to accept a commutation of the four and a half per cent. duty, if the Islands be willing. The ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Bishop of London is affirmed. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 48. *pp.* 18-45.]

Dec. **624.** Draft of two clauses, apparently for Colonel Codrington's instructions, for his guidance in the matter of preserving discipline among the troops. He is authorised to propose to the various Assemblies the passing of an act to prevent mutiny and desertion. *In the margin*, a Memorandum that if no such act exists in the Colonies its leading provisions might be sent out with the Governor. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Lord Forbes's memo. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 68.]

Dec. 6. **625.** Additional instructions to Colonel Christopher Codrington. To summon a Council of War on the arrival of Captain Wright and give him directions as to the landing of the regiment of foot with him, but not interfere with the discipline of the squadron. Captain Wright, however, is not to send ships on cruising or convoying duty without informing the Council of War and ascertaining that the ships are not absolutely wanted in the Islands. The Governor is also enpowered to fill up vacancies among the officers in the Duke of Bolton's regiment. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 48. *pp.* 46-50.]

Dec. 6. **626.** Additional instructions to Governor Kendall. To take steps for the refreshing of the regiment that sails with Captain Lawrence Wright, and to procure him intelligence of the enemy. After such further supply of men and provisions from Barbados as is necessary, Captain Wright's squadron will sail without delay to Leeward. To correspond with the Leeward Islands and Jamaica so as to be well informed of the enemy's strength. If all the Leeward Islands be in possession of the enemy and the squadron return to Barbados, Kendall will give the naval commander the best advice he can. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 142-144.]

Dec. 8. **627.** Commission to Isaac Richier to be Governor of Bermuda. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XVIII., pp.* 230-245.]

Dec. 9. **628.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Orders for the calling together of troops and for their duties. Order for Thomas Ryves, the Receiver-General, to bring in his accounts on the 12th at his peril. Order for sundry payments. Order for the sloops not ready to accompany Captain Spragg against Laurens, not to leave the harbour. Order for a proclamation for the encouragement of search for derelict treasure, calling all searchers to bring the treasure to Jamaica on paying the King's tenths. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 9-12.]

Dec. 9. **629.** Order of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina for the apportionment of twelve thousand acres of land in South Carolina to Thomas Smith. *Signed.* Craven, P. Colleton, Thos. Amy. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 162.]

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Dec 10. New York.

630. Nicholas Bayard to Francis Nicholson. We hoped that our troubles would have been at an end with the arrival of the King's orders by John Riggs, but since Riggs suffered himself to be hectored by that grand robber Leisler and, contrary to his promise to the Council, gave Leisler an opportunity to force the letters from him, the conditions are grown desperate. The robbers are proud as Lucifer and pretend some glimpse of authority from their Majesties, though in reality they have none, simply usurping the authority given to the Council. Leisler is therefore titled Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief by royal authority, which might all have been prevented if the letters had been delivered to the Council; whereby the Government would have been resettled before the Governor's arrival. Most of the people (except a few of his rabble) are sensible of their errors and are inclined to submit to lawful authority, which is now trampled underfoot until the Governor arrives. We were glad to hear of your safe arrival, though Leisler and his crew still deny it, trying to make the people believe that you dare not show your face before the King, and asserting that you were turned privateer and had robbed two Boston vessels near Newfoundland. If you have sent any more letters they are undoubtedly fallen into the hands of the Philistines, who have intercepted all letters and opened them. Mr. Mayor sends you his services, but is too much indisposed to write. Mr. Philips's submission to the irregularities imposed on him by the rabble has done us much hurt, for these villains expected the rest of the Council and Magistrates to do the like and to be regulated by his scandalous submission, to avoid a little trouble and expense. I have composed a brief narrative of the rebellion, and sent a copy to Sir E. Andros for the Secretary of State. But I hope that, before that, the King's orders will have arrived for the subduing and punishment of the chief robbers. *Signed.* N. Bayard. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 14 April, 1690. *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 633. [*America and West Indies.* 578. No. 75.]

Dec. 10. New York.

631. Nicholas Bayard to the Earl of Shrewsbury. Since I wrote by Captain Nicholson it is more and more plain to us that the rebellion here was first contrived by Jacob Leisler and a few of his faction, not only in hopes of his own exaltation but to destroy the revenue to the end that in time of trouble he might reap some private advantage. I have written a brief narrative of the various occurences and have sent it to Sir E. Andros for you. Our sufferings should have been ended by the arrival of the King's letters, if Jacob Leisler had not seized them. Since then our condition is grown more deplorable. Our prayers are that the expected Governor may speedily arrive for our relief. *Signed.* N. Bayard. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 14 April, 1690. *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 634. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 76.]

Dec. 10. New York.

632. Nicholas Bayard to Sir Edmund Andros. I hope that now you are released, your appearance in England will confound your enemies. I have been forced by the like enemies to obscure myself upwards of five months, without any hope of relief except by the arrival of a Governor. I enclose copy of a narrative of the rebellion, which please hand to the Secretary of State or the

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Plantation office, as you think best. I have also kept a journal, of which part is in Captain Nicholson's hands. You shall have a copy shortly. Our hopes of relief at Riggs's arrival were disappointed by his unfaithfulness in allowing his letters to be forced from him by Leisler, which by clothing him with some authority have made matters worse. *Signed.* N. Bayard. *Postscript.* Letters from Maryland say that twenty protestants have been imprisoned as papists and traitors, and are kept in irons on hominy and water. Caspar Hermans and fourteen more were also entered as papists and traitors. Leisler took the Governor's pew yesterday at Church, with a large carpet before him, and young Hendrick the booker in the Council's pew. Henry Cuyler, who betrayed the fort, a silly fool and coward, is now made Major of the regiment, and Gorit, the mason, captain in his room. The rest of his Council, it is said, are Samuel Staets, P. Delanoy, Sam. Edsall and Jacob Milborne, who is also secretary, the Committee of Safety being laid aside. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 14 April, 1689. *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 635. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 77.]

Dec. 12. **633.** Order of the King to Lieutenant-Colonel Holt. To embark his regiment as soon as relieved at Plymouth. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 10, *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 48. *pp.* 73-74.]

634. Establishment of the Duke of Bolton's regiment. Thirteen companies, including one of Grenadiers, each consisting of Captain, Lieutenant, Ensign, (except the Grenadier Company where there are two lieutenants), 2 sergeants, 3 corporals, 2 drums, 60 privates. Rates of pay, as in England, 8*d.* for privates, 12*d.* for corporals and drums, 18*d.* for sergeants. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 108.]

Dec. 12. **635.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order that the known trading sloops and no others be allowed to leave the harbour after the departure of the fleet against Laurens. Thomas Ryves presented his accounts, which were ordered to be entered, together with some exceptions taken to them by the Auditor. Order for committal of Daniel Thornton for saying that the Government was in correspondence with Laurens. Colonel James Walker's accounts for fortifications passed; order for payment of £1,124 to him. Adjourned to Jan. 13th. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 12, 13.]

Dec. 13. **636.** Narrative of the chief occurrences in New York from April 27th to December. A long and rather rambling statement containing nothing that is not already given in abstract of other documents. *Signed.* N. Bayard. *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 636. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 162-189.]

Dec. 13. New York. **637.** Stephen van Cortlandt to Edward Randolph. Five months I have been obliged to absent myself from the hand of the oppressor, and I should not have returned now had I not heard of Riggs's arrival with letters from England. Leisler took these letters from Riggs although Mr. Phillips and I demanded them as sent to us in Captain Nicholson's absence, but he insisted on taking them, and thereupon again proclaimed the King and Queen.

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He gives himself the title of Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief, nominated a Council and gives the Mayor and Aldermen of New York commissions. He sent yesterday for the seal of the province. Jacob Milborne is Secretary, and they have opened the Secretary's office and taken possession of all. They accuse me of having betrayed the people in sending the records to Boston. This has greatly incensed the people against me, though I tell them that I learned nothing of it before I received your letter about it. No excuse is accepted; but you and Sir Edmund will see that my true character is known at home, so that false reports against me may not be believed. The Lieutenant-Governor at his departure made me your attorney in his place for receiving fees etc.; but it would be better to take a lion by the beard than to demand money of this incensed people. If you knew all that is said you would marvel that there should be folks of so much speech and so little truth. Riggs will tell you of it; he was detained four days, Leisler having shut up his guide for sending a letter from Rhode Island in a ship sent by Governor Bradstreet to him. *Signed.* S. van Cortlandt. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

Duplicate of the foregoing. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *Nos.* 78, 79.]

Extract of the first half of the foregoing letter. ½ *p.* [*Ibid. No.* 80.]

Dec. 13. New York. **638.** Certificate of Stephen van Cortlandt and Frederyck Flypse, that on the arrival of John Riggs with the King's letters, Jacob Leisler sent for him, and took the letters from him despite their protests. *Signed.* Frederyck Flypse, S. v. Cortlandt. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 81.]

Dec. 15. **639.** Instrument from the Bishop of London, constituting James Blair his commissioner in Virginia. *Copy. Latin.* 1¼ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 626. *No.* 28.]

Dec. 15. **640.** Commission for Captain William Dobbyn to be Lieutenant Governor of Antigua. *Memo.* on *p.* 63, that Captain Fowkes had asked to be excused. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *p.* 64].

Dec. 16. New York. **641.** Order of Jacob Leisler. For the enforcement of the Act of 1683 for defraying the expenses of the Government. *Copy.* ½ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 20 Feb., 1690-1, with a letter from Capt. Leisler to the Bishop of Sarum.

Duplicate of the foregoing. *Endorsed.* Recd. 10 April, 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *Nos.* 82, 83.]

[Dec. 16.] **642.** Declaration of the Freeholders of New York. That the Act of Assembly of 1683 was never approved by King James either as King or as Duke of York, and that the imposition thereof is contrary to Magna Charta and the liberties of English subjects. *Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 20 Feb, 1690-1 with a letter from Captain Leisler to the Bishop of Salisbury.

Duplicate of foregoing. *Endorsed.* Recd. 10 April, 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *Nos.* 84, 85.]

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[Dec.] **643.** Order of the Governor of New York in Council, 29 August, 1688, for enforcement of an act for collection of revenue. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 86.]

Dec. 17. Maryland. **644.** John Coode to Lords of Trade and Plantations. All possible pains have been taken to represent to you our condition by several channels. The Protestant addresses from every country have been prepared, and six of them will be sent at once, though not so full of subscriptions as they would be if more time had been given. We daily expect invasion of the French, but are in a good posture of defence against them and the Papists here. The chiefest of the latter have fled to Virginia, where we have asked the Government to secure them, fearing complications with our Northern enemies, if they fly further. Pray lay our condition before the King. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., pp.* 151-153.]

Dec. 17. **645.** Petition of William Ivy, John Towers, Francis Blackmore, Charles Bouchier, and James Banister to the King. For enquiry into the circumstances of the election for Clarendon district, Jamaica in 1690, when they were heavily and unjustly fined for riot. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Order of the King in Council, referring the petition to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Shrewsbury. Recd. 19 Dec., read 28 Dec., 1689. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 62, *and* (*order only*) *Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., p.* 325.]

Dec. 19. Whitehall. **646.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of the merchants trading to New York to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Rich. Colinge. ½ *p. Annexed,*

646. I. Petition of several merchants, traders to New York, to the King. We thank you for the appointment of Colonel Sloughter to be Governor of New York, but we would urge the necessity of sending also a considerable number of men with arms, and ships of war. Twenty-one signatures. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

646. II. Reasons for the recommendations in the foregoing. 1. The French in Canada have corrupted many of the Indians of the Five Nations against the English. 2. They have already taken much of the beaver-trade, and if they debauch the whole of the Five Nations, will take the whole. 3. New York is the centre of all the American Colonies, and if lost will become a nest of French pirates. 4. The Colonies of New England, the Jerseys and Pennsylvania will gradually fall into French hands, which will be the ruin of our West Indian Islands. For prevention of which it is recommended (1) that a platform be erected at Sandy Hook to protect the entrance to the Hudson River; (2) that the fort of New York be repaired and fifty guns mounted; (3) that the fort at Albany be also repaired; (4) that a new fort be built at Senectady; (5) that a new fort be built at Niagara or other suitable place on the lake, as the most important pass for the beaver-trade; (6) that four hundred carbines and a thousand

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small arms, with accoutrements, be sent for the Militia of New York, the Colony refunding the cost of the cavalry-equipment; (7) that the Governor of New York be given power to raise volunteers; (8) that two fifth-rate men of war be appointed to cruise on the coasts. 2 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *Nos.* 88, 88 I. II.]

[Dec. 17.] **647.** Petition of John Towers to the King. Petitioner in February, 1687, asked leave of absence from the Assembly of Jamaica, to run a horse race against a horse of the Duke of Albemarle. Some of his friends observing pleasantly that the business of the house should come first, petitioner answered indeed that *Salus populi est suprema lex.* The words were garbled by Colonel Nedham and petitioner was tried for using seditious words. Three times the jury refused to find him guilty but they were sent back by the judges, Nedham and Ralph Knight, till they brought in a special verdict, on which petitioner was fined £600. Prays remission of the fine. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Order of the King in Council referring the petition to the Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Shrewsbury. Recd. 19 Dec., read 28 Dec., 1689. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 61, *and* (*order only*) *Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., p.* 324.]

Dec. 19. New York. **648.** Stephen van Cortlandt to Sir Edmund Andros. Since my last an order has been issued from the fort that all arrears of customs and other revenues are to be paid to Peter Delanoy, and that those who import goods from England must pay the customs before they can have the goods. I cannot give you an account of my expenditure in the fort here and at Albany. The cost of materials and workmanship will amount to a considerable sum; and I shall send the details as soon as I can. I have victualled the garrisons here and at Albany from August, 1688, to June 1689, and the garrison at Albany goes on still. I doubt not that you will intercede for me to gain me the Collector's or at least the Auditor's place with a fixed salary. Please order your letter of attorney to be renewed if necessary. I wish you a good voyage and a full justification. *Signed.* S.v. Cortlandt. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 14 April, 1690. *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 649. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 87.]

Dec. 20. New York. **649.** Order of Jacob Leisler. Forbidding, in consequence of the tearing down of his order of 16 Dec. (*No.* 643), the defacing of the official papers affixed to the door of the Custom-house, and the affixing of any papers without authority. *Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 20 Feb. 1690-1 in a letter from Captain Leisler to the Bishop of Salisbury.

Duplicate of foregoing. *Endorsed.* Recd. 10 April, 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *Nos.* 89, 90.]

Dec 21. **650.** Lieutenant-Governor Stede to Sir Thomas Montgomerie. I have received your undated letter, written presumably to-day, and though unaddressed presumably intended for me. I am glad that your parents are alive and well, and despite the assertions of your friends in the letters that I now send to you, my action towards you is dictated not by malice but by duty. Certain expressions in those letters oblige me to keep the originals. Liberty to have

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fresh air has never been denied you, so far as I know, consistently with your safe custody. Mr. Chamberlayne's testimony in writing of your hatred towards this Island is not favourable to you. It was not by my single order that you were committed but by the Council's, so I cannot discharge or bail you; but we expect orders concerning you from home very shortly. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 20.]

Dec. 23. **651.** A list of the West India squadron. Thirteen men-of-war and five hired ships, with their present port and the port to which they are ordered. 1 *p.* [*Endorsed. America and West Indies.* 601. *No.* 20, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 102.]

Dec. 23. **652.** Warrant of Lords Proprietors of Carolina for the apportionment of one hundred and forty acres of land in South Carolina to Daniel du Thais. *Signed.* Craven, P. Colleton, John Archdale. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 162.]

Dec. 23. **653.** Warrant of the same for apportionment of eighteen hundred acres to James le Bas. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 163.]

Dec. 25. **654.** Account of the tobacco exported from London from 25 December, 1688, to 25 December, 1689. Total 5,156,676 lbs., which drawing back 4½*d.* per lb. amounts to £96,687 13*s.* 6*d.* 16 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 636. *No.* 29.]

Dec. 26. Antigua. **655.** Instructions of Colonel Christopher Codrington to Captain Thomas Hewetson. To sail with his three ships and two sloops to Mariegalante and reduce it, securing the plunder for himself and his fellow adventurers and proprietors. He is empowered to enforce the articles of war. 2¼ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 69.]

Dec. 26. **656.** William Blathwayt to the Attorney General. Enclosing him the act concerning rebels transported in 1685, and the late King's letter on the subject, and asking him to discourse with Mr. Speaker as to the charter of Maryland. [*Col. Entry Book, Vol. C., p.* 114.]

Dec. 27. Admiralty. **657.** Mr. Bowles to William Blathwayt. I send a list of the squadron designed for the Leeward Islands, Barbados and Jamaica. I presume the ships will sail with Admiral Russell on his arrival. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 101.]

Dec. 27. **658.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The laws as to the transported rebels of Monmouth's rising to be referred to the Attorney General. The Attorney General is desired also to discourse with Mr. Speaker as to Lord Baltimore's patent. Petition of William Ivy and others read. Order for the ships to convey Colonel Sloughter to be got ready at once. Mr. Richier attended respecting the grant of officers to Mr. Fifield. Mr. Richier's instructions read and approved.

Dec. 28. At the Bishop of London's memorial, agreed to advise the King to set apart glebe in Newtown and Esopus for ministers. Petition of George Hannay (*No.* 663) referred to Colonel Kendall. The Virginian Council's letter of 22 October read (*see No.* 505).

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Agreed to recommend the confirmation of Colonel Cole as Secretary. Lord Baltimore, Mr. Darnall and others from Maryland attended. Copies of two addresses from Maryland were read (*see Nos.* 405, 406). Agreed to recommend a letter approving the proclamation of their Majesties and empowering them to continue the administration of the Government for the present. Colonel Nedham attended as to the petition of William Ivy and others. Agreed to refer the matter to Lord Inchiquin for report. Colonel Sloughter's list of the Council of New York approved; Matthew Clarkson to be Clerk of Council only. The Attorney General reported on the Acts of the West Indies concerning transported rebels. Agreed to advise their repeal. Additional draft instructions to Colonel Codrington read and approved. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 302-306.]

Dec. 27. **659.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. On the petition of John Towers and others complaining of fines imposed on them, George Nedham and Ralph Knight are ordered to attend the Lords on the 28th. *Draft.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 63.]

660. Memorandum for my Lord Nottingham. Sir Henry Goodrick represents the necessity for sending firelocks with the regiment designed for the West Indies, matchlocks not being used owing to the danger of setting fire to the cane fields. ½ *page.* [*America and West Indies.* 601. *No.* 21, *and Col. Entry Bk. Vol. C., p.* 106.]

Dec. 28. **661.** Warrant for firelocks for the Duke of Bolton's regiment about to proceed to the Leeward Islands under Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Holt. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 106.]

Dec. 28. **662.** Warrant for the issue of firelocks to the regiment for the West Indies in lieu of pikes and matchlocks. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 72, 73.]

[Dec. 28.] **663.** Petition of George Hannay to the King. For continuance in his office of Provost Marshal of Barbados. *In the margin.* Order of the Lords of Trade and Plantations for Colonel Kendall to report thereon, 28 December, 1689. *Inscribed.* Read with Colonel Kendall's report 11 Jan. 1689-90. 1 *p. Endorsed.* A minute by Colonel Kendall, recommending that the petitioner's prayer be granted. *Signed.* J. Kendall. [*America and West Indies.* 456. *No.* 27.]

Dec. 28. Common Gaol, Boston. **664.** Edward Randolph to Anthony Brockholes. I find from your letter that your rebels are no changelings, and that Leisler and his crew fulfil the proverb, Put beggars on horseback and they will ride to the devil. Our people are much concerned to know what to do with us. They know if they send us home they have nothing against us. They meet, and in two or three days adjourn without doing anything as they ought. They are at their old trade of wheedling at home and delaying us here in hopes of getting their charter. They expect all gentlemen, even the Lords of the Council who were formerly for vacating their charter, to be put out of their places. The Governor expects to be sent home soon, but they have embargoed the two or three ships that are here. Captain George is under orders for England. I fear he will have trouble

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with his men when he cannot keep them aboard. Those who made them mutiny before are as ready as ever to do it again, or to do still greater damage to him and to his ship. God send us well home. 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* Copy of an intercepted letter from Edward Randolph to Major Brockholes. Recd. 10 April, 1690. *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 664. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 91.]

Dec. 28. **665.** A list of the Council of New York as proposed by Colonel Sloughter. The Collector, Frederick Flypse, Stephen van Cortlandt, William Nichols, Nicholas de Meyer, Nicholas Bayard, Gabriel Minviell, Francis Rombouts, William Smith, Thomas Willett, John Haynes. 1 *p.* *Endorsed with date.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. No. 92.]

[Dec.] **666.** Another list, omitting the name of William Smith and substituting that of William Pinhorne. 1 *p.* [*Ibid. No.* 93.]

[Dec.] **667.** List of the Council of New York, with comments against the names. Anthony Brockholes (a papist); Frederick Flypse; Gervais Baxter (a papist); Stephen van Cortlandt; John Sprag (in England); Nicholas Bayard; John Palmer (in custody at Boston). Members formerly proposed. Matthias Nichols (superannuated); James Graham (in custody at Boston); William Smith (the last Mayor of Tangier, known to Lord Torrington and Colonel Trelawny as a good man); Gabriel Minviell (an Alderman and a good man); Francis Rombouts (not well affected and an unsteady man); Nicholas de Meyer (very old, an ill man, was indicted for extorting); William Nichols (son to Matthias, a lawyer and an understanding man); John Lawrence (senior alderman, has been long at New York, a good man, father-in-law to Minviell); Paulus Richards (alderman and a good man); Johannes van Cortlandt (brother to Stephen and a good man); Peter Schuyler (Mayor of Albany, rich and a very good man); Brant Schuyler (his brother, lives at New York, a very understanding man); Paulin (lives at Esopus, rich and a good man); Charles Lodowyck (whom it is supposed the secretary will make his deputy; a leader of the faction now in power). Nicholas Bayard was secretary to the Dutch Government and is the fittest man for the place. 2 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 94.]

Dec. 30. Whitehall. **668.** William Blathwayt to Phineas Bowles. My Lords desire the Admiralty to direct that the ship, ordered by order in Council of 14 November for transport of Colonel Sloughter to New York, may be forthwith got ready; and hope that the greater speed will be used therein as New York is at present without any settled Government. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 96.]

Dec. 30. Admiralty. **669.** Phineas Bowles to William Blathwayt. This office has received no such order as you speak of, for the transport of Colonel Sloughter to New York. *Signed.* P. Bowles. ¼ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 97.]

Dec. 30. From the Downs. **670.** P. Reverdy to the Bishop of London. The two ministers, Mr. Ware and Mr. Boiceau have been here for a great while awaiting convoy for Virginia, and have now an opportunity. The French

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certainly have designs upon New York. Will you procure the King's orders to Captain Jacob Leisler to secure all who are against the King, and to fortify the place until the arrival of the new governor. There are two hundred French families about New York, who will be put to the torture if the French take it. Pray have pity on our condition, for my family is one of them. If the King's letter take too long to procure, Colonel Sloughter's would do much good. I shall take horse from my first landing-place in Virginia to carry such an order. Colonel Sloughter will not be ready before April, by which time the mischief will be done. *Signed.* P. Reverdy. 1 *p. Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 650. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 95.]

Dec. 31. New York. **671.** Deposition of Andries Greveraet and George Brewerton. On returning from Virginia in February 1689, Greveraet was asked by Captain Nicholson for news, and told him of the landing of the Prince of Orange. Nicholson flew into a violent passion and said that Salisbury Plain was burying place enough for the Prince and the people with him. He also forbade Greveraet to divulge this news. A week later Nicholson sent several times to him to set down what he had said in writing, and threatened to run him through and cut off his ears. Sworn before Jacob Milborne. 1 *p. Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 660.

Duplicate of the foregoing. *Endorsed.* Recd. 10 April, 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *Nos.* 98, 99.]

[Dec.] **672.** Anonymous letter to Jacob Leisler. It is not enough for you to seize the fortress, but you have without the least colour of justice imprisoned good subjects, and in particular Philip French and Peter de Key, whom you keep so close that probably you intend to murder them. You are warned that if a hair of their heads be hurt, every one that wears the hated name of Leisler shall shortly receive the reward of your crimes by poniard, poison, or pistol. *Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 10 April, 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 100.]

Dec. 31. Plymouth. **673.** Captain John Leech to the Earl of Shrewsbury. On my arrival at Nevis I was detained for service on a man-of-war. The fall of St. Christophers was due entirely to want of ammunition, and the rest of the Island will fall for the same reason unless speedily supplied. I understand that no assistance has yet been sent to them, so I make bold to ask how things go in those parts, the French having eleven men of war at Martinique besides privateers in Petit Guavos and elsewhere. *Signed.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Received from My Lord 4 Jan. 89/90. Read 7 Jan. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 70.]

Dec. 31. **674.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. On the suggestion of the Lieutenant-Governor it was agreed that two of the hired men-of-war be paid off. The question of the Excise adjourned to next sitting. A present of £200 voted to the Lieutenant-Governor. Address to the Lieutenant-Governor asking for funds to be supplied to the Treasurer to supply the cellars of Fontabelle with six pipes of the best Madeira wine, two tuns of good ale and a thousand weight of sugar, against Colonel Kendall's arrival. Adjourned to 21 January. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 211-213.]

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675. Petition of Jeremiah Dummer on behalf of Benjamin Pemberton. For leave of absence for Benjamin Pemberton, naval officer at Boston. [*America and West Indies.* Massachusetts, 561. *No.* 5.]

Dec. 2. **676.** Report of the Attorney-General on the case of John Usher, Treasurer of New England. Copies of the instructions given to the Governor and Treasurer of New England in relation to the revenue, and case put whether John Usher was not justified in collecting and receiving taxes continued by the Governor under his commission. Opinions of the law officers 2 December 1989, saying that he was justified and could be liable to no action for his behaviour. *Signed.* Geo. Treby, J. Somers. 2 December 1689. *Copies. The whole,* 6 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 50, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 252-254.]

677. Form of a royal warrant for one Maden, a loyal Irishman, to live in the Leeward Islands. *Draft.* 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 71.]

678. Petition of Robert Nelson to the King. My brother Sir Thomas Temple was by letters patent made Governor of Nova Scotia and Acadia, and expended large sums on the country. The King of France offered often to buy him out, but on the royal order the country was surrendered without any payment. I beg for letters of reprisal. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 51.]

679. Draft Act for restraining and punishing privateers and pirates. 2½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 601. *No.* 23.]

680. Account of a country for which a patent is desired in North America. The country lies in the centre of the Northern part of America between the degrees of 36½, the northern boundary of Carolina, and 46½, the southern boundary of Canada, having to the east the western bounds of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, and to the west the Pacific or South Sea. In this country there are two vast lakes, the least of them six thousand miles in circumference and navigable as the ocean. Innumerable rivers run into them; both lakes and rivers are full of fish. Between the lakes North and South runs a great river navigable with great ships almost 1,500 miles from the sea, but the navigation is interrupted by many great falls. The river immediately below the cataract is more than a mile broad and ten fathoms deep. By annexing this country, the following advantages will be gained. The French will be deprived of some of the richest branches of their commerce, for the fur trade which is worth at least fifty thousand pounds to them yearly would be cut off from them if the English settled on this side the cataract. There are infinite numbers of Pesikions or Sibils, an animal unknown to Europeans till lately, whose hair is of the nature of Spanish wool and fit for divers manufactures. There is great mineral wealth, the iron being better and more easily worked than in England; and there is also cinnabar. There are several sorts of dyeing woods. The cochineal fly could be raised, also silk worms; there are vast quantities of cotton and flax growing wild; innumerable birds and beasts as well as fruits and timber. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* [*America and West Indies.* 601. *No.* 22.]

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Jan. 1. **681.** William Blathwayt to Phineas Bowles. The order for a ship to carry the Governor of New York to his Government was long since given to Colonel Sloughter, when it was supposed that he would deliver it to you; but I now enclose a duplicate. *Draft with corrections.* ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 101.]

Jan. 2. **682.** Instructions to Francis Nicholson as Lieutenant Governor of Virginia. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIII., pp.* 304, 305.]

Jan. 2. Whitehall. **683.** Order of the King in Council. Approving the appointment of William Cole as Secretary of Virginia. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 17.]

Jan. 2. Whitehall. **684.** Order of the King in Council. On report of Lords of Trade and Plantations, ordered that the fine of £600 imposed on John Towers (*see No.* 647) be remitted. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., p.* 311.]

Jan. 2. Whitehall. **685.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of William Ivy, John Towers and others to Lord Inchiquin for report. [*Ibid. p.* 326.]

Jan. 3. Hartford. **686.** The Council of Connecticut to the King. Congratulations on his accession. Under the late King we were under some uneasiness for our charter, but it was not surrendered by us, nor condemned. We beg that it may be confirmed. *Signed.* Robert Treat, Gov., John Allyn, Secrety. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 8. *No.* 52, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 171-172.]

Jan. 6. Whitehall. **687.** Commission to Dr. Joseph Hanmer to be chaplain of the garrison of New York. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., p.* 245.]

Jan. 7. **688.** Deposition of John Howell as to the genuineness of receipt of Matthew Plowman for money raised under an Act made by Governor Dongan and Council. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 10 April, 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 102.]

Jan. 7. Fort William, New York. **689.** Jacob Leisler to the King. I have reported our transactions since the 20th of August to the Bishop of Salisbury. The letters of the Council of 29 and 30 July addressed to Captain Nicholson came to us, and were opened by me, as Commander-in-Chief (though two of Sir Edmund Andros's Council pretended thereto), to the general satisfaction. A second proclamation of your Majesties was made with suitable ceremony. Having already secured your interest we fear not our adversaries though they be considerable, not doubting so to settle the civil and military Government as to make it qualified to receive your further order. *Signed.* Jacob Leisler, Lieut. Gov. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 103.]

Jan. 7. Fort William, New York. **690.** Jacob Leisler and his Council to the Bishop of Salisbury. We feel it our duty to give some account of this Government, and of its deliverance from the direful state in which it was enthralled by the arbitary and illegal commissions granted by King James. That our adversaries, constituted by these instruments, should not overpower us by their crafty devices, we caused writs to issue forth for the free election of civil and military officers, with a formal paper for

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the electors to subscribe, which the major part did, despite the efforts of King James's party in correspondence with Sir E. Andros's party at Boston. This correspondence we cannot yet prevent, though some persons have been detected and some packets intercepted. We cannot enumerate all the inhuman practices of the said Andros, but we would instance his late undertaking with the infidels. The instrument that he put in his place during his absence, Francis Nicholson, and the pretended Protestant minister, Innes, have sent to England a formal submission to King William's Government, though in their Assembly they continued to pray for the Prince of Wales and for victory for King James. Albany and part of Ulster county have chiefly withstood us, influenced by Colonel Bayard and Stephen van Cortlandt, who at the celebrating of the Prince of Wales's birth sacrificed his hat, peruke, etc., to escape the indignation of the citizens and withdrew to Albany; where his advice to them to continue under Sir Edmund Andros's commissions suited their circumstances well (they having invaded the King's and other lands), and wrought accordingly. Soon after, the French with a considerable number of Indians alarmed them by threatening to attack Albany, which awakened New England. Thereupon 50 men were sent with arms to embrace proposals for peace and secure the country, who were well received by the most part of the citizens, excepting some who styled themselves a convention and persist in their former practices. But eighty well-affected men from New England keep the peace, and we hope that the enemy can not hurt us, for we have six hundred men and a fort with fourteen guns. Things arriving at this head Colonel Thomas Dongan, who was at his farm in Long Island, gave great encouragement to the former civil and military officers by holding cabals at his house and adjacent places to arrange for an attempt on the fort of New York. We disappointed them by forming ourselves into an association, which so nettled them that they used all endeavours to prevent men from signing. But though our numbers were lessened we still keep the major part. Many resort to our neighbours in the Jerseys and Pennsylvania, who are mostly Quakers. They encourage if not outdo the Roman Catholics and are the principal cause of our calamities. They assert Mr. Penn to be a man of undoubted sincerity, and say that King James's commissions are good to this day. Indeed Colonel Townley and others committed riot upon our justice and openly drank King James's health; but we hope to subdue these people in time.

So matters stood until December 9th, when the King's letters arrived. Some of Sir E. Andros's Council attended the messenger (although Captain Nicholson was gone) expecting that their names might be inserted and that so they might challenge them; but this was prevented by Captain Jacob Leisler. Next day their Majesties were again proclaimed. A Council was chosen of such as had faithfully served King William, in particular by securing the revenue, which action was abused by pamphlets, and our notices and orders torn down and defaced. We then settled the Magistracy, appointed Courts of Judicature, and proceeded to establish the Militia, in all which we met, in the circumstances, with indifferent success; and are resolved to collect the revenue for the

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support of the Government. When Sir Edward Andros was here with Edward Randolph, most of the records and the seal were sent to Boston, which prevents us from reporting as fully as the case demands. We adventured to make a new seal altering the Duke's of York's Coronet and putting the Crown of England in its stead. Nothing can abate our service except the want of five and twenty twenty-four pounder cannon, arms and ammunition, in case the French visit us this spring; and we hope the King will afford us also a small vessel of war.

Since the above was written we have intercepted several of our enemies' letters. Therein you will see the horrible devices they invent, particularly in Colonel Bayard's letter to John West, of a plot to massacre them on New Year's day, which should be told him by Mrs. Van Cortlandt, whom he terms the Mayoress. We thereupon arrested Bayard, though Van Cortlandt and his wife fled; but Bayard would not admit any of his writings before us, though we can prove them to be his. The other most dangerous person is William Nichols, who has written one letter to Farwell, a notorious criminal at Boston, and another threatening poison, pistol and poniard to the posterity of Commander Leisler. He also would not own to any of the papers; but we hope to condignly punish both these persons (*sic*). Another letter was from Colonel Bayard to Major Brockholes, a professed papist who was formerly of Colonel Dongan's and Sir E. Andros's Council. Many others, by virtue of their former Commissions, ride about in a hostile manner encouraging the people to rebellion; which we doubt not in a short time to suppress, having had such good success in this city that most of the suspected are fled to the Quakers in the next colony. What their next movements will be, time will show; but we trust in God and our loyal forces to guard us. We hope the King will accept our service. *Signed.* Jacob Leisler, P. Delanoy, Johannes Bermege, Samuel Staats, Benjamin Blagge. 2½ *closely written pages. Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 664. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 104.]

Jan. 7. Duplicate of the foregoing. [*Ibid. No.* 105.]

[Jan. 7.] Abstract of the foregoing. [*Ibid. No.* 106.]

Jan. 7. **691.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Extract, from a letter to Mr. Usher read reporting the taking of Pemaquid and Casco Bay by the Indians. Agreed to lay them before the King. The seal of Barbados delivered to Colonel Kendall. Agreed to recommend Captain Dobyn to be Lieutenant-Governor of Antigua. Captain Leech's letter of 31 December read (*see No.* 673). Petition of Colonel Codrington as to his salary read and referred to the Treasury. Colonel Codrington's commission and instructions to be sent out by Captain Wright. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 307, 308.]

Jan. 7. **692.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. As to the contents of a box sent out to Governor Codrington, with Admiral Wright; and as to the payment of Governor Codrington's salary in specie at the Leeward Islands. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 52-54, *and pp.* 55, 56.]

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Jan. 7. **693.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Lord President is desired to lay before the King the address and declaration from Maryland, wherein it appears that the people having received no orders from Lord Baltimore have taken up arms against his Government. The Attorney-General is consulting the charter to see how the province can best be settled, and meanwhile the King is begged to send a letter approving of the proclamation of their Majesties and ordering the peace to be kept until further orders. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., pp.* 146, 147.]

[Jan. 7.] **694.** Memorandum. That Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson requests a passage for himself and servants to Virginia. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 636. *No.* 30.]

Jan. 7. **695.** Order of the King in Council. That orders be given to the Admiralty for transport for Captain Nicholson and his servants to Virginia. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 18.]

Jan. 7. **696.** Petition of Christopher Codrington to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Praying that a privy seal may be passed for the payment of his salary out of the produce of goods arising in specie in the Leeward Islands, as has been granted to the Governor of Barbardos. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Read 7 Jan. 1689-90. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 72.]

Jan. 9. Whitehall. **697.** Warrant for the seal of the Leeward Islands. On the one side, the royal effigies in a chariot drawn by two sea-horses, and on the other the royal arms. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 48. *p.* 51.]

Jan. 9. Whitehall. **698.** Order of the King in Council. Disallowing the act of the Leeward Islands compelling the rebels of Monmouth's insurrection to serve ten years. [*Ibid. pp.* 54, 55, *and pp.* 187, 188.]

Jan. 9. Whitehall. **699.** Order of the King in Council. Disallowing the Act of Jamaica of 1686 for ascertaining the servitude of transported rebels. *Signed.* Cha. Montague. It was further ordered that pardons should be issued for such as desired the same. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., p.* 309 *and p.* 312, *and Vol. C., p.* 115.]

Jan. 9. Whitehall. **700.** Order of the King in Council. Disallowing the Act of Barbados passed for the government of rebel convicts in 1685. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 191, 192.]

Jan. 9. **701.** Warrant for the use of the Great Seal in Barbados. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 145, 146.]

Jan. 9. Whitehall. **702.** J. Povey to Sir Robert Holmes. I send copy of a memorial by Lord Inchiquin for power to pardon pirates in Jamaica. You may think it worth while to enter a *caveat* against such power, and plead that all pirates' goods are granted to you under the Great Seal. A great day is expected in the House of Commons to-morrow over the Corporation Bill. *Signed* J. Povey. 1 *p. Annexed,*

702. I. Copy of Lord Inchiquin's memorial (*see No.* 704). [*America and West Indies.* Vol. 540. *Nos.* 16, 16 I.]

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[Jan. 9.] **703.** Recommendation as to reducing pirates and privateers in America. A general pardon must be issued without respect of crimes or persons, and must be under the Great Seal of England, for pardon under a Colonial Great Seal will not be trusted. Such a pardon will strengthen the Colonies by adding numbers of the best men for sea or land-service, who are not to be obtained on any other terms. ½ *p. Undated and unsigned.* [*America and West Indies. Vol.* 540. *No.* 15.]

[Jan. 9.] **704.** Lord Inchiquin to the King. Several merchants have represented to me the danger of pirates, and have desired me to ask for power to pardon them, which they believe will be advantageous to Jamaica. *Signed.* Inchiquin. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 9 Jan., 1689-90. Read 14th. The Committee, after hearing the merchants, agree that it may be for the King's service to offer a general pardon to pirates. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 64, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., p* 331.]

[Jan. 9.] **705.** Instructions proposed by the Spanish Ambassador for Lord Inchiquin. 1. That he pardon pirates whose impunity would make a bad example. 2. That pardoned pirates be compelled to buy land, as security for their good behaviour, and that those who have not the money to do so be carefully watched. 3. That he take great care not to let pirates go who when driven in by distress, pretend to submit, but return to piracy as soon as they are revictualled. 4. He should forbid the passage to the South Sea by Magellan strait to all vessels, but the means for ensuring this must be left to him. 2 *pp. French. Endorsed.* Recd. from the Earl of Shrewsbury 9 Jan. 1689-90. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 65.]

[Jan. 9.] **706.** Spanish Ambassador to Lord Shrewsbury. Enclosing the preceding document, and asking for a copy of Lord Inchiquin's instructions when complete. *Signed.* Ronquillos. 1 *p. Endorsed as the preceding.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 66.]

Jan. 10. **707.** John Coode to the President of Virginia. We have had no answer from you yet as to the arrest of our Papist fugitives. Since I wrote last George Mason and others have barbarously murdered John Payne. He came on board this yacht in a boat with but four men to ask why they went to and fro without entering and clearing, and was shot dead. There are hues and cries out against the murderers here and to Northward. Sewall was ashore at the time of the murder, but is proved to have given orders for his men to act as they did. He claims that he had your permit for his last coming into this province. I am therefore to request of you again the arrest and delivery of the former fugitives and of the present murderers. Could we have apprehended them in their original flight into Virginia, the King would not have lost a loyal subject [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., pp.* 166-169.]

Jan. 11. **708.** Petition of Lord Baltimore to Lords of Trade and Plantations. For the hearing of himself and of his officers in reference to the late disturbances in Maryland.

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Proposals of Lord Baltimore as to the same. That all Deputy Councillors and justices in commission in Maryland shall be removed; that Mr. Henry Coursey be commissioned Lieutenant-Governor; and that professed Protestants of good repute and estate be appointed a Council, with power to examine the pretensions of John Coode and his associates. Lord Baltimore desires no prosecution of Coode for what he has done; and is ready to give security and to remain in England as a pledge that the King's commands shall be obeyed. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., pp.* 173-175.]

Jan. 10. Common Gaol, Boston.

709. Edward Randolph to Lords of Trade and Plantations. On the 24th of November Mr. Bradstreet received from Mr. Riggs the King's letter of 30 July, part whereof only was printed and added to the Agent's letter like an advertisement to a Gazette. The word *forthwith* was omitted, so as more easily to impose on the people, and make them believe that the King has left to them the time and the ship by which Sir Edmund Andros and the other prisoners are to be sent to England. The King's letter of 12 August sent them by Mr. Mather was received on the 1st of December. This they caused to be printed with a feigned titled and counterfeit cypher of a seal, and distributed in all the towns in order to persuade the people that it had the King's broad seal to it. Under colour of this they have laid a tax amounting to about £10,000 on the Colony, have held a Court of Assistants, and have condemned a malefactor for breach of one of their capital laws. He was lately executed, to frighten the people into submission. On the 12th of December, Captain Fairweather by order of the Council read a paper to Sir Edmund Andros and others, signifying the receipt of the King's letter of 30 July, whereupon he and others concerned sent letters to them expressing our gratitude to the King, hoping that they would forthwith put us aboard the ship Blossom, then waiting to sail. The master was tired out with daily attendance on the Governor for a pass, but on the 24th following an embargo was laid on all shipping. The Council refused to consider our letter of the 13th of December, so we wrote a second letter on the 26th, of which likewise they have taken no notice, pretending that the representatives cannot determine what to do with us. On the 4th inst. (two days after the execution of the malefactor) they caused a paper to be printed declaring the authority reposed in them by the people and favoured, as they say, by the King's letter of 12 August. We have been told that the Council and Representatives have drawn up an address praying for a charter, and mean to send it home privately before putting any of us on board. I find by printed papers sent here by Mr. Mather that great solicitations have been made by him and his friends to the King, to you, and to the House of Commons for a charter, as though it were a national concern. I humbly submit that the matter should be delayed until the arrival of Sir Edmund, myself and others to give an account of the distressed condition of the country owing to the arbitrary management of a factious and bigoted party; and meantime I offer it as a matter of great import to examine how the planters became possessed of the first charter granted to Sir Henry Roswell and others in 1628, of which not one

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step has ever appeared in England or in America; moreover it is plain from the charter and its docket, which I long ago transcribed from the records of the Privy Seal office, that the affairs of Massachusetts Bay like those of the East Indian and African Companies were to be managed in England only. *Signed.* Ed. Randolph. *Holograph.* 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 2 April, 1690. *Annexed,*

709. I. Order of the Convention of Massachusetts, 8 December, 1689. For a day of thanksgiving for many signal mercies. *Signed.* Isaac Addington. *Printed sheet.* 1 *p.*

709. II. Order of the Convention of Massachusetts, 8 December, 1689. Announcing that it has the King's authority to continue the administration of the Government. *Printed sheet.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 2 April, 1690.

709. III. Order of the same. For the appointment of a Committee to grant debentures for pay of soldiers lately employed in the Indian war. *Printed sheet.* 1 *p. Endorsed as the preceding.*

709. IV. Order of the Convention of Massachusetts to Captain John Fairweather, to signify to Sir Edmund Andros, Joseph Dudley, John Palmer, James Graham, John West, James Sherlock, George Farwell and Edward Randolph that the King's order has been received for them to be sent home in the first ship bound for England. Dated 12 Dec. 1689. *Copy. Scrap. Endorsed.* Recd. 6 May, 1690.

709. V. Edward Randolph to Commissioners of Customs. Common Gaol, Dec. 12, 1689. The traders have obtained their end by imprisoning the Governor and myself. Their vessels come into port from prohibited countries without disturbance. I have informed the officers at Virginia and Barbados so that they may make strict search aboard all vessels from hence. The people will have no supply from England, finding the profit of trading against law in a country where they are favoured by the Government. Ships come in with unlawful goods, and this place will soon become a free port again unless the people are convinced of their error by force. The King's letter of 30 July ordering us to be sent in the first ship to England reached Mr. Bradstreet on the 29th, but so far they allow us no liberty to leave gaol to provide for our voyage nor have they determined on what ship to put us. I hope you have received my former letters. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

709. VI. Copy of the order to John Fairweather (*see* No. iv). Letter from the prisoners, named in the order, to the Convention of Massachusetts. 13 December, 1689. Asking when they will be released and on what ship they will be sent home. Letter of Edward Randolph to the same asking for his books and papers to be delivered to him. *Copies. The whole.* 1 *p.*

709. VII. Another copy of Edward Randolph's letter of 13 December, asking for his papers. *Scrap.*

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709. VIII. David Jamison to the Convention. 13 December, 1689. Asking for his release in accordance with the King's orders. *Copy. Scrap. Endorsed in Edward Randolph's hand.* This paper was delivered to Mr. Danforth, who said that he did not know he was in gaol. There is no charge against him except that he went to our church, but his release has always been, and still is, refused.

709. IX. Letter of Sir E. Andros and the other prisoners to the Convention. 26 December, 1689. Repeating their request to be sent to England. *Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 2 April 90.

709. X. Printed copy of the King's letter of 12 August, 1689, to Convention of Massachusetts, as published at Boston by the Convention. *There is, as Randolph points out, a large space purporting to represent a seal, the original bearing no such seal.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 2 April, 1690.

709. XI. Copy of the docket of the grant of New England to Sir Henry Russell and others, directing that the officers of the company shall be elected in England. 4 March, 1628. *Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 2 April, 1690. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *Nos.* 53, 53 I-XI., *and* (*without enclosures*) *Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 173-175.]

Jan. 11. **710.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to recommend Mr. Hannay as Provost Marshal of Barbados. Order for passage for Colonel Sloughter to New York. Mr. John Haines appointed to the Council of New York. Agreed to move for bedding for the garrison of New York. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 309, 310.]

Jan. 11. **711.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Desiring the Admiralty to provide passage on board the frigate for ten servants of Governor Sloughter, with the usual allowance of victuals. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., p.* 253.]

Jan. 11. **712.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Desiring the attendance of the merchants and planters of Jamaica on the 14th inst. *Draft.* ½ *p. Endorsed.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 67.]

Jan. 12. **713.** William Blathwayt to the Earl of Carbery. Desiring his attendance at the meeting of the Lords of Trade and Plantations on the 11th. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 68.]

Jan. 13. **714.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. The Council takes notice of the Auditor's objection to Thomas Ryves's accounts. Ordered that they be returned to Ryves, and that he send no accounts home till they are passd by the Council. Order for hiring a house in Port Royal and for provision for the reception of Lord Inchiquin. A medal presented to Richard Chitty for his good service to the new fort at Port Royal. Orders as to payments of money and delivery of ammunition. Robert Snead summoned to answer for words reflecting on the late Colonel Molesworth. The King's declaration of war against France proclaimed. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77, *pp.* 14, 15.]

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Jan. 13. New York. **715.** Anthony Brockholes to Edward Randolph. I am sorry for all your trouble, but I am sure that in the long run you will obtain satisfaction for all the suffering that you undergo. Our condition is as bad if not worse, except that we are not yet subject to the insolencies that an arch rebel and tyrant thinks fit to impose. You will hear the particulars from Captain Lodowyck who intends for your parts this week. *Signed. Copy.* ½ *p. Endorsed:* Copy of a letter intercepted by Leisler. Recd. 10 April, 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 1.]

Jan. 14. **716.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Lord Baltimore presented certain proposals as to Maryland. The merchants of Jamaica heard as to Lord Inchiquin's proposal for a general pardon to pirates. Petition of John Grey read (*see next abstract*) and order given thereupon (*see* No. 726). The Admiralty requested to report as to the transport of the two foot companies to New York. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 310, 311.]

Jan. 14. **717.** Petition of John Gray to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Sir John Witham always found pretexts for delaying the hearing of his appeal against me, and now he is dead. I beg dismission of the appeal. *Endorsed.* Read 14 Jan. 1689-90. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 21.]

Jan. 14. Antigua. **718.** Instructions of Governor Codrington to Captain Thomas Hewetson. To sail to St. Martins to the help of Sir Timothy Thornhill's forces, and endeavour to subdue the Island. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 78.]

Jan. 14. New York. **719.** Nicholas Bayard to John West. I have received yours by John Perry. He was too careful to leave them at Colonel Morris's at his first coming, or they would have fallen into the hands of the Philistines, who open all our letters and keep them at discretion. I am under my old confinement, which I prefer to any that the arch-rebel and his hellish crew may impose on me. Mrs. Mayoress was to-day with me to tell me of a damned plot that Mr. Mayor discovered yesterday, in which on New Year's Day last it had been resolved to massacre five or six of the chief inhabitants, Mr. Mayor and myself among them; but the plot being found out it was prevented (as is now said) by the arch-rebel himself. We have no post from Albany and Ulster, but I do not doubt their loyalty. I wish we had enough of such men here to suppress the rebels, but most of the people are frightened, so we must wait for a Governor's arrival. I am sorry to hear that the usurpers of your Government continue their former severity. Thanks for the printed papers, which I have sent to several gentlemen for their perusal. Your new upstarts sent a parcel of them, I am told, to our Masaniello, and asked him to procure what accusations he could against His Excellency and his friends. You need not doubt that his crew have been active beyond the bounds of honesty, for I have witnesses sufficient to prove that one Matthias, a servant or soldier, who has lived upwards of two years by Sir E. Andros, has declared that Leisler had tried to make him swear that Sir Edmund was a papist, offering him twenty-four shillings in hand, with a promise that he should not want as long as he should live. I have tried to find this Matthias but have been

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unable to send an affidavit under oath, as I hope to when I find him. I doubt but the rebels here have endeavoured to stain my repute at home to colour their wickedness, so I desire if I can to vindicate myself. I have made interest to procure the collectorship here, so as to be in some manner revenged of the affront which I received in that office from the rebels. Pray give your assistance if you arrive in time, even though you should exceed my former order, which was £150. *Signed.* N. Bayard. *Copy. This is the intercepted letter referred to in No.* 548. *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 661. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 107.]

Jan. 14. **720.** William Nichols to George Farwell. I write notwithstanding your advice that you will be sailing in a week, hoping that the letter may follow you. I have had an ill time of it every hour since the cursed connection of these Colonies, nor is it mended by what has lately happened. I sold C. Palmer's sloop, but on a bond at three months, though I was glad to get rid of her with Edsall and others watching to lay their attachments for her. That incorrigible brutish coxcomb Leisler is our despot here, backed by those insipid mobiles Delanoy, Milborne, Edsall, Cuyler and others not worth the naming. The villain calls himself Lieutenant-Governor. Never was such a pack of ignorant, scandalous, malicious, false, imprudent, impertinent rascals herded together, out of hell. They took up Philip French lately and kept him twenty days, denying him the access of anyone most of the time. At length on his humble submission they let him out; he is gone to New London. They threaten to serve me up with the same sauce, which makes me keep my house and not stir out except privately and well armed. Leisler is risen to that height of arrogance that he threatens to plunder the houses of those who deny his authority to be legal, and asserts that whose head soever he pleases shall be brought to him at the hour when he commands it. I think our hopes are brought to a fair market. A decree was issued lately for a day of thanksgiving for their Majesties' success, but more especially for the good settlement of this Government. With what frontlike confidence can these caitiffs dally with the Eternal Being. We must call the Almighty a lie to His very face, and praise Him for what we most want, and their Majesties' names must be used as a security to their shameless villainies and oppressions. I doubt your holy-day is somewhat of the same nature; it is enough to confirm Atheists to see the world committed to such Phaetons. You will doubtless have heard to what a wretched condition we are reduced. I charge you, by our friendship and as you love virtue and hate hypocrisy, remain a mortal and irreconcilable enemy to Leisler and his adherents while you are in England. Use all your influence to get this rogue removed and delivered to the severity of the law as an example to all rebels. My service to your friends. Let me hear from you by first opportunity, and give me a true account of things in England. I shall go into the country until the new Governor comes, or some other alteration, which God send soon. *Copy.* 2 *closely written pages. Endorsed:* Recd. 10 April, 1690. *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 662.

Duplicate of the foregoing. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *Nos.* 108, 109.]

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Jan. 14. **721.** Phineas Bowles to William Blathwayt. As the order has been sent concerning Colonel Sloughter, I suppose there is no occasion for further orders as to the soldiers and ordnance. But my Lords think that in any order the directions should be express and not implied, and if they consider anything more necessary, you will be informed. *Signed.* P. Bowles. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 110.]

Jan. 14. **722.** William Blathwayt to Phineas Bowles I hear that some difficulty has arisen over the victualling of the two garrison companies on their voyage to New York. Pray let me know if any fresh order be required. I do not see what further order is necessary for the transport of stores. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., p.* 254.]

Jan. 15. **723.** Memorandum of Captain William Dobyns, asking for a passage for himself and household to the West Indies on one of the King's frigates. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 74.]

[Jan.] **724.** Captain Thomas Fowke to William Blathwayt. Believing that the change could not be effected without great difficulty and trouble to Lord Mulmouth (*sic*) made me then willing to go myself, although I should have sustained the greatest damage imaginable by it; but I am very willing so it be done with convenience to my lord. *Signed.* Tho. Fowke. 1 *p. Undated.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 75.]

Jan. 16. **725.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Order for the arrest of Captain George Mason and others concerned in the affray wherein James Payne was killed. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 331-333.]

Jan. 16. **726.** Memorandum of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That notice be given to Sir John Witham's executors to prosecute their appeal within fourteen days or shew cause why it should not be dismissed. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 22.]

Jan. 17. **727.** Receipt for the seal of the Leeward Islands. *Signed.* Wm. Dobyns. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *p.* 52.]

Jan. 17. **728.** William Blathwayt to Mr. Sotherne. Asking the Admiralty to provide a passage to the Leeward Islands for Captain Dobyns and six servants. [*Ibid. p.* 65.]

Jan. 21. **729.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for the embargo on sloops to be removed on the 30th inst. Order for the Provost Marshal to take Lieutenant Robert Snead into custody. Order for Thomas Ryves to appear and bring his account. Order as to a Spanish ship driven into Port Royal by distress. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 16, 17.]

Jan. 21. **730.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. John Bromley chosen Speaker. The Lieutenant-Governor consulted the House as to the sailing of ships for England. Act respecting Courts of Common Pleas read a first time. Resolution for a Bill to stop all proceedings in law or equity for three months. A Committee appointed to inspect the public accounts.

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Jan. 22. Resolved that a new Excise Bill be drawn. Richard Salter chosen Treasurer, and his salary and perquisites voted. Bill for an impost on liquors read a first time. Bill for stopping proceedings in law to be added to the Excise Bill. Bill to repeal the existing Act as to Grand Sessions read a first time. [*Col. Entry Book, Vol. XIV., pp.* 213-216.]

Jan. 22. **731.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Draft of a letter to Maryland read and amended (*see No.* 751). Mrs. Hill's petition read, and to be laid before the King (*see next abstract*). [*Col. Entry Book, Vol. CIX., p.* 312.]

[Jan. 22.] **732.** Petition of Margaret Hill to the King. Out of the grant of £1,000 made for Colonel Thomas Hill and the companies in the Leeward Islands I expended £369 in clothing and shipped it off to the West Indies; but the ship and all the things were unfortunately lost at Deal in the last great storm. I beg you to make good the loss. 1 *p. Inscribed.* Recd. 22 Jan. 1689. The petition laid before the King on the 24th; and ordered that the loss should be made good out of the King's bounty. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 77, *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *p.* 62.]

Jan. 22. Admiralty. **733.** J. Sotherne to William Blathwayt. I understand that Captain Wright has been ordered to receive the soldiers bound for the West Indies on board his squadron. *Signed.* J. Sotherne. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 76, *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *p.* , *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 109.]

Jan. 23. **734.** Additional instructions to Governor Codrington. David Ganespool has received a commission as a reformed Captain and is about to repair to the Leeward Islands. You will advise with him as to any attack on Guadeloupe, but spare his property and that of his kindred in the Island. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 181-183.]

Jan. 23. **735.** Orders to Lieutenant-Colonel Holt of Bolton's regiment. To the same effect as to sparing David Ganespool's property at Guadeloupe. [*Ibid. pp.* 183, 184.]

[Jan. 23.] **736.** Memorandum for the Lord President. To move the King for the supply of bedding for the two foot companies at New York; and for appointment of George Hannay to be Provost Marshal of Barbados. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 23 June, 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 601. *No.* 24.]

Jan. 24. Admiralty. **737.** J. Sotherne to William Blathwayt. Forwarding additional instructions issued to Captain Lawrence Wright. ¼ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 78.]

Jan. 24. **738.** Additional instructions to Admiral Lawrence Wright. As to sparing David Ganespool's property in Guadeloupe. *Signed.* Carbery, J. Lowther, Jno. Chicheley. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands. 43. *pp.* 185, 186, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 112, 113.]

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Jan. 24. **739.** Instructions of the Government of Massachusetts to its Agents, Sir Henry Ashurst, Bart., Elisha Cooke, Increase Mather and Thomas Oates. To wait upon the King, obtain a full confirmation of the ancient Charter, correct misrepresentations as to the late Revolution, and represent matters in relation to defence. *Copy.* 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 29 May, 1690, from the Agents. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 54, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 209, 210.]

Jan. 25. **740.** Petition and Address of the inhabitants of Maine and the County of Cornwall in New England. In the summer of 1688 the Eastern Indians made war upon us, killed and took many inhabitants and spoiled our settlements; but as soon as Sir Edmund Andros returned from New York he appointed such forces as checked the Indians and reduced them to such straits that they were on the point of submission. We suffered no harm during that time, but in April, to our great grief and loss, the people of Boston rose in insurrection, drew off the garrisons and posts and left us without any succour or defence. Shortly afterwards the Indians were supplied with arms and ammunition by vessels sent from Boston, whereupon they attacked the fortifications which the forces had deserted, and overran a great part of Maine before any assistance was sent from Boston. We have suffered losses to £40,000 value, besides the loss of three hundred inhabitants; and the forces from Boston are now returned without any advantage gained over the enemy. All this has been brought upon us by the late insurrection at Boston. We beg for protection and help. *Signed.* Sam. Walker, Fre. (?) Ellacott, Nich. Manning, John Paine (his mark), Tho. Scottow, John B. Ryall, Lawrence Downes, James Dennis, William Denis, John Wreford (?), Francis Johnson, John Shierley (?), John Dollar, John Spencer, Thomas Eyles, James Law. *Large sheet. Endorsed.* Read 24 April, 1690. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 55, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 182-185.]

Jan. 25. Boston. **741.** Address of divers gentlemen, merchants and others of Boston to the King. The Government lately set up by King James, without an Assembly, seemed grievous to many here, although the uniting of the Colonies added to our happiness, whatever the representations of interested persons to the contrary. The eruptions in Massachusetts and New York leave New England in a very broken and unsteady posture. We beg therefore that you will commission fit persons to visit the country and hear the cries of the distressed. Or the appointment of a Governor and Council over us to administer the Government with an elected Assembly may prevent further risings and losses, and as many of the little provinces as seem good to you may be united under one Governor for mutual defence and security. *Signed.* J. Nelson, Fra. Foxcroft, Richard Sprague, Charles Lidget, Thomas Greaves, Jno. Cutler, Timothy Cutler and thirty-eight more. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Presented 24 April, 90.

Duplicate of preceding. *Unsigned.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *Nos.* 56, 57, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 176, 177.]

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[Jan. 25.] **742.** Address of members of the Church of England in Boston to the King. Only a few years have passed since by the favour of your predecessors we were delivered from the thraldom of a most extravagant and arbitrary government, being exercised over us under pretence of a charter which was never respected except in name. By that favour we gained freedom of divine worship which we were never permitted till the charter was vacated, for none were admitted to the sacrament except members of their church covenant, which does not include a tenth part of your subjects here. Since our deliverance we have tried to carry ourselves void of offence to those who dissent from us and have built a church, but such is the malice of those that dissent from us that they put frequent indignities upon us, while some of our principal teachers are charged in a printed treatise with idolatry and popery. We have lately to our horror seen the Government subverted, the Governor and his officers seized, and the forts and garrisons appointed for our defence dismantled and disbanded, to the great advantage of our enemies, who have killed many hundreds of our fellow subjects and laid much country waste. H.M.S. Rose was also seized and dismantled, leaving the seas open to pirates, who have done us £12,000 damage; and all this by a party of pretended zealous and godly men from motives of envy and malice and from greater regard to their charter, with all its fame for maladministration and persecution, than to their King and Country. They have now restored their former government and revived their pretended privileges to the oppression of thousands, but more particularly of ourselves. They have greatly damaged our Church and threatened daily to put it down, destroyed our minister, and subjected us to excessive taxes for the support of a disloyal government. We are content to suffer, not doubting of your redress, and we rejoice and have confidence in your regard to the Church of England. We beg not to be left under anarchy, but that we may be ruled by a Governor, Council and Assembly. *Signed.* Samuel Myles, M.A.; Fra. Foxcroft, Sam. Ravenscroft, Churchwardens. *Large sheet. Date taken from the contemporary index. Endorsed.* Read 24 April, 1690. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 58, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 177-181.]

[Jan.] **743.** Address of sundry inhabitants of Charlestown to the King. We lament the great disorder and confusion caused by the rash action of a disaffected party among us, who overthrew the established Government and set up one of their own; whereby many of us are subjected to great hardships for maintaining your rights and sovereignty (which by many are too much disregarded) and resisting their arbitrary orders. We beg your protection that we may have the benefit of the laws of England, and that all persons holding the fundamentals of faith and order may be amicably treated according to the rules of Christian charity. *Signed.* Thomas Greaves, Richard Sprague, and ten more. *Large sheet. Endorsed.* Read in Council, April 24, 1690. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 59, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 185-188.]

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Jan. 28. **744.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Draft letter to Maryland read (*see No.* 751). Agreed to represent to the King that depositions might be taken as to the recent proceedings. (*Memo.* The King gave no order hereon.) [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., p.* 313.]

Jan. 29. **745.** Simon Bradstreet to the Earl of Shrewsbury. Our special thanks for the King's letter of 12 August, empowering us to carry on the Government. The royal orders as to H.M.S. Rose and the persons to be sent to England were readily complied with, and the latter now performed by this first opportunity of shipping. We have reinforced Albany against attack by the French, who, as we learn, have since fallen upon several Indians of the Five Nations, who are as an outguard to that place. We hope that this will avert the mischief which we feared upon the restoration of the Maqua prisoners from France; for this action seemed to us like to have drawn them to the French side against the English. All Indians retire from our plantations in the winter, but in the spring we expect that they will be busy again, and that the French will be stirring them up against us. We hear that the French were reinforced last fall, and are fortifying themselves, where if permitted quietly to remain there will be a haven for men-of-war and privateers that may infest this coast. This will be most destructive to the fishery. Five or six of our vessels were taken by them last fall, so that it seems necessary for our own safety that we should do something to arrest this growth, which if successful would put an end to the Indian war. *Signed.* Sim. Bradstreet, in the name of the General Court. 1½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 60.]

Jan. 30. Newport. **746.** Deputy-Governor and Company of Rhode Island to the King. On the news of your accession to the Crown we caused you to be proclaimed, and trust that you will keep us free from arbitrary power and confirm us enjoyment of our lands, and of our ancient liberties and privileges. We therefore beg your confirmation of our charter, which though submitted to the King was not condemned nor taken from us. After the revolution which deposed Sir Edmund Andros we reassumed the Government according to charter, replacing the persons who were in office before Sir Edmund's coming in 1686. Sir Edmund escaped hither from Massachusetts but was speedily seized, and secured until he was redelivered to the authorities of Boston by their request. We pray for your welfare. *Signed.* John Coggeshall, Depy. Govr., John Easton, Edw. Thurton, John Greene, George Lawson, Joseph Jenkes, Benjamin Smith; Assistants. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 27 May, 1690. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 61, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 189-191.]

Jan. 30. Westminster. **747.** Privy Seal for the payment of Governor Codrington's salary in specie in the Leeward Islands. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 56-58.]

Jan. 30. Whitehall. **748.** Order of the King in Council. Approving the draft of a letter to Maryland (*see No.* 751). [*Col. Entry Bk, Vol. LII., p.* 147.]

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Jan. 30. Whitehall. **749.** Order of the King in Council. For the provision of bedding for the garrison companies of New York. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., p.* 253.]

Jan. 31 **750.** Instructions to Governor Henry Sloughter of New York. The Councillors are to be Frederick Flypse, Stephen van Cortlandt, Nicholas Bayard, William Smith, Gabriel Minvielle, Chidley Brooke, William Nichols, Nicholas de Meyer, Francis Rombouts, Thomas Willett, William Pinhorne, John Haines. Albany and Senectady are to be fortified. New York is to be the sole port of entry. His salary from the Colonial Revenue is to be £600 a year. *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 685. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 223-244.]

Jan. 31. **751.** Petition of the Executors of Sir John Witham. We beg for further time to prepare our appeal case, all having been deranged by Sir John's death in November. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 31 Jan., 1690. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 23.]

Feb. 1. **752.** The King to the Government of Maryland. We approve of your proclaiming of us and bid you preserve peace and order. You will suffer the proprietor or his agents to collect the revenue, and you will apply no more than the sum usually allowed to the expenses of Government. You will take care that the Acts of Trade and Navigation be duly enforced. *Signed.* Shrewsbury. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., pp.* 148-150.]

Feb. 3. **753.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for James Hands to appear and answer for scandalous words spoken against Their Majesties. Order for Thomas Ryves to attend this day week with his accounts. Orders for repair of the King's house, and for masters of sloops who desire commissions against the French to present themselves. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 17, 18.]

Feb. 4. **754.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. No quorum. Adjourned to 13th. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., p.* 217.]

Feb. 4. Plymouth. **755.** William Wallis to Henry Griffith. I gave you an account of my being intercepted on my way from New England and being carried to St. Malo. During my detention I was visited by several French merchants, and I was assured that, being concerned in masting affairs, the French King would give me good prices and ready money for any naval stores, with a safe conduct for my ship. I was often approached on the subject, but always repulsed their advances. But the merchants of St. Malo will certainly begin a trade to Newfoundland and thence by sloops to New England, unless they be prevented; for the people of New England are of such a stamp that they will readily fall in with it, being disposed to hearken to any trade proposed to them for their particular advantage, without regard to the detriment that may be wrought at this time to Old England. Unless steps be taken, the trade in masts and naval stores will be ruined. *Copy.* 3 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 62.]

Feb. 5. **756.** Warrant of Governor Simon Bradstreet to Captain Gilbert Bant for the transport of Sir E. Andros and his fellow-prisoners to

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England. *Copy in Edward Randolph's hand. Added at foot.* We were kept five days in gaol after this date at the pleasure of Cooke and Oakes. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 63.]

Feb. 7. **757.** Dormant warrant for the payment of Governor Codrington's salary in specie out of the four and a half per cent. duty in the Leeward Islands. *Signed.* Monmouth, Hen. Capel, R. Hampden. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 67, 68.]

Feb. 10. **758.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for revoking the order appointing the President to be commander-in-chief on any alarm; Sir Francis Watson and Colonel Ballard dissenting. Resolved that the Government now lies in the President and Council, and ordered that this resolution be read at the head of every troop and company in the Island. The Receiver-General produced his accounts, which were made over to the Auditor. Several accounts for fortifications passed. James Hands dismissed on giving security for good behaviour. On the petition of Thomas Clarke, Charles Bouchier and others, Francis Hickman was suspended from his office for extortion of excessive fees, and Charles Bouchier was appointed in his place. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 18, 19.]

Feb. 11. Barbados. **759.** Lieutenant-Governor Stede to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I send this by an uncertain conveyance, a single ship of no more than ten or twelve guns and twenty men. I intended to have sent off a fleet in October, but as some French men-of-war of thirty and forty guns visited us from Martinique, I was forced to unload the ships and fit them out as well as we could as men-of-war; for the French within one hour had taken two ships, with negroes and much needed provisions, before our eyes and almost within range of our forts. This was the greater loss to us, as it kept our enemies supplied. What with the difficulty of finding ships, guns and seamen and the poverty of the people we are hard bested. We have no shipping to carry our produce and bring us necessaries; the duties on Madeira wine, which used to defray the charges of Government, have ceased to bring in anything and the people are unable to bear further taxes on themselves. I was pressed to pay for fitting out the ships at the expense of the King's Revenue, but to this I could not consent, so I was obliged to advance three thousand pounds of my own to the Island gratis or we should never have prepared the ships, and should have been driven to great straits for provisions, while the French would have been mightily supplied. However, since we got those ships to sea, six in all, the French have not captured a vessel, and since we have driven them from our coasts we have discharged three of our ships to save expense. I wish we could join Sir Timothy Thornhill with four or five such ships and a thousand or fifteen hundred men. His presence has been very successful in encouraging the Leeward Islands to make an attempt on some of the French Islands in revenge for St. Kitts. They have taken many prisoners and a Governor among them, and laid waste Mariegalante, St. Bartholomew's, and St. Martins; but the spoil was much less than was expected, and I have been forced to call for

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another free and voluntary subscription in the Island to furnish our soldiers with clothing and other necessaries, the Leeward Islands not being able to feed and clothe them. I believe it to be possible to follow up our blow at the French by another, and have offered to the people to fit out ships and men and myself to supply, with the help of my friends, £10,000 for twelve months gratis, but my offer has not had the desired effect. The people plead inability and expect that war should be maintained by the Public Revenue, but this I shall not permit till I receive the King's orders unless I am absolutely compelled by necessity. The people are loyal and well affected, so I hope they may accept my offer and send further reinforcements to the Leeward Islands. Help from England would be most welcome, for till it comes it is not considered safe for any of our merchant ships now loading with produce to sail; and indeed I have forbidden any ship to sail till we have further advice from England, our last being dated 6th October. I enclose copies of this proclamation and of letters of thanks from the Governors of Antigua and Nevis. Sir Timothy Thornhill and his men have acquitted themselves bravely. I enclose an estimate of the cost of fitting out that expedition.

At so critical a time I have, I am aware, been severe to certain ungovernable people. Possibly those who have been most leniently dealt with may make the loudest clamour, as for instance one Plunkett, who bears a very bad character and whom I bound over to good behaviour. He has been often in gaol, and I am told that he and Mr. Ralph Lane, another restless person, have written bitterly against me as though I and not the local justices were responsible for their imprisonment. Mr. Bushell, a merchant in London and a stranger to me, is their agent. I hope their representations will not injure me in your opinion, as I believe enquiry into the matter will satisfy you as to my behaviour. *Copy. Two closely written pages. Board of Trade.* Barbados 4. *No.* 24, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 191-197.]

Feb. 12. Whitehall. **760.** The King to Governor the Earl of Inchiquin. You will receive and protect all such ships and persons as shall be employed in buying negroes for the Assiento. *Countersigned.* Shrewsbury. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., p.* 286.]

Feb. 12. Charlestown. **761.** Orders of the General Court of Massachusetts Bay. For amending certain laws, and for collection of arrears of rates since 31 December, 1686. *Printed sheet.* 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 64.]

Feb. 12. **762.** The King to Governor Kendall. Instructing him to give all possible help and encouragement to ships and persons employed in the service of the Assiento. *Countersigned.* Shrewsbury. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 146, 147.]

[Feb. 13.] **763.** Petition of several Merchants to and inhabitants in New England, to the King. We have received advice of great damage done of late by the French and Indians, whereby the place from which the Navy is supplied with masts is lost, as also the lumber and fishery of New England. We beg that men-of-war may

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be sent and other means taken for defence. *Twenty one signatures. Copy.* 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Read in Council 13 Feb., 1689. Referred to the Committee. Read 25 Feb., 89. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 65.]

Feb. 13. **764.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. Excise Bill read a second time; the clause for stopping proceedings at law being omitted. Bill as to Courts of Common Pleas rejected. Addresses for payment of the clerk's and marshal's salaries. Excise Bill sent down by the Council and amended. Bill for an impost on liquors read twice. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 217-221.]

Feb. 14. **765.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Charles Bouchier sworn Secretary and Clerk of Council. Sir Francis Watson and Colonel Ballard declared their dissent from Hickman's suspension. Roger Elletson's petition for a *habeas corpus* was rejected, the same two members dissenting. Order for Francis Hickman to deliver the books and records to Charles Bouchier. The Attorney General to draft commissions and instructions for commanders of ships. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 20, 21.]

Feb. 18. Maryland. **766.** John Coode to the Secretary of State. Advising despatch of papers concerning the death of James Payne. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 15 April, 1690. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 2.]

Feb. 18. **767.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. Bill for impost on liquors read a third time. Order for payment of money to Richard Cartwright. Act declaring the farther uses of the levy on negroes. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 221, 222.]

Feb. 19. **768.** Major Edward Nott to William Blathwayt. Hearing that we were to have but one hundred and twenty men, I got a draft of twenty men out of each of the six companies. I am glad that the order did not come down, for then I should have had the wretchedest fellows that ever were seen; but, taking advantage of their not knowing that there were but twenty, I got a draft of five and thirty per company and out of them picked out twenty tolerable men. But there is no manner of clothing, so I expect to be of the ragged regiment at the Leeward Islands. Only one company had tolerable clothes and between the twenty men there were but eighteen belts and four swords. Another captain had good men but no clothes. The other four companies make up some fourteen belts, five swords and clothes proportionable. The men are on board, where I hope they will get meat, for they looked starved. I go on board tomorrow. *Signed.* Edw. Nott. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 79.]

Feb. 21. **769.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. The entry of Francis Hickman's suspension made by Charles Bouchier. Bouchier examined as to Hickman's answer when he demanded the records. Draft of a letter from Sir Francis Watson to the Viceroy of Mexico, complaining of the dilatory answers of the minor Governors to complaints of ill treatment of British subjects, and of insulting expressions lately used in particular by the Governor of Vera Cruz, and asking for release of British prisoners. Francis Hickman appeared and gave reasons for not delivering up the records of his

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office; order for the Provost Marshal to demand the records and on refusal to take them by force and take Hickman into custody. Draft Commissions for masters of ships approved. Captain Spragge's requests for stores and ammunition granted, and a survey of the stores ordered. Sundry orders as to shipping. A dispute between Captains Spragge and How as to their pennants amicably settled. Petition of the Provost Marshal as to the rescue of Robert Snead, when petitioner was dangerously shot by Snead. Order for Snead to be turned out of his command and taken into custody. Colonels Henry Archbold and John Parnaby, who were also concerned, were bound over to take their trial at the next sessions. Edward Winter similarly bound over to take his trial for maladministration as a Justice of the Peace. Lieut.-Colonel Crow appeared and complained that he did not act as a justice, not from disaffection but because he thought the Duke of Albemarle's commission extinct.

Feb. 22. Order for Captain Spragg and the tender to H.M.S. Drake to sail with all speed against Laurens. Copy of his instructions. Order for Thomas Ryves to attend on the 10th March with his accounts. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 21-29.]

Feb. 22. Nevis. **770.** Lieutenant-Governor Netheway to the King and Queen. Since the capture of St. Christophers we live in continual fear of conquest owing to the want of a fleet, and we have lately been mightily depopulated by distemper, so that we have little to encourage us but hope of relief from you. The Lieutenant-General lately ordered an attack on some of the French Islands, which was successfully done. Considerable plunder was taken—but possession could not be kept for want of a fleet; for the French reinforced the Islands from St. Christophers and compelled our forces to an honourable retreat. *Signed.* Jno. Netheway. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 1 May, 1690. [*America and West Indies. No.* 80.]

Feb. 25. **771.** Lieutenant-Governor Netheway to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We have suffered great mortality from small pox, flux and fever and ague; so that if the French attack us they will find us very weak. We have now about fifteen hundred fighting men in garrison and two thousand negroes, while the Island is well fortified, so that unless the French receive fresh supplies we may hold our own, for we almost despair of help from England. General Codrington recently made an attack on St Bartholemews and took it, but the troops were forced to abandon it and retreat. He also sent Captain Hewetson against Marie Galante, where he burned the town and most of the Island and spiked the guns. *Signed.* Jno. Netheway. 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 1 May, 90. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 81, *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 201-204.]

Jan. 10. **772.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Sir Henry Ashurst and other merchants and traders to New England. Mr. Bradstreet's letters of 26 and 30 October presented (*Nos.* 513, 524), also Mr. Randolph's letters of 5 September and 15 October (*Nos.* 407, 482). Thomas Offley and Thomas Fairweather, lately arrived from New England, also gave information. Agreed to advise the King to

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grant a general pardon to pirates (*Memo.* The King gave no order hereon), to order musters of the West India Regiment, and to renew Lord Howard's commission as Governor of Virginia. (*Memo.* No order was given as to this last.) [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 312-318.]

Feb. 25. **773.** Lords of Trade and Plantations to the King. In pursuance of your Order in Council of 13th inst. referring to us the petition of the merchants and inhabitants of New England (*see No.* 763) we have enquired into the matter and read among others the letters of Governor Bradstreet on the difficulties of the Indian war. We have also received letters from Mr. Randolph, accounts of the damage done by the Indians, of the weakness of the Government, the refusal of the people to pay rates and taxes, and the daily violation of the Acts of Trade and Navigation, all of which are confirmed by letters to merchants in England and by the testimony of persons lately come from thence. We beg to represent the same to you, and the unsettled condition of the Government. 3 *pp. Endorsed.* Appd. 4 March, 1689-90. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 67, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 168-171.]

[Feb. 25.] **774.** Petition of Jervas Coppindale, prisoner on board H.M.S. Rose, to Lords of Trade and Plantations. When the news of the King's accession reached New England Captain George intimated that he would carry the ship to France, which design was opposed by petitioner and several of the crew. Captain George, finding himself unable to compass his design, surrendered the ship, but on coming aboard again put petitioner in irons, where he is likely to remain. Prays for intercession with the King, and that he may be brought home to give the King an account of the whole affair. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Read at the Committee, Feb. 25, 1689. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 66.]

Feb. 27. Whitehall. **775.** Order of the King in Council. That the Governor and Council of the Island or Islands shall always be present at the musters of Colonel Holt's regiment and Colonel Hill's company, and shall sign the muster rolls and see that the regiment is not paid unless the rolls be so signed; which rolls shall afterwards be transmitted to the Paymaster General. *Signed.* John Nicholas. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 82, *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *p.* 88, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 111.]

March 1. **776.** The Revolutionary Council of New York to the Governor of Connecticut. Whereas the Commissioners appointed by us to treat with Connecticut have been treated with coldness, contempt and disdain, and the Governor and Magistrates of Connecticut have encouraged a party calling themselves the Convention at Albany, we hereby declare the said Governor and Magistrates to be abettors of that rebellious party, and unless they immediately control the orders they have issued for obedience to the Convention, the forces belonging to them at Albany shall be deemed enemies and treated accordingly. We also expect John Allyn to be secured for his traitorous conduct in joining Sir E. Andros's council. *Signed.* Jacob Milborne. *On the opposite page,*

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Copy of an order of the Governor of New York in Council, 29 August, 1688. For the enforcement of an act for raising revenue. *Copies.* 2 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 112.]

March 1. **777.** William Blathwayt to Sir Nicholas Haning. Forwarding two packets from the Governors in the West Indies. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 601. *No.* 25.]

March 1. Portsmouth. **778.** Governor Kendall to William Blathwayt. We were forced to bear up for this port when off Plymouth and are now detained by contrary winds. A more serious matter is that we have sixty men sick. By the surgeon's report we throw one or two bodies overboard every day, though our Admiral is very careful and keeps the cleanest ship I ever saw. I wish you would use your interest with the Admiralty to procure us fifty men from the Foresight, which will not be ready to sail for these three weeks. I am much concerned that I cannot obtain the mortars and bombs, but since I have done all that I can do, I must rest content. *Signed.* J. Kendall. *Holograph.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* Read at the Committee, 4 March, 1689. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 25.]

March 3. Barbados. **779.** Lieutenant-Governor Stede to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The ship that carried my letter of 11th February (*see No.* 759) was driven back by heavy weather, so I am able to write again. All is quiet, and we are in as good a state of defence as is possible without a naval force; but the French may do us great damage by sending a few men-of-war to cruise about us, and capture our ships and steal our negroes. I have done my best by judicious distribution of the militia to prevent this. No French men-of-war have been here since we chased them away, and I wish that we could fit out a similar fleet to do the like in the Leeward Islands, but their superiority at sea forbids this. Sir Timothy Thornhill was in great danger of being cut off and destroyed before he left St. Martins, by ships sent out by the French Governor of St. Kitts. Luckily Governor Codrington sent Captain Hewetson with the Lion and some other ships to his assistance, and Sir Timothy Thornhill was able to encounter the newly arrived French and drive them into the mountains, after which he retreated in safety to his ships and so to Nevis, where he remains with about five hundred men, the survivors of his original force.

Sir Thomas Montgomerie and Willoughby Chamberlayne are still prisoners, but do their best by writing and in their conversation with their visitors to ridicule our endeavours against the enemy, though these have not been altogether unsuccessful considering our want of a naval force. We have not lost a ship inward or outward besides the two first that were taken; and though St. Christopher's was surprised and overpowered, we did our best to relieve it. Yet those two men do all they can to discourage our men by seditionary talk and by glorifying the French. They say that only two hundred of Sir T. Thornhill's men are left, whereas there is only that number lost by unusual mortality through smallpox and fevers, which no man could have prevented. The French have suffered much from the same cause, and indeed are so much

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weakened that if we could safely transport our men we could do great damage to the French Islands. M. de Blenac spread false reports of the arrival of a great armament from France and of his intention to attack the Leeward Islands, which frightened the English there somewhat, for they were weakened by sickness, and one of the ships of thirty guns was stolen away by the lieutenant and eighty men while the captain was ashore. The Governor of Antigua then sent to me for further assistance, but we could not supply an adequate force of men and ships in so short a time, to say nothing of our lack of money. If the French have the numbers that they pretend, it will go hard with the Leeward Islands, but a sloop just arrived with some timorous inhabitants from Nevis reports that the English sloops can find no such large force about Martinique. We are in great difficulties for want of advices from England, but till we receive them we have resolved that the merchant fleet shall not sail. Copy. 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 24, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 198-204.]

March 4. **780.** Commission of Jacob Leisler and his adherents to Johannes de Bruyn, Johannes Provost and Jacob Milborne to march to Albany with the force assigned to them, proclaim the King and reduce the people who uphold the authority of Sir Edmund Andros to obedience, and establish the Government as in New York. They are also to obtain Fort Orange at Albany, treating the garrison as enemies if they refuse to deliver it. *Signed by* Jacob Leisler, Peter Delanoy, Thomas Williams, Samuel Edsall, Benjamin Blagge, Samuel Staats, Hendrich Cuyler, Hend: Jansen van Feurden. *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 702. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 113.]

March 4. **781.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Colonel Kendall's letter of 1 March (*No.* 778), and Major Nott's of 27 February, complaining of want of beds for the recruits on board ships read. Draft report on the charges of Colonel Ludwell against Lord Howard read. Further information as to the guns and arms required from Lord Howard. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., p.* 319.]

March 6. **782.** Lord Howard of Effingham to Lords of Trade and Plantations. In reply to your further enquiries, (1.) Whether the guns in Virginia are mounted on new carriages in their several platforms. I found no revenue and the Colony in debt when I arrived in Virginia, so could not repair the carriages and platforms, but as soon as I had money I repaired the small arms in 1686, and repaired the platforms and remounted the cannon in James Fort and Rappahannock. The platforms at York and Nancymond were not finished when I left, but I have since heard of their completion. (2.) As to the transmission of the accounts of the revenue. This has been done annually. *Signed.* Effingham. 2¼ *pp. Endorsed.* Read in Council, 10 April, 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 636. *No.* 31, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIII., pp.* 300, 301.]

March 7. Salem. **783.** Charles Redford to Sir Edmund Andros. I have not seen Boston since your departure; but we have the certain news of Senectady being surprised by the French and Indians with great

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slaughter. The town was reported well fortified, but the inhabitants, divided by Leisler's faction, were careless and left the gates open. It is said that the French General ordered that the Justice and his wife should not be hurt. They did no harm to the Maquas either, and indeed they are so anxious to gain their friendship that they had orders not to return the fire if the Maquas fired upon them. A prisoner reported that two hundred French and Indians took part in the attack, and that six hundred more were ready to fall on the frontier of Connecticut. Our "Savity" [Committee of Safety] have laid an embargo on all vessels and are on some great exploit, some say Canada, some say Port Royal. We are irreparably undone if we meet with trouble, and the King do not appoint us officers of his own. The militia will never be of service to the Crown while in the hands of this people. They are fortifying Salem, which raises four companies, with Gidney to command. God grant the King to take our distressed state into consideration. We are the ignorantest, weakest and poorest people in the world. *Signed.* Charles Redford. 1½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 68.]

March 10. **784.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. George Mason and others concerned in the death of James Payne were brought up and remanded to custody pending report of the matter to England. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 333, 334.]

785. Papers relating to the murder of James Payne. ½ *p.*

785. I. Examination of George Mason and others. March 10, 1689-90. On the 3rd of January while aboard the yacht Susanna of Maryland, at anchor at Major Sewall's, about three o'clock in the morning, the watch called me as there was a boat coming alongside. I warned them to stand off or I would fire, whereupon they dropped astern and robbed us of our boat, and then hauled up again to board us. I again warned them to stand off, whereon Captain Payne said "God damn you I will have you and your yacht too." With that guns were fired on both sides and I and another were hit. I knew nothing of Paine's death till twelve days later, when I saw Captain Coode's order for seizure of the yacht. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 15 April, 1690.

785. II. Duplicate of the preceding. *Endorsed.* Recd. from Mr. Bacon. 9 May, 1690.

785. III. Narrative of John Woodcock. To the same effect as No. I. 3 *pp. Endorsed as No I.*

785. IV. Duplicate of the foregoing. *Endorsed as No. II.*

785. V. Deposition of John Reavely. That he was ordered by Captain Paine to report to him when Sewall's yacht, which was under sail, came to an anchor, which he did, and afterwards pulled towards the yacht in a boat with Payne. Mason challenged Payne and told him to keep off, but Payne answered that he was coming to board him as King William's collector to know the reason of his trading between Maryland and Virginia. On hauling up to the yacht a shot was fired so close to Payne that the wad went through his clothes, and he died immediately. 4 *pp. Endorsed as No. II.*

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785. vi. Duplicate of preceding. Same endorsement. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *Nos.* 3 i-vi.]

March 10. **786.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Orders for enquiry as to the seizure of a sloop by certain French, and for all aliens to give in their letters of naturalisation to the Attorney-General. Edward Winter committed to custody till he find security. Francis Hickman appeared and claimed that he had paid for one of the books of his office. The Board offering him ten shillings he named a much greater sum, and was dismissed. Order for sundry payments. Thomas Ryves produced his accounts, which were passed. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 29-31.]

March 11. **787.** The President of the Council of Virginia to Lords of Trade and Plantations. In spite of his promises to attempt to raise H.M.S. Deptford Captain Rowe writes to me that he was sick, and the weather cold and anchors and cables insufficient, so that it was impossible to weigh the ship, and that he had therefore sent a vessel to save what could be saved. In pursuance of the royal order that no ships should sail except in fleets, we have laid an embargo on all vessels till the 15th and sent to Maryland to do the like; but as their ships were sailed and ours insufficient to make a fleet we let them go, and hope they may escape. The country is quiet and peaceful. I suppose you have heard from Maryland that some of the Protestants there took the Government out of the hands of Lord Baltimore's President and Council and imprisoned divers papists. The President and Major Nicholas Sewall of the Council retired with Colonel William Digges, a protestant, to Digges's house in Virginia. In January Sewall went up in a pleasure boat to his house on the Patuxent river, and while he was ashore, John Payne, the King's Collector, with two boats came towards his yacht. The men in the yacht bade them stand off or they would fire, but as Payne persisted the men fired and Payne was killed. A good many shots were exchanged and one of the yacht's crew was much wounded. I at once caused the men in the yacht to be arrested, and enclose their depositions before myself and Council. Mr. John Coode, who is the chief actor in the management of affairs in Maryland, wrote to me and demanded the delivery of the prisoners. He says that the affray took place in the daytime, that the Collector was going on board the yacht to search her, and that Payne was murdered. Others say that it happened at night, and that Payne came by Mr. Coode's order to seize them and the yacht. But we did not think fit to deliver the prisoners to Mr. Coode or to any other without the royal order. *Signed.* Nathaniell Bacon. 4 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 22 Oct, 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 686. *No.* 32, *and Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 12-15.] *The portion relating to Maryland is transcribed in Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., pp.* 164-166.]

March 16. **788.** Lords of Trade and Plantations to the King. Pursuant to your Order in Council of 13th ult. referring to us a petition from several inhabitants, wherein was set forth the deplorable condition of New England, we have called before us several merchants and traders and read several letters from the Governor of Massachusetts

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as to the measures taken against the French and Indians. Letters from Edward Randolph confirm the intelligence therein given and supplement it by news of further disasters. He repeats also the discontent of the people of Massachusetts with the existing Government and the general lawlessness in the Colony; all of which we beg to represent to you. 3 *pp. Endorsed.* March 16, 1689-90. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 69.]

March 1. [Antigua.] **789.** Governor Codrington to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Soon after despatch of mine of 8 November, Sir Timothy and his regiment embarked for Nevis, where they have prevented the disorders which I had apprehended from the efforts of some seditious spirits to shake off all rule and government. On his first arrival some were beginning to talk seditiously and to promote tumultuous meetings, but he checked it at once by ordering one of the most turbulent of them to be immediately tried by Court-martial, who was found guilty and sentenced to death. I have since, on the request of his judges, pardoned the offence, as the sentence has had the desired effect. I have also procured obedience to my orders. About the 30th November I visited Nevis and Montserrat and inspected the militia, arms and breastworks, and having given such orders as I thought necessary, returned here about Christmas. At Nevis I annulled the severe orders against the poor people from St. Christophers. The act in their favour is in preparation and shall be forwarded to you. At Montserrat I pointed out to the Irish the ruin they would bring on themselves if they proved treacherous, and the advantages of remaining faithful. They promised to be loyal and to work heartily with the English, and I do not hear the least occasion for suspicion against them. At Nevis the Council and Assembly represented to me their want of provisions owing to the failure of their former supplies from Ireland, and begged me to allow Sir Timothy Thornhill to take his regiment and six hundred Islanders and attack St. Martins and St. Bartholomews, two small Islands belonging to the French and well stored with cattle, so as at once to ease the Island for a time of the burden of their presence, and to furnish it with supplies by plunder. I consented, and on the 15th December Sir Timothy sailed with instructions from me to attack St. Martins first, and if he thought the hazard would cost too dear or take too much time, to return to Nevis; though if he took St. Martins he might go on to St. Bartholomews, only sending a sloop to me for further orders. On the following day he came before St. Martins, but finding the inhabitants on the alert sailed to St. Bartholomew's and after some opposition mastered it. He sent the Governor, sixty prisoners and the negro slaves to Nevis, and stayed three weeks on the Island till he had transported the cattle and other plunder, when having burned all the houses but two or three he sailed again for St. Martins. He landed without opposition and after a few skirmishes drove all the inhabitants into the woods. He marched through the Island in four or five days, but before he could do anything decisive against the enemy in the woods a French man-of-war of forty-four guns arrived with another ship at St. Martins, drove away our ships and landed a party to the assistance of the Islanders. I had hoped that the caution enjoined by my instructions would

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would have prevented any such risk, and indeed Sir Timothy Thornbill tells me that he sent several letters to Nevis, which were not forwarded to me, and that it was only on receiving no answer from me that he made so long stay. On receiving a letter from him asking for relief, I sent it off at once; but I must first acquaint you with an action that in order of time happened before.

Captain Hewetson's offers of assistance have already been reported to you. From his arrival until the 28th of December he continued to cruise among our Islands, securing our communications and preventing the French from sending their Indians among us. Having some French Protestants here who knew Mariegalante well, we found on consulting them that an attack with six hundred men might be hopeful of success, and would serve the double purpose of discouraging the French and giving experience to our men. The risk was small, for no fleet could well come here from Martinique unobserved by our ships at Mariegalante, and the latter Island is but twenty four hours distant from hence and less than half that time distant for the return voyage. So I gave Captain Hewetson a commission to command the troops for the expedition both by sea and land and gave him his own ship, our captured privateer of twenty guns under Captain Kidd, another ship of ten or twelve guns under Captain Perry, and my own two sloops, with five hundred and forty men of all kinds aboard. With them he sailed on Saturday, the 28th December, and on the Monday following landed with about four hundred and forty men at Mariegalante, ordering the rest to sail in the ships to the chief town in the Island, about ten miles distant. He then marched to the town, breaking up, though not without loss, several ambuscading parties on the way, engaged the main body of the enemy before the town and after a short dispute routed them. The enemy rallied about two miles from the town in a small entrenchment thrown up to secure the passage, but were driven out and fled with precipitation. Hewetson, judging it imprudent to follow them, then retired to the town for the night. Next day stragglers were taken, who gave intelligence that the Governor with most of the population had gained an entrenchment about twelve miles from the town, without artillery and with no provisions except a little cattle. Hewetson then sent a message to the Governor to surrender, and received an answer that he might expect a definite reply by noon of the morrow, or that if no reply came by that time none must be expected. Noon of January 1st came, but without an answer, but it was judged imprudent to attack the French so far from the ships and by dangerous paths, for it was rumoured that the French had sent for aid to Martinique. They therefore carried on board whatever plunder was near the shore and burned and destroyed the rest. This took four or five days, after which they returned hither after nine days' absence, bringing with them also two ships lately arrived from France. They burned fifty sugar-works and all the houses in the Island. The cane-fields were all fired, great quantities of sugar in cask were burned and about ten thousand horses and cattle killed. Thus though we have not ourselves reaped the benefit that might have been gained by a larger force, we have sufficiently mischiefed our enemies and avenged in some measure the injury done at St. Christophers. In this action

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we had only three men killed and eighteen wounded, most of whom are since recovered. The enemy, as we learn from prisoners, had twenty killed and very many wounded.

Hewetson was some days returned from Mariegalante when I received Sir Timothy Thornhill's message; and at the moment the better part of his seamen were on board one of the prizes taken at Mariegalante, which had fallen to leeward, and a number of men, making one hundred and forty in all, had gone in one of my sloops to bring her in. But there being no time for delay Hewetson sailed without waiting for them on the night of the 14th January with his own ship, the privateer and one of my sloops, with a total force of about three hundred and eighty men. I also despatched a sloop to take the men out of the prize to leeward and to sail with them direct to St. Martins. On the 16th our ships engaged the French and on the 17th brought off all our men. For particulars of the action I refer you to an account herewith enclosed, written by a gentleman on board Hewetson's ship. The copies of the letters from the Council and Assemblies of Antigua and Nevis show their appreciation of Captain Hewetson's good service.

On the 2nd February the privateer-ship ran away from us, being well stocked with arms and manned by eighty or ninety men. They took their opportunity when Captain Kidd (who has behaved himself well) was ashore and have carried off goods of his to the value of £2,000. Most of the crew were formerly pirates and I presume liked their old trade better than any that they were likely to have here. I sent after them, but without success, to the Virgin Islands and to St. Thomas's; where it was most likely that they would have gone to water. The loss of the ship and men, which is serious, could not have befallen us at a worse time. Some days later I received a letter from Sir Timothy Thornhill relating as follows. He had some days before sent down Major Crispe and Mr. Garnet with a flag of truce to St. Christophers to negotiate as to exchange of prisoners. They were waited on for a long time by one or other of the French officers to prevent them from obtaining intelligence, but learned none the less that there was certain news of thirty sail of merchantmen and other ships at Martinique, most of them lately arrived from France, and that four ships of war were lately arrived from Canada or France with soldiers; that the ships had all been laden but were unloading, and that one small frigate and two merchantmen were to be fitted with all speed; that another man of war was only lately come with a Guineaman of ours taken, containing two hundred and odd negroes; that Count de Blenac was coming in person to St. Christophers with all the regular troops that he had, and after gathering more men was about to attack Nevis. This was surprising intelligence, for we hoped that help would arrive for us from England sooner than any that was expected by our enemies. I at once applied to the Governor of Barbados for help, and for the encouragement of such supplies as might be sent from Barbados I got the Council and Assembly to pass the enclosed Act. I then sent it off to the Governor of Barbados at once with another letter with full instructions as to negotiations, giving the gentleman who bore it £500 in addition for the purchase of arms and ammunition. I had hoped that when such care was taken Barbados would have

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answered all our needs; for however backward the people might be I did not doubt of obtaining anything that was in the Governor's power to give; more so since he has frequently repeated his assurance of good and generous inclination towards us.

On the 2nd inst. our Agents returned from Barbados, and you can read the result of their negotiations here enclosed in their own report and the Governor's letter. It is very strange that out of a magazine of twelve hundred spare arms they could lend us only a hundred old matchlocks, far from being in good order, and out of fourteen hundred barrels of powder could only lend twenty; but it is still more surprising that out of a hundred sail and thirty ships of good countenance they could not spare us one. We had hoped indeed that our friends in Barbados would have given us a seasonable loan of money in our great strait, not that they would not only deny us but hinder us from reaping the fruits of our own credit. Had they been in real danger themselves, they could not be blamed, but surely four or five ships out of thirty is no great weakening. Besides even if they had not a ship in the harbour they could have no rational fear of all the power of France in the West Indies. For, apart from the fact that the French fleet is engaged nearer home, the Island is fortified all round, not only with breastworks but with platforms and guns, and they can raise eight thousand white men and as great a number of intelligent blacks. I own an estate there myself as considerable as most, so was not likely to endanger it, but I am afraid that worse motives than fear have denied us this assistance. If this disappointment prove our ruin it will be some advantage to Barbados but a great loss to the Crown. It is a great misfortune that the Governor and majority of the Council should have decided so much at variance with his former professions and, according to his last letter, with his own judgment; but I do not know what his instructions are, so shall leave the consideration of his proceedings to you. I shall only observe that in cases where the public interest of England comes into competition with the interest, or what is conceived to be the interest, of a particular colony it may be very dangerous to bind Governors to act only by consent of their Council. The present proceeding sufficiently proves this, in the action of the Council of Barbados; though from our Agent's report the Governor also is far from blameless. It is difficult to account for the remarkable cooling of his zeal. However, while one of my sloops was thus sent to Barbados I ordered the other to cruise and endeavour to gain intelligence. He returned with some prisoners on the 4th instant, from whom we learn that there are twenty sail at Martinique, and six or seven of them fitting out; but they do not confirm the news of soldiers arriving from Canada and France. Still their account is sufficient to fill us with apprehension.

As regards men there is little change in Antigua, except the loss of the men in the privateer ship, but in Nevis they have lost since the beginning of last August over six hundred white men, with women and children in proportion, besides slaves; and although they are now pretty clear of small-pox, the fever is still among them. In Montserrat they

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have been very healthful, and if the inhabitants prove unanimous they are as strong as any of us. I wrote to the Governor on receipt of the intelligence aforesaid, and enclose my letter and their reply, favouring my suggestion to rely on the fidelity of the Irish. The Barbados matchlocks I have given to the King's two companies, who lost their arms at St. Christopher's, and have divided the powder between this and the two other Islands. We are greatly discouraged by the long neglect of us at home, it being seven months since one of these Islands was lost. Many poor inhabitants are reduced to beggary and ruin, and all have been exposed to continual peril, to our great burden and expense; and yet we seem as far from security as ever. By a letter of April last, from the Secretary of State, we were rejoiced by the promise of the speedy arrival of a fleet, but as it is now nearly next April, we imagine that our condition has been represented to you as much securer than it really is. I beg that a fleet at least sufficient for our defence, if for no further designs, may be hastened. I must earnestly entreat you also to represent the expense to which we have been subjected for want of a fleet, and we beg that the King will order us to be reimbursed from the four and a half per cent. duty. We have some right to it, for it is evident that all the rest of our revenues may be claimed for the same purpose of defence and get perverted to other uses. Let me also bring before you the condition of the King's two companies, who have had no pay for six months, and have yet been upon constant stricter duty than any of the forces in England. There are many other matters that I could represent to you, did not our present dangers occupy all our thoughts. And here give me leave to hint that the destruction of our French neighbours could make us absolutely secure and would be a great benefit to all English in the matter of trade and navigation. French trade has considerably increased of late and their colonies have daily improved. Had we a fleet to make us masters of the sea, two thousand soldiers from England would amply suffice to make us so on land in all the French Islands, if Barbados be ordered to help as she is in a position to do. In Martinique they have not above 2,500 men, at St. Christophers not above 1,500 or 1,600, and at Guadeloupe and Grande Terre about 800 to 1,000. The rest of the Islands are too inconsiderable to make much resistance. Including Barbados, these Islands, Jamaica and the Main, the French are not one to ten of us. A fleet and suitable instructions to the Governors would suffice to drive the French out of America, and I heartily hope this war may see it done. Captain Hewetson shortly sails to Barbados to refit and if possible to get some men, for he has lost many. I have already said enough of his good service to justify my request that the expense of his service to us may be reimbursed to him and to his partners. Two of the officers commanding foot-companies in his ships have gained very good characters for courage and resolution at Mariegalante, and were it not too great presumption I should ask for your favour to them as persons fit to serve the King in a military station. *Signed.* Chr. Codrington. 15 *pp.* Recd. 3 July, 1690. *Duplicate. Annexed,*

789. 1. Account of the action at St. Martin's under Captain Hewetson. We left on the night of the 14th January

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and on the following day lay about three hours to windward of Nevis, waiting for the sloop with the men from the prize, but went on without them. Some hours before day we retook one of Sir Timothy's sloops, taken three days before by the French, and learned from the prisoners as follows. That Mons. Ducas was on the point of loading for France at Martinique when he heard of Sir Timothy's expedition and went at once first to St. Bartholomew's and then to St. Martin's where on the 11th he scattered all Sir Timothy's sloops, and took that which we have now retaken. They told us also that the inhabitants of St. Martin's together with the Irish refugees among them numbered about three hundred men, that Ducas had landed half as many men and that now they were all united into one body, and that on the evening before five hundred men had arrived from St. Christopher's at St. Martin's and that two or three hundred more were on their way to land and attack Sir Timothy. We then crowded on all sail in hopes of coming up with the French before day and surprising them at anchor, but at daybreak on our coming within a league of them they slipped their cables and bore up to us, five ships to our three. Your [Codrington's] sloop having got into line about six o'clock the Admiral began the engagement, we having the wind. Ducas gave us his broadside smartly before we fired a gun, and when almost within musket shot we gave him ours; they then opened fire with small arms until they were out of reach, we returning the fire. Having passed him we received the broadsides of the other four ships successively, which we returned. We tacked about again, but lost the wind, their ships sailing better than ours and being better manned with sailors. We passed each other again, firing as before. It was then agreed at a council of war that we could gain little advantage, except by boarding, since then Captain Perry and your sloop would be of good service whereas at a distance it could do little, its guns being too small to do the enemy much harm. Having taken this decision we made a big stretch in hopes of regaining the wind, but failed, as we only passed each other as before. We then made another big stretch and got the wind, whereupon observing our intention they did not tack, but bore away under all sail for St. Christophers. We then made towards the shore and sent a message to Sir Timothy to prepare to embark, which he did; and the sloops were making for the shore as fast as they could to receive him, when we saw the French ships approaching us again with the captured Guinea ship in addition. We then bore up to them, and seeing that Ducas designed to board us we lay by till Perry, who sailed very badly, came up with us and prepared to receive them with a broadside and a volley of shot, but there was no boarding at all, so that we only passed each other as before, and then the enemy's

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ships having got next to the shore Sir Timothy was obliged to scamper again. It was now near sunset, and a council of war was held, when it was resolved that we should stand away till after midnight, and then tack so that in the morning we might be sure of the wind in order to board the enemy if necessary. We did so accordingly and between one and two in the morning tacked and crowded all sail to try and come up with the French before daylight and surprise them at anchor, but failed. As day broke we discovered them at anchor opposite Sir Timothy's camp. They weighed, but instead of bearing up to us they sailed away towards the shoals of Anguilla, whither we thought it imprudent to follow them, but better to seize the opportunity to get off our friends from shore. A message was sent to Sir Timothy, who returned about noon with the reply that Sir Timothy was just then engaged with a party of the enemy but would get ready to embark as soon as it was over. Just then we were joined by another sloop of ours, which the Admiral ordered in shore to cover Sir Timothy's retreat; but by that time he had got to the shore, having routed the enemy. Before the last of his men were shipped a great party of the French was in view, but our men embarked under cover of our guns without loss of a man. About four in the afternoon of the 17th Sir Timothy came aboard, and on the Sunday following we all arrived safely at Nevis. Yesterday we had a flag of truce from Mons. Guiteau, Governor of St. Christophers, about an exchange of prisoners. Those of ours who came with the flag tell us that all the French at St. Christophers except three hundred went to the relief of St. Martins. They said also that Ducas thought we had gone quite away on Thursday night and wanted to fight us on Friday morning, but was forbidden by Guiteau, who had no fancy for a fight, not doubting that he would land his men in time to cut off Sir Timothy's retreat. Both Guiteau and Ducas were much vexed at missing the prize they made so sure of. What damage was done to other ships they could not tell us, but Ducas's ship was much damaged by our shot and many men wounded. All of our ships were hit, but the Admirals' was most damaged, though not a man was killed and but one wounded. *Copy.* 3 *pp. Duplicate. Endorsed.* Read 4 Aug. 1690.

789. II. Deputy Governor and Council of Nevis to Captain Thomas Hewetson. 22 January, 1689-90. Your eminent service in rescuing the flower of our forces when surrounded by the enemy, and your readiness to undertake it call for our heartiest thanks. It is only through you that many of us now sitting here should not have been at St. Martins or in our graves. It is our sorrow that we are not in a position to make you return for your expense in attending to these Islands, much less for the good service that you have done. We have however written to the General to represent your

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action to the King and we beg you to accept this testimony of our respect. *Signed.* Jno. Netheway, and six others. 1 *p. Copy. Duplicate. Endorsed.* Recd. 4 Aug. 1690.

789. III. The Council and Assembly of Antigua to Captain Thomas Hewetson. 31 January, 1689-90. We want the means of expressing our thanks or making return for your gallant action in rescuing Sir Timothy Thornhill, and we can only return you our thanks. *Signed.* Sam. Martin, Speaker, Rowland Williams, and six others. ½ *p. Copy. Duplicate. Endorsed.* Recd. 4 Aug. 1690.

789. IV. Lieutenant-General Codrington, Council and Assembly of Antigua to the Deputy-Governor of Barbados. Antigua, 13 February, 1689-90. I have already written to you to report to you the danger wherein we stand of a French invasion, and our inability to defend ourselves for want of arms and ammunition. I know I need not importune you and the generous Island of Barbados, as you want no spur to a work to which you are obliged by your good and charitable feeling and your loyalty to your King and Country. In my last I bound myself to make satisfaction for all arms and ammunition supplied to us from Barbados, to fulfil which promise I enclose copy of an Act passed by this Island for the purpose. I doubt not that Montserrat and Nevis will do the like. I doubt not that the King will pay the cost of defending these Colonies until the arrival of the fleet, and will also regard with favour those who contribute to so good a work; but if the drain on the Royal Exchequer retard payment from thence, the enclosed Act, with those which I expect shortly from Nevis and Montserrat, will be sufficient security. Four or five ships of from forty to fifty guns well manned, together with Captain Hewetson's force will put us in condition at least to keep the enemy from doing us serious damage. That number I hope will be forthcoming, as your harbour is so well stored with ships, but the occasion is urgent, so let me beg you to despatch one or two, if no more, with powder and small arms. I am apprehensive for Montserrat in case it be attacked, as the Irish are three to one of the English. It can be secured only by a naval force, for which I rely on your generous care and diligence. I thank you for congratulations over our late successes, and do not much regard the censure of those critics whose skill lies only in quarrelling with the actions of other men but want the good nature to perform or the courage to attempt anything that is generous or brave themselves. The Council and Assembly to whom I have communicated your letter are also grateful for the kind feelings of their friends in Barbados, which they can now put in action by a seasonable loan of arms, ammunition and money to fit out the ships aforesaid. Admiral Hewetson's health is better and he hopes will shortly be reestablished. He thanks you for your good wishes and desires me to tell you that his private differences with you shall not obstruct his cordial

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joining with you for the defence of these Islands. I will give Sir Timothy your message, but at present he has no hope of returning to Barbados till the present cloud be past. I congratulate you on the recovery of your health. The Council and Assembly join with me in this letter. *Signed.* Chr. Codrington, and five of the Council; Samuel Martin, Speaker. *Copy. Duplicate.* 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 4 Aug. 1690.

789. v. Extract from a letter of Colonel Stede to Lieutenant-General Codrington. Barbados, 8 February 1689-90. I tell the malcontents here that it is a shame for us to stand and see our fellow-subjects beaten by the enemies of our country and religion without sending them such help as we can spare without danger to this Island; but hitherto they continue very deaf and backward in parting with men and money, though I offer to advance them a large sum for a year without interest on security of land or negro-taxes. How far this will prevail with them will be seen within a week, when I shall press it as effectually as I can. Besides the ships cruising about the Island we have now a great fleet in the harbour, thirty ships at least of from thirty to forty guns, well found and well manned, some laden, some unladen, some reloading but able to be made ready for your service in a few days. I am resolved that none shall sail for Europe until the fleet arrives, for I will not part with so good a force until I see how we shall be better assisted. *Copy. Signed.* Edwyn Stede. 1 *p. Copy. Endorsed.* Recd. 3 July, 1690.

789. vi. The Agents for the Negotiations with Barbados to Lieutenant-General Codrington, 3 March, 1689-90. On our arrival at Barbados we at once waited on the Governor, on the 20th February, and delivered your letter and message. He answered that he was sorry the Assembly was then dissolved, and that our expectations could not be realised, and that the Assembly could not speedily be called, but that if it was summoned he was sure they would not answer our desires. We then pressed him to do for us what was in his power in pressing ships and seamen, and he said that nothing in his power should be wanting, advising us to take more ships than we had mentioned, to ensure success, and to examine the ships to see which were fittest, and sound their commanders. We did so and found none of the commanders unwilling to serve us on our conditions, provided they were countenanced by a press to justify them to their owners; for that they were now detained by the Governor to their great expense, and would much prefer to do active service for the King. We announced this to the Governor, who said that all was thus well, and ordered us to wait on the Council without fail on the 24th. We did so, and then without allowing us to speak the Governor made us a long speech to the following effect: That the Council was unanimously of opinion that it could afford us no assistance, and that on

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referring to his commission and instructions he found he could not act without them; which surprised us, considering what he had formerly told us. We then asked for powder and arms, which were at first refused; but the Governor afterwards consented to let us have twenty barrels and a hundred matchlocks. We tried to buy what provender and arms we could, but found no arms and only seven barrels of powder, at £7 a barrel. The Governor told us there were but seven hundred barrels of powder in the magazine, but others told us there were fourteen hundred barrels and good store of small arms, besides the arms and ammunition which the inhabitants are obliged by law to possess. There were over a hundred sail in the ports of Barbados, thirty of them powerful vessels. We pitched upon five, the largest of sixty, the smallest of thirty guns. The ships were so well affected that two great East Indiamen would have joined us if countenanced by a press. We must also point out that the Assembly was dissolved but two days before our arrival and after the Governor had received your first letter telling him of our danger, and that a second letter was on its way to him. Colonel Bishop, Colonel Frere and Mr. Reid of the Council were most kind to us and were also willing to do anything for the service of the Leeward Islands. Colonel Salter above all most generously offered with the Governor's permission to raise a thousand men at his own charge for us if ships were provided to transport them, also to resign his Treasurer's place and command them in person; but unfortunately the Governor and the rest of the Council were of different sentiments. *Signed.* Tho. Warner, Richard Ash. *Copy.* 2 *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 3 July, 1690.

789. vii. Extract of a letter from Deputy-Governor Stede to Lieutenant General Codrington, 24 February, 1689-90. I duly received your letter and message by the hand of Captains Warner and Ash. They arrived the day after the dissolution of the Assembly, so there was no possibility of consulting them or to summon them again under three weeks' time, though had I done so they would have been of the same mind as the Council. I summoned the Council to advise how we might help you, but so unfortunate is the long stay of the merchant ships as well as of the men-of-war that upon a strict examination of the state of the Island, it was the almost unanimous opinion that we could not send you the men, ships, arms and ammunition that you desire without undue weakening of ourselves. We see no prospect of help from England. Many here are afraid lest the French should make any attempt on us after weakening ourselves. Their boasted reinforcements are either rodomontade, or, if they be actual, the affair will be over before we can fit out ships enough to meet them. The Council therefore resolved to allow no arms or ammunition to leave the Island, though on my intercession

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they granted you twenty barrels of powder and a hundred matchlocks in good order from the magazine, with liberty to buy what more you could. This was not pleasing to some, but I carried my point to testify my zeal to serve you. *Signed.* Edwyn Stede. 1½ *pp. Copy. Duplicate. Endorsed.* Recd. 4 Aug. 1690.

789. VIII. Lieutenant-General Codrington to the Governor of Montserrat. 18 February, 1689–90. On the 10th inst. I wrote to the Governor of Barbados for assistance and have sent him copy of the enclosed Act passed by the Council and Assembly of Antigua, so as to omit no measure for our security. I have sent a copy to Nevis also, and I need use no arguments to you to recommend the passing of a like act in Montserrat. But I am anxious for the safety of your Island, though I shall decide nothing but what you yourselves shall conceive to be best for it. Were you unanimous, I doubt not, considering the difficulties of landing and the ruggedness of the country, that you could hold your own; for with good breastworks you, being a thousand strong, could defend yourselves against three thousand French, which is a thousand more than will ever attack you. Should your Irish neighbours, however, join with the French, then beyond all doubt you will be ruined. The points to be considered are, first, can you sufficiently secure the fidelity of the Irish, and second, if not what is best to be done? As to the first there is the objection that the Irish have never had any great kindness from the English, and as affairs are now less than ever, witness Ireland itself and St. Christophers. Again, the Irish being Papists may be expected to welcome Papists, and particularly the French, with whom the Irish nation have now thrown in their lot. They have also a grievance against you and doubtless hope for revenge. But on the other hand if nationality, religion and the treatment that they have received from us be put aside, we can still reckon on their knowledge of their own interest and advantage, and conclude that they may work with you for the defence of the island. Interest is generally stronger than any other consideration. The Irish in Montserrat enjoy their estates as freely and happily as the English, and may rationally expect, if they acquit themselves loyally now, to be cared for ever with kindness and regard. They have indulgence too in the matter of religion, for to this effect runs their Majesties' first proclamation relating to the Kingdom of Ireland. But if they join with the French they cannot be sure of protection; they may suffer the same fate as Mariegalante; they are sure to lose something by the pilfering of the French soldiers; and if they are transported to another Island they will certainly lose more, for the French fleet cannot wait until every Dermot and Bryan has regularly packed up. Then they will be landed on

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some French Island, having already lost half their property—those already settled there are in misery enough,—and the Irish would have to begin the whole world again. Then if the English fleet comes, they can expect no mercy; they cannot expect the English to spare them or the French King to make special provisions to save their necks. In fact by cordially working with us they have everything to gain, by the contrary everything to lose. They have no such hope of success as their countrymen in Ireland or St. Christophers, and their recent disturbance was the result of extravagant hopes of King James's success. I allow their attachment to King James to be an element of danger, but their joining the French will be of assistance only to the French, and if King James recover his Kingdom he will have Montserrat without their help. If he do not they will do him no service and will ruin themselves. As to their recent treatment of us, I think that self-interest will abate their resentment. In fact it is sufficiently obvious that it is the interest of the Irish to join with us, but the misery of it is that an Assinegoe may as soon be taught logic as they to understand it. But the more intelligent will apprehend it, and if care be taken to discourse them in a style suitable to their capacity, arguments may be found to work upon the hopes and fears of the silliest of them. It would be very prudent at such a time to take pains with them to banish past heats and bitterness and use kindness and good nature towards them. As to the second point, what is best to be done if the Irish cannot be secured, I can think of but two proposals. 1. That all slaves and valuable goods belonging both to English and Irish be at once removed from Montserrat to Nevis or Antigua, there to remain till the arrival of the fleet from Barbados, and that the Irish be told that if they behave well all shall be honestly returned to them, but that if they prove treacherous, their friends shall suffer at once without mercy, and themselves also when we come into power. This will bring home to the most ignorant the expediency of being faithful to us. 2. That not only the goods but the persons of the English and of a sufficient number of Irish be removed and that some one Irishman be named Governor over the rest, and so the Island left in their possession until help shall arrive. If this last plan be adopted the French will soon hear of it and will be able with a few men to destroy all the buildings and kill all the stock; and it is also to be feared that the Irish left behind, finding themselves neglected and forsaken, will join with the French, and could not be blamed for doing so; and then there is the scandal of deserting the Island to the French. The only objection to the first proposal is the risk to the English if the Irish prove faithless; but all depends whether the French attack at all, and whether the

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Irish join them supposing they do so. So what you have to decide is whether you will risk your persons upon this double chance to secure your property, or whether you will secure your persons by exposing your property to undoubted ruin. So if you can trust the Irish I think that your persons and property will be as secure in Montserrat as in Nevis; if not, you must choose one of the two alternatives above put forward. You will communicate my letter to the Council and Assembly and decide for yourselves as speedily as possible; returning me an account of your numbers and your defences that I may the better provide for your security. *Signed.* Chr. Codrington. 6½ *pp. Copy. Duplicate. Endorsed.* Recd. 4 Aug., 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *Nos.* 83, 83, I-VIII., *and* (*without enclosures*) *Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 204-226.]

March 18. **790.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. List of Members:

St. Michael's	John Sutton. John Pilgrim.
St. Peter's	William Foster. John Bailey.
Christchurch	Richard Elliott. John Dempster.
St. Philip's	Peter Evans. Edward Bishop.
St. Thomas's	William Allonby. William Eastchurch.
St. James's	Abel Alleyne. Melitia Holder.
St. Andrew's	John Mills. William Dottin.
St. George's	John Cousens. Robert Hooper.
St. Joseph's	John Waterman. John Holder.
St. John's	John Leslie. John Bromley.
St. Lucy	Michael Terrell. Thomas Dowden.

John Bromley chosen Speaker, who was approved. The oaths administered. Rules of the House confirmed. Order for preparation of a bill concerning Christian servants. Adjourned to 30 May. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 223, 224.]

March 20. **791.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Petition of the Hudson's Bay Company read, praying for protection for a hundred men that they are sending out, and for a frigate to convoy them. Agreed to recommend it to the King. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 320, 321.]

March 24. Maryland. **792.** John Coode to the Earl of Shrewsbury. Since my last we have been disturbed by Papists and by the discontented faction, though I have omitted nothing for the preservation of the peace.

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Some of the late Deputies under Lord Baltimore's Commission have escaped to Virginia, where they are sheltered by the Government, notwithstanding my request that they should be secured. They are permitted to make frequent returns into this province with armed parties, and despite all our diligence have murdered the King's Collector, a zealous Protestant, Mr. John Paine. Mr. Sewall, Lady Baltimore's son, fled with a small yacht, arms and ammunition to Virginia, came back suddenly to Maryland and landed. Meanwhile Mr. Paine with four men went on board and civilly demanding why they went to and fro without clearing, was shot dead. His men with some difficulty escaped, and the murderers with the yacht returned to Virginia. Sewall, who was ashore at the time, also returned to Virginia and is still at liberty. The four men in the yacht, after several letters from me, have been secured. I can prove that Sewall threatened Paine with death before the murder, that he gave particular orders for what was done and that he defends his action in Virginia. I have repeatedly represented all this to that Government, but without any satisfactory answer. Indeed one of the King's evidence against Paine was apprehended in Virginia and put in irons. Mr. Rousby, Paine's predecessor, was barbarously murdered, after Lord Baltimore had failed to take his life by false accusations. I lay all this before you that you may not be surprised by excuses from the staggering gentlemen of Virginia. Paine is the only person who has received any corporal harm since we took up arms. Not an outrage has been committed on any papist, and all expenses are paid by a convention of representatives. We beg you to represent our condition to the King, for through want of shipping and danger of French pirates we have been unable to send any agents to England. We hear from the West Indies of gallant attacks on the French Islands; but things have gone ill near Albany. New York has sent to us for assistance. Virginia will not be concerned, but we shall contribute our best help, having certain intelligence of French designs upon us. We are in great want of ammunition, our papish Governors keeping little in the magazine, but we have collected enough from private sources for present needs. *Signed.* Jno. Coode. 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* Read in Council 26 June, 1690. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 4.] [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., pp.* 154-160.]

March 25. **793.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Sundry orders as to ships and customs dues. Major Archbold appeared, and as it appeared that he had asked for discharge from a council of war many months back, he was dismissed. Francis Hickman objected to Samuel Bernard as security for Charles Bouchier; ordered that when Samuel Bernard acts as Chief Justice, Bouchier shall give in another bond. Sundry orders as to payments. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 31-34.]

March 26. Bermuda. **794.** Governor Sir Robert Robinson to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I cannot obtain any account from Samuel Trott, for the people forbid him with threats. Mr. Ashworth has produced sworn accounts, but the people refuse to pay them. I have £50 in my hands from Ashworth, and have paid £100 for powder for the defence of the Colony; but they will not pay me £50 for

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half of it, though the companies have had some from me. I have also £25 powder-money, which I have asked the Council to allow me for my lodging, since the moving from house to house has near cost me my life. But they will build me no house and allow me no rent. I am sorry that I cannot produce the accounts, but it is the Secretary's fault. Such are the men who are put in by patent. Mr. Jennings has dealt unkindly here, and has tried to encourage the people in New England to set light by the Governor here. We hear of some successes in the Leeward Islands. Let me repeat my request for fifty English soldiers, arms and stores, and a sixth rate frigate. One Peniston sails with this letter and 60,000 lbs. of tobacco. We have no convoy or company for him, but I hope there will be frigates enough in the channel to protect him. A dead sperm whale was washed ashore here five weeks ago, which I managed to the best advantage. We are so much amazed for want of news from England that we know not what to do, except to fortify ourselves. I am sending a small sloop to Barbados and the Leeward Islands to obtain intelligence of the enemy. I am told that an address has been sent to you from hence, though I was not acquainted of it. I should gladly have forwarded it; but it was carried from place to place to be signed, and many were threatened and abused because they hesitated to sign it without the Governor. I learn also that a petition was also preferred against me for arbitrary government and spoiling of timber, and that they may have power to call the Governor to account. I have always sought to relieve the oppressed, but I am quite ready to give an account of all. Some people in these Islands would do better to serve the King loyally than to breed faction, which has always been their way from the first. I send a copy of my protest against Jennings (*see* No. 591). *Signed.* Robt. Robinson. 3 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 12 May, 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 25, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XVIII., pp.* 271-274.]

March 27. **795.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for King's House to be made ready for Lord Inchiquin, and for certain payments. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 34, 35.]

March 27. Boston. **796.** Robert Livingston to Robert Ferguson, of the Excise office, London. The extreme good character I have heard of you induces me to send you the enclosed papers, which I entreat you to lay before the Secretary of State speedily, or the country will be lost. The news of the King's accession was as a reprieve to the condemned, but we have lived very uneasy owing to one Jacob Leisler, a merchant of New York, whose ambition has prompted him to domineer, with the help of the vulgar, over the King's subjects under pretence of freeing them from arbitrary power. We of Albany have endeavoured to keep all quiet there and free from revolutions, trusting to the King's proclamation for continuing all Protestant officers in their posts; but Leisler's emissaries have been constantly at work stirring up discord, so that unless a Governor arrives soon we shall be destroyed. I make bold to ask you to befriend me concerning my disbursements to the public, having launched most of my estate for the maintenance of our soldiers under Colonel Dongan against the French in 1687-8. I am £620

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out upon that expedition, and I have sent authenticated copies of my accounts to my correspondent in London, to whom I am indebted. I have been at Albany for fifteen years, and in continual employ as Secretary and Collector, so the gentlemen there have prevailed with me to come as their agent to Massachusetts and Connecticut to procure assistance. They have promised us help from Connecticut speedily, and Boston is fitting out an expedition against Port Royal by sea, but things go very slow. Their principal reason for not going directly to Quebec is want of powder, so they are sending an express to England for a supply. *Signed.* Robert Livingston. 3 *pp. Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 698. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 114.]

March 29. Boston. **797.** Governor Simon Bradstreet to the Earl of Shrewsbury. The French, though formerly more secret in animating the Indians against us, have lately actually joined them in desolating some of our remoter settlements such as Senectady near Albany, and Salmon Falls on a branch of the Piscataqua, though the loss of both must be attributed chiefly to their own "deadly security" and the enemy's treachery. At the two places about one hundred and fifty persons were killed or taken. We have done our utmost for the safety and preservation of the King's interest, and had men in both garrisons sufficient to have repelled the enemy's force. We learn from French prisoners lately brought in that there are five or six hundred French from Canada joined with the Indians in several parties both Eastward and Westward, which has put us to further exertion. We have stirred up the Maquas against the enemy and have resolved on an expedition by sea against Port Royal and other places, it being the general opinion of the country that the Indian war cannot be stopped, nor peace for the English secured without the removal of those ill neighbours the French. Their increase in Canada is judged utterly inconsistent with the interest of the crown of England, so success in the present attempt will greatly encourage an attack on Canada, if the King will assist us with shipping and a speedy supply of ammunition, of which we have hardly enough to furnish the present expedition. We asked His Majesty to order a supply of arms and ammunition for us, and we beg that the same vessel that bears this may be speedily sent back to us. *Signed.* Sim. Bradstreet, Gov^{r}. in the name of the Council. 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 27 May, 1690. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 70, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 192-194.]

March 29. Boston. **798.** Address of the Governor and Council of Massachusetts to the King. We beg to lay before you the danger of this and the neighbouring Colonies from the invasion of French and Indians, the scarcity of ammunition for our defence, and the absence of our principal ships in England. We beg for a supply of arms and ammunition and that our vessels may be permitted to return, and for your favour in our other public concerns whereto we have appointed our agents to wait upon you. *Signed.* Sam. Bradstreet. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 27 May, 90. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 71, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 208, 209.]

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March 29. **799.** Duplicate of the foregoing. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 72.]

March 29. **800.** Extracts from two letters to John Usher from Boston. All hands are fitting out against the French. Sir William Phips goes Admiral, Moody as Chaplain and Deering as Commissary. They are now beating up for volunteers, and intend to press two men out of every six. We have rate upon rate, and no trade at all. The French and Indians make great spoil, so that we are like to be brought very low. Captain Blackrock is returned from Pennsylvania, who reports strange and unheard of actions committed by that monstrous Governor [of New York]. He has sent a hundred men to Albany to fetch the mayor and several other gentlemen to prison, where he sends all men that will not do him homage. He boasts that he has taken over a hundred of the King's commission, and says that he will justify those who acted for him by giving them his certificate. He is a proud, insolent, oppressing fellow, and will certainly ruin the place. *Copy.* ½ *p. Endorsed.* Read 29 May, 90. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 73.]

March 31. **801.** Extracts from several letters from Francis Brinley in New England to Thomas Brinley in London. *Feb.* 22. Jacob Leisler rules as he pleases at New York and imprisons whom he pleases. John Coggeshall calls himself Deputy-Governor, and John Greene calls himself Assistant. They intend to call an Assembly next week and rule by the sword. It is high time that the King settled a Government in New England. *Feb.* 27. John Coggeshall and John Greene have sat with their Assembly, and as Governor Walter Clarke refused to act, they chose Henry Bull in his place. Three days ago we heard of another town cut off by the French. *March* 31. This goes by a sloop that is sailing to England for communication. The French and Indians have done us much mischief. *Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Read 29 May, 1690. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 74.]

March 31. Boston. **802.** Elisha Hutchinson to Elisha Cook. We are full of troubles and beset with enemies on every side. Newichewanock and Salmon Falls are taken. Hampshire, on its own petition, is now under our protection and government. We are now bending our forces against the French at Nova Scotia. Sir William Phips is to raise five hundred men and the ships to transport them, and we hope there will be no need to impress men. Our great want is arms and ammunition, else we might attack Canada. The neighbouring Colonies will assist the enterprise with men to join the Maquas by land. If the King could provide us with two frigates, arms and ammunition, it might easily be accomplished, for the French have not above three thousand men, soldiers and others, in all Canada, and they are dispersed. *Copy.* ¾ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 29 May, 1690. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 75.]

March 31. **803.** Extract from a letter from Eliakim Hutchinson to Ezekiel Hutchinson. A few lines describing the bad condition of the country and the capture of Newichewanock. *Copy.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 76.]

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March 31. New York. **804.** Jacob Leisler to the King. By letter to the Bishop of Salisbury we gave an account of things here to January. We now offer a second letter through the same channel. *Signed.* Jacob Leisler, in the name of the Council. ½ *p. Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 700. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 115.]

March 31. New York. **805.** Jacob Leisler to the Bishop of Salisbury. On the 9th of February the village of Senectady was attacked at eleven o'clock at night, while it snowed thick, by two hundred French and Indians. They murdered sixty persons, wounded others, and carried twenty-seven away with them, so that only a sixth of the inhabitants is left. Their cattle and goods are destroyed and taken, and the survivors have taken refuge at Albany. Being alarmed at the prospect of an advance of French and Indians upon us, we have appointed persons to meet the Six Nations at Albany and consult them as to the best way of intercepting their march. The Maquas gave proof of their fidelity by pursuing the destroyers of Senectady and killing twenty-five of them, and by promising to raise more than a thousand men to join ours. We have fortified Albany to the best of our power, the fort having thirteen guns and sixty men in garrison. The town is palisaded and breastworks are making, so that we want only cannon, which we hope may reach us before the attack. If our neighbours in New England and Connecticut had but done their part, we should have little to fear; but so little are they disposed to do so that three weeks ago they recalled the eighty men whom they had sent there, though contrary to our wish, and though the post is of as great importance to them as to us. Nor would they contribute towards the expense of paying men and Indians to carry on the war, though invited thereto by our commissioners, but countenanced and entertained malefactors charged with treasonable crimes and refused to deliver them up. Boston promises us assistance, but we cannot rely thereon, for they propose a month's time to consult about it, and we cannot assure ourselves that we may not be attacked in the interim. So we are sending up men and provisions daily, and have committed the care of the post to three persons, hoping that a supply of ammunition may reach us shortly. The welfare of the whole province depends on the security of the frontiers, for if lost the French will certainly gain the Indians whom they are now alluring with large promises and presents. New York, considering our state, is in as good a posture as circumstances can bear, and I hope we may be able to repel any attack by sea, for we hear of a French squadron coming against us next spring. But above all we rely on help from the King. Meanwhile we are so loudly called upon to supply the work of defence that Courts of Judicature are for the present suspended. The raging spirit of malice obstructs us much in East Jersey. Colonel Townley, one Mr. Emmott, and other leading men assert that the throne of England is not vacant, with other wicked and rebellious notions, making the people believe that the King takes care for those of the late government by his proclamation for continuing all officers (papists only excepted) in their posts till further order, and that those who set up authority in opposition to them are evil doers. But God be thanked we have

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no such mean and irreverent thoughts of the King, not doubting that we shall be fit to receive his future orders. We took five guns from the ship which bears this letter, and beg that they may be made good to the captain in England. If we can possibly raise seamen we intend to send a privateer of twenty guns and a smaller vessel to join with those of Boston in alarming Canada by water. But for the present the rivers are all frozen. If they do not bestir themselves in good earnest we are in danger of losing the King's footing in this part of America, so we have written to Boston, Virginia and Maryland to send persons to a rendezvous to treat as to what shall be done. We find the people very slack in bringing up money; they will not convene us an Assembly to levy the same, though our writs were long ago issued to the various counties for the purpose. *Signed.* Jacob Leisler, Lieutenant-Governor, and in the name of the Council. *Two closely written pages. Endorsed.* Recd. 20 Feb., 1690-1. *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 700. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 116.]

April 1. Boston. **806.** John Borland (?) to Robert Ferguson. It was I who encouraged Livingston to write to you. I have read all the enclosures, and know not that any of them may be used to the disadvantage of this Country's interest at Court. You will be a better judge than I, so pray make your own use of them and withal do Mr. Livingston any kindness you can in his private affairs. Some or most sober persons have a good opinion of Captain Leisler's proceedings, but the Tory party have an extremely bad character of him. Mr. Livingston is a stranger to me, but we have an intimate friend in common. ½ *p. The signature spoiled by the seal.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 117.]

April 1. Boston. **807.** Extract from a letter of Daniel Allin at Boston to Joseph Dudley. I wish I could give you better news. Senectady is surprised and taken, also Cacheca and Salmon Falls. A Frenchman was taken prisoner and brought to Boston, who gave intelligence that there were two more parties of seven hundred men from Canada to the westward, so I doubt not that our frontier will be driven in. The Maquas have asked for a considerable force to be sent to dislodge the French, but it will be well if the quarrel between Albany and Mr. Leisler do not drive the Maquas over to the French. Leisler is sending a considerable force under Secretary Milborne to reduce Albany, but it is expected that they will resist them to the death. Mr. Livingston has been here to ask for men, money and provisions to be sent to Albany to join the Maquas, but without success. Sir William Phips is to command by sea against Canada, and preparations are active. The people to Eastwards are much endangered, but those at Senectady and Salmon Falls ought to have been hanged if they had not had their throats cut, for Senectady was divided into factions; the gate was left open and not so much as a sentinel posted. We are in great danger, for if four or five French ships should attack us sharply we should probably be reduced under another Government. Our men's spirits are not so hot for real service as they have been on other occasions. *Copy.* 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 29 May, 1690. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 77.]

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April 2. Boston. **808.** Thomas Cooper to John Ellis. We are in a bad condition what with internal differences, the attacks of the French and Indians and the scarcity of arms and ammunition. I cannot write in full, for all letters are liable to be broken open. *Extract. Scrap. Endorsed.* Read 29 May, 1690. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 78.]

April 2. **809.** Abstract of a letter from Francis Foxcroft, merchant, from Boston. We are under strict embargo, and sundry ships are fitting out against Port Royal, under the weighty conduct of the New England knight. Meanwhile Senectady and other places are lost. I hope the King will give us assistance. *Copy.* ½ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 29 May, 1690. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 79.]

April 2. Portsmouth, New England. **810.** Benjamin Woodbridge to the Bishop of London. I suppose you have heard how God has let loose the heathen upon us. It is a year and a half since the trouble began, and lately they have made a desolating inroad upon us, so that we are like Israel as told of in the book of Judges. Your charity is so well known that I make bold to represent our distresses to you, begging you to intercede for us. There are doubtless many with you that would value the blessing of them that are about to perish. Pardon my boldness, as a stranger. New England is remote, but God has his number here of those who would do no iniquity. I had thought of addressing Dr. Burnet or Dr. Stillingfleet, but am content to leave it to you. Help, whether in provisions or clothing, will be welcome. Ships from England generally go to Boston, but transport hither for them is easy. Mr. Nathaniel Fryer and Mr. Robert Eliot would be meet and faithful persons to distribute what you send. *Signed.* Benj. Woodbridge. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 5.]

April 3. **811.** Instructions to Governor Isaac Richier of Bermuda. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XVIII., pp.* 246-267.]

April 4. Madeira. **812.** Governor Kendall to [the Earl of Shrewsbury]. We sailed from Plymouth, sixty-nine sail in all, on the 9th of March. On the 15th we met a violent storm, which on the 17th increased so much that we were near foundering. The upper deck was full of water up to the gunwales, and the tarpauling not being good the water in the hold was above the ballast. But we got her before the wind and freed her with the pumps. Our foremast was dangerously sprung, and as we ran before the wind a great sea pooped us, filled the cabin so full that it set me and the other gentlemen swimming, and did much damage. We had meanwhile lost sight of our fleet. On the 28th we captured a French ship bound to Martinique with provisions, and on the 1st of April made this Island, and on the 5th anchored in Funchal, where we found all the men-of-war except four and about twenty of the merchantmen. We shall wait for the missing ships a few days and then go on for Barbados. We are still a sickly ship, and have buried twelve men since we left Plymouth. The Governor of Madeira was extremely civil to Lord Inchiquin and myself. *Signed.* J. Kendall. 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 4 Sept. 90. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 26, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 213-216.]

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April 7. **813.** Petition of Thomas Thornhill, Physician to Colonel Sloughter, to the Marquis Carmarthen. For a chest of medicines for the two companies in New York. 1 *p.* *Inscribed.* Read at the Committee, 7 April, 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 118.]

April 8. **814.** William Blathwayt to Mr. Harris. Ordering him to bring the new seals for New York and Virginia on the 10th inst. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 601. *No.* 26.]

April 8. Kensington. **815.** Order of the King in Council. For the delivery of a chest of medicines for the garrison of New York. *Signed.* Rich. Colinge. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., p.* 255.]

April 8. **816.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of James Twyford to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Rich. Colinge. 1 *p.* *Annexed,*

816. I. Petition of James Twyford and another to the King. For enquiry into the case of the ship Society of Bristol, wrongfully condemned at Virginia. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 1.]

April 10. **817.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Sir Edmund Andros and the gentlemen lately imprisoned at Boston attended, also the Boston agents, who asked for time to prepare their charges. Orders given accordingly. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 321, 322.]

April 10. **818.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Lords having received a paper from Pennsylvania order that a copy be sent to Mr. Penn, with directions that he attend them on the 17th. *Draft with corrections.* ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 599. *No.* 1.]

[April 10.] **819.** Deposition of Jehan Forat. 4 October, 1689. *Already calendared under date. No.* 469. *Endorsed.* Recd. 10 April, 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 599. *No.* 2.]

[April 10.] **820.** Copy of an extract of Jacob Leisler's letter of 7 January (*No.* 690) referring to Pennsylvania, and of the two preceding documents. *The whole,* 3 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 599. *No.* 3.]

821. "Golden brief for the ship Alexander, condemned in Pennsylvania." 1 *p.* *Endorsed as above.* [*America and West Indies.* 599. *No.* 4.]

April 10. Whitehall. **822.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of James Twyford as to the ship Society, of Bristol, to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 58.]

April 10. Whitehall. **823.** Order of the King in Council. For discharge of the clearings due to Colonel Sloughter, and of the arrears due to the two companies with him, that he may proceed at once to New York. *Draft with corrections.* 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 119.]

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April 11. **824.** Commission of Deputy-Governor Stede to Captain Thomas Hewetson, taking him into the King's service. *Copy.* 3 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 84.]

April 11. **825.** Account of negotiations between Robert Livingston and the General Court of Connecticut. The following requests, dated April 10, were laid before the Court. (1) That the Court would remember former requests for provisions, (2) send two companies also to Albany, (3) and an express to announce the coming of the companies, (4) raise a loan for expenses. Robert Livingston then had audience, thanked the Court for its present succour and supply in the name of Albany, and hoped that they would carry on the war as heretofore, giving assurance that Albany would not be wanting for her part. Minute of the General Court, ordering that the two companies shall be raised forthwith. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 120.]

April 11. **826.** Extract from a letter from Boston. Senectady has been surprised and many killed. We had intelligence of French preparations in Canada against several of our towns, since which they have attacked Newichewanock and Salmon Falls, and taken them. Not a man was in the principal fortification. They beat and took one third more than their own number. 130 of our men pursued them, but the French turned and in plain fight beat us. At the first volley forty of our men ran away, and but for failing light the rest would have been cut off. *Copy.* ½ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. from Col. Ledget. 11 July, 1690. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 80.]

[April .] **827.** Petition of Gilbert Bant to the King. For payment of the passage of Sir Edmund Andros and the other prisoners sent home in his ship. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 81.]

April 14. **828.** Matters objected against Sir Edmund Andros, Joseph Dudley, John Palmer, Edward Randolph, John West, James Graham, George Farewell, James Sherlock and others, as occasions of their late imprisonment in New England. 1. Sir Edmund Audros after notice of the present King's intention to invade England issued a proclamation requiring all persons to oppose a Dutch invasion, endeavoured to stifle the news of his landing, and imprisoned the person who brought the King's declaration as a seditious person. 2. As Governor he made laws, imposed taxes, and threatened penalties without legal authority; he denied that the people had any property in lands without his patent; he supplied ammunition to the Indians and encouraged them against the English. 3. The other persons were confederates with him, being his officers or of his Council. *Dated.* April 14, 1690. *Endorsed.* Recd. 16 April 1690. 1¼ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 82, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 194, 195.]

April 14. **829.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Sundry orders as to accounts and shipping. Order for the Clerk to wait on Mr. John White and Colonel James Walker with the Council books, that they may draw out what they wish to represent to the King by next fleet. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 35-38.]

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April 17. **830.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Petition of William Payne read (*see next abstract*). The Lords agreed on their report (*see No.* 833). Sir Edmund Andros and the gentlemen lately imprisoned appeared, but the charges against them being unsigned were dismissed. Agreed to move the King to order the delivery of the records of New York from Boston to Colonel Sloughter. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 322-324.]

April 17. **831.** Petition of William Payne, D.D., to the King. For justice upon the traitors who murdered his brother John Payne, in Maryland. 1 *p. Inscribed.* Recd. 16 April. Read in Council 17 April. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 6, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., pp.* 163-164.]

April 17. **832.** Order of Lords of Trade and Plantations. For a copy of Dr. William Payne's petition to be sent to the Treasury. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., pp.* 172-173.]

April 17. **833.** Lords of Trade and Plantations to the King. We have examined the case of the murder of Mr. John Payne, and find that he was killed in the execution of his duty. We advise that a letter be written ordering the trial of the malefactors in Virginia or Maryland, according to the place of the crime. *Draft, with corrections.* 3 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 7, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., pp.* 169, 170.]

April 17. Whitehall. **834.** Order of the King in Council. Report of the Attorney General on the petition of John Hubbard. *Signed.* George Treby. 21 Dec., 1689. Order thereupon that Hubbard's appeal be admitted on his giving due security and the proceedings in Bermuda be meanwhile suspended. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XVIII., pp.* 293, 294.]

April 17. **835.** Agreement between St. Jago del Castillo and Captain Thomas Hewetson for the chartering of Hewetson's ship, the Lion, for the service of the Assiento. *Copy.* 3½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 85.]

April 19. Hartford. **836.** Robert Livingston to Sir Edmund Andros. On the 9th of February a company of two hundred and fifty French and Indians came upon Senectady about eleven o'clock at night when they were all asleep, destroyed sixty persons, carried off twenty-seven men and boys prisoners, burnt all the town except six or seven houses, which were saved by Captain Sandes, the enemy having express commands to meddle with none of his relatives for his wife's sake, who had always been kind to French prisoners. The people of the town were so bigoted to Leisler that they would obey none of the magistrates nor entertain the soldiers sent there by the Convention of Albany. Nothing but men sent by Leisler would serve their turn. Thus had Leisler perverted that poor people, now lying all bloody in Senectady streets, with notions of a free trade, etc., and thus they are destroyed. They would not watch, and when Captain Sandes commanded them they threatened to burn him on the fire if he came to the guard. We were much alarmed at Albany, and sent out the Maquas that were at hand, as well as a messenger, to their castles, but the man

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was so timorous that he would not go on; so that it was three days before we could get the Maquas down to pursue them. They and our men then followed them to the Great Lake. The ice being good the French had loaded their plunder in sleds, and so crossed the lake, but the Indians pursued, took fifteen and killed three. The prisoners reported that the French design to attack Albany early in the spring with 120 bateaux, 100 birch canoes, twelve light mortars, and fifteen hundred men. We reported the disaster to New York, Virginia, Boston, etc., and asked for assistance. I was commissioned by one gentleman to come here and to Boston, where I have been, but they being hasty to send five hundred men to Port Royal and raising men to secure the out-towns (for Salmon Falls was recently cut off) said they could not assist us, but referred us to Connecticut. The General Court has at last granted us two companies, 129 men, besides officers and Indians to make us up to two hundred in all, together with provisions for them. We are to go forthwith to Albany. I heard from New York last week that the fort had been surrendered to Leisler's party; for this Colony drew off the company as soon as the New York forces came up, and advised them to submit, as also did Boston, calling Leisler Lieutenant-Governor. We could expect no assistance, for all the neighbours drew back their hands. The conditions were but mean. The red coats that would stay they promised to entertain and give them their pay in six weeks, but no sooner were they in possession of the fort than they turned out all the soldiers but thirteen. Albany agrees well enough with the Commissioners of New York concerning the carrying on of the war. Albany furnishes 190 men, New York 200, and another place [illegible] 60, which will start against the enemy in a month's time with the Five Nations towards Canada. But Leisler's faction will have the mayor and magistrates take commissions from him as Lieutenant-Governor, and that they will not do till he can show authority from King William to grant them. He is as cruel as ever and abuses all the principal men basely. Cortlandt is fled; poor Colonel Bayard, William Nicolls and several more he keeps close in dark prisons, and causes Bayard to be carried through the fort by porters, with irons on, in triumph. You may guess how we long to hear from the King and to see an end put to our sufferings. Never man persecuted poor Protestants in this world like this tyrant Leisler, and that upon pretence of standing up for King William. He mocks and scoffs when a man speaks of law; the sword must settle the right, not the law, he tells us. As soon as he heard of my going from Albany to the other Colonies he sent here and to Boston to apprehend me, writing warrants full of lies, that I had spoken this and that against the Prince of Orange, with the object of making me odious to the Colonies, so that they should not send supplies, and thus he would have Albany in his power. Pray tell the King these things, and beg that a Governor may be sent, or all is lost. We moved the Government at Boston to join us in fitting out vessels to take Quebec, while we would go with the Indians against Montreal; but they allege want of powder and have sent a sloop to the King for a supply. If Canada be not taken this summer we shall be undone.

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I wrote to Lord Nottingham and sent him copies of our protest against Leisler with some other papers. There is a general meeting of Commissioners of all the Colonies at Rhode Island in a fortnight, to see about carrying on the war. I hope it will be speedily ended. Let the King send as many letters as he will, Leisler will continue his tyrannical government until a Governor comes. I hope the King will send orders for payment of my arrears or I am undone. I have been to great expense. I maintained the King's soldiers at Albany till the 12th of March, 1690, and now they turn them out like dogs. There was a French Indian prisoner at the fort, and now Leisler's men have let him escape, which the Maquas take very ill. *Signed.* Rt. Livingston. 3 *closely written pages.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 83.]

April 21. **837.** Petition of Jahleel Brenton, Collector, Surveyor and Searcher in New England, for appointment to the duty of victualling the West Indian fleet in New England. Order of the King in Council. 21 April, 1690. Referring the petition to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Copies. The whole,* 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 84.]

April 22. **838.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Sundry orders as to shipping and payments. Copy of the Receiver General's accounts. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 39-42.]

April 23. Barbados. **839.** Lieutenant-Governor Stede to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I enclose duplicate of my former letters. We have done our best to preserve ourselves from quarrels within and from enemies without, and the health of the Island is improved. We still anxiously await naval aid for our defence and for transport of our produce. We had great crops both this year and last, but it still waits here for want of shipping, whereby the revenue for the four and a half per cent. is much diminished. It may be recovered, however, if shipping be sent, and I hope may prove more valuable every year. The Leeward Islands also have a great crop, and are doing their best to defend themselves with the help that I have sent them. Want of men-of-war alone keeps us from attacking the French Islands. I do not believe that the French here have more ships than suffice to carry intelligence from one Island to another and watch the English sloops, lest they repeat their attacks on some of their own islands. Thank God, we have been kept fairly well supplied by ships from New England. Our merchant fleet laden with produce was growing daily more leaky owing to the worm, and we had two large East India ships that were very anxious to sail now when they may expect fair winds and good weather; so with the Council's assent I have despatched them, over fifty sail in all, to England, making the largest and ablest ships convoy the rest, and binding them all to keep company and assist each other. I hope that they may arrive safely and that we likewise may be secure under the protection of Captain Hewetson's ship, the Lion, who is lately returned from the Leeward Islands and promises us assistance while he stays here; which I hope will be till the wished for ships, which we are told to expect shortly, shall arrive from England. We hear that Lord and

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Lady Inchiquin have sailed for Jamaica in H.M.S. Swan, and I presume that on their arrival here Captain Hewetson will pursue his voyage to the coast of New Spain, where he has a contract with the Assiento. The weather in these parts has been almost supernatural. There have been violent stormy cold winds and rain, which are almost unknown at this time of year. Two great comets have lately appeared, and in an hour and a quarter the sea ebbed and flowed to an unusual degree three times. Three weeks ago there were violent earthquakes in the Leeward Islands, and Antigua having many stone houses suffered much, most of the houses being either shaken down or so split and cracked that they will have to be taken down. Moreover the works being thus destroyed the canes will be wasted. The earthquake was slightly felt here and, it is believed, very violently at Martinique, for sloops at sea between St. Lucia and Martinique thought themselves aground, so violently were they shaken, and a rocky islet called Rockdunda was great part of it split and turned into the sea.

Sir Thomas Montgomerie and Mr. Chamberlayne are still in custody, but they are incorrigible. Presuming on an Act of Indemnity, which their friends assure them will be passed, they assault and abuse every body by scurrilous letters and pamphlets, in particular assailing myself, and my relations, male and female, who have never meddled with them. They imagine, I presume, that since I have laid their case before the King I shall not prosecute them for anything that they do while under confinement, and they are so presumptuous that they are a nuisance to the whole Island, and will continue so unless corrected. I report this that the King may know what turbulent men they are; for they have been treated as well in confinement as could be allowed to men of their circumstances. *Signed.* Edwyn Stede. *Two closely written pages. Endorsed.* Read 27 June, 1690. *Annexed,*

839. I. Proclamation for an embargo on shipping. Barbados. 17 February, 1690. *Endorsed.* Recd. 26 June, 1690. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *Nos.* 27, 27 I., and *Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 205-213.]

April 23. **840.** Act of the Revolutionary Assembly of New York for raising threepence in the pound on all real and personal estate in the province. *Broad sheet. Annexed,*

840. I. A Bill for raising one penny in the pound on all estates in New York. 20 August, 1687. *Copy.* 2 *pp.*

840. II. An Act for raising £2,555. 17 May, 1688. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *Nos.* 121, 121 I, II.]

[April 24.] **841.** Petition of Governor Henry Sloughter to Lords of Trade and Plantations. To order him the two sloops, Speedwell and Mary, already built in New England for the King's use; also the guns taken from Pemaquid; to order also that Elisha Cooke, now in London, shall deliver up the records of New York; that tonnage for thirty tons of goods shall be allowed him; and that Mr. Harris hasten the finishing of the seal of the Colony. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Read 24 April, 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 122.]

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[April] **842.** Petition of the same to the same. For the services of the sloop Speedwell, just arrived in England, for the King's use in New York. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 128.]

April 24. **843.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of Daniel Cox and others for a grant of land in America between latitudes 36·30 and 46·30 to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Rich. Colinge. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Read 22 Aug. 90. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 87.]

[April 24.] **844.** Answer of the late Governor and officers of New England to the charges against them (*see* No. 828). 1. Sir Edmund Andros answers that he received orders of 16 October, 1688, from King James to resist a Dutch invasion, and issued a proclamation to enforce those orders, as he had been bidden. He never stifled the news of the King's landing, nor fined any person that brought the King's declaration, nor caused any to be imprisoned on such pretence. 2. He made no laws destructive of the liberty of the people, but by the authority of his commission enacted several laws as near as might be to the laws of England. All justice was administered according to the laws of England, and appeals to the King were admitted, which was never the case before the vacation of the charter. He levied no taxes but by authority of his commission, using the words of a law of Massachusetts fifty years old. He imprisoned none who would not contribute to illegal levies; though he did proceed against factious and riotous persons according to law. The present revolutionary Government has found the tax imposed by Sir Edmund so much too small that they have levied not one penny but sevenpence halfpenny in the pound, exacting it even from some of the gentlemen now under trial while under close imprisonment. The charge of helping the Indians with arms and ammunition is a vile and base aspersion, unworthy of an Englishman and a Christian. The whole management of the war is sufficient evidence to the contrary, and the Representatives of New England have never asserted such a thing. Sir Edmund is and always was a Protestant, and has served the Crown for twenty years in the West Indian war, against the French, and in various parts of America. When the trouble with Indians in the East began, he settled matters quietly with the Western Indians, left New York for Boston, despatched reinforcements and stores to the troops, took personal command and so chastised and curbed the Indians that for ten months there was no trouble with them, until the revolutionary Government withdrew the garrisons and cancelled his dispositions; which mischief will be the ruin of New England unless it be speedily checked.

Joseph Dudley answers that he is a native of New England, the son of one of the first adventurers, who was sometime Governor; that he has served the Colony in various offices; that he has been no accessory to illegal acts; that after the revolution he was imprisoned for thirteen weeks, when he gave £10,000 bond for his enlargement, but he was violently brought back to prison by the mob, with the full knowledge of the principal persons in authority, where he remained

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for six months, the Government refusing to return his bond or give him benefit of it, but severely taxing his estate for the supply of the present agents who are come here to accuse him.

John Palmer denies any confederacy in illegal acts.

Edward Randolph, after recounting his share in the suppression of illegal trade in the prosecution of the charter, denies likewise any such confederacy.

John West denies such confederacy likewise, and points out that though a charge of extortion is now preferred against him, no such charge was brought forward during his imprisonment in Boston.

James Graham makes similar denial, and complains of his illegal imprisonment.

George Farewell makes similar denial; and complains that though he was imprisoned without *mittimus* and though he represented the fact in Court he could obtain no redress, but was remanded by the bench and in particular by Elisha Cooke, one of the present agents for his prosecution.

James Sherlock denies any misconduct or extortion in discharge of his office as Sheriff. *Signed.* E. Andros, J. Dudley, J. Palmer, John West, Ja. Graham, Geo. Farewell, James Sherlock, Ed. Randolph. 13 *pp. Note in the Entry Bk.* This answer was presented at the Committee, 24 April, 1690. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 85, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 196-207.]

[April 24.] **845.** Brief of the case of Sir Edmund Andros and others. A repetition of the preceding document, but with the charges written at the head of each point of the reply, the replies abridged and the proofs quoted in the margin. 4 *pp. Endorsed.* At the Committee of Plantations, April 24th, 1690. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 86.]

April 24. **846.** Order of the King in Council. Report of Lords of Trade and Plantations, 17 April, 1690. We have lately been attended by Sir Edmund Andros and other gentlemen lately imprisoned in Boston, as also by Sir Henry Ashurst, Mr. Elisha Cooke, Mr. Increase Mather, and Mr. Thomas Oates, who declared themselves agents for Massachusetts. But by reason of the late arrival of some of them in England they asked for further time to produce their charges. The charge was brought on the Monday following and on Thursday we were attended by all the parties and their counsel; but the counsel for the people of Massachusetts Bay, as they termed themselves, being asked by us whether any person were ready to sign the charge, no person could be found to sign or own the same: since therefore we saw no matter of complaint against Sir Edmund Andros and the other gentlemen we recommend that they be discharged and the unsigned charge dismissed.

Ordered accordingly. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 188, 189.]

April? **847.** Petition of Joshua Brodbent to the King. I was appointed Surveyor of Excise by Sir Edmund Andros. I was arrested on the 18th of April, 1689, and committed to gaol; and not long afterwards sundry persons whose frauds I had detected in the Excise brought actions against me for the fines in which they were

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mulcted for breach of the Excise laws. I beg that you will order these proceedings to cease. *Signed.* Joshua Brodbent. 1 *p. Endorsed in Randolph's hand.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 88.]

April? **848.** Petition of Benjamin Bullivant to the King. I was a justice of the peace of New England under commission of Sir E. Andros but on the 18th April last was violently imprisoned and only released on finding £3,000 bail. Hearing that I meant to go to England some people have begun vexatious suits against me to detain me. I beg relief. 1 *p. Endorsed in Randolph's hand.* [*Ibid., No.* 89.]

April 24. **849.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Asking the Lord President to move the King for the delivery of the records of New York from Boston. *Draft, with corrections.* ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 124.]

April 24. **850.** Order of the King in Council. For the preparation of a letter to the Government of Maryland respecting the murder of John Payne. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., p.* 170.]

April 26. **851.** The King to the Lieutenant-Governor and Council of Virginia. Ordering the arrest of the murderers of James Payne, if in Virginia, to be tried there or in Maryland according to the place of the crime. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 19, 20.]

April 26. **852.** The King to the Government of Maryland. Ordering the immediate arrest and trial of the murderers of John Payne. *Countersigned.* Nottingham. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., pp.* 171, 172.]

April 26.
May 6. **853.** Father Lamberville to Father Milet. The Lord have pity on you, for you are prisoner through your charity and for the salvation of souls, for you were taken prisoner while on your way to a sick squaw. You know, and God is our witness, that while we have had intercourse with the Indians we have sought only the salvation of souls, and peace with the English as also between French and Indians; but envy and the art of the devil have turned our efforts into the destruction of souls. Let us pray that the English and French may quickly make peace. I send you paper and powder which when mixed with water make ink, so with permission of the Indians you will be able to write to us. We send you also clothes and a gold coin to buy any garment that you want. But we know nothing except that Mr. Dell, the Minister at Albany, told a French soldier that he had seen our letters to you and that they had been unfavourably interpreted. If you can write to him through the Indians, assure him that we never thought of such a thing, but abhor such crimes. If you see Mr. Dell or write to him, greet him in my name; though there may be war between France and England our dispositions to him are always friendly. *Copy.* 1 *p. Latin. Translated in New York Documents, III.*, 714. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 126.]

April 26. **854.** William Blathwayt to Mr. Harris. Desiring him to bring the seal of New York forthwith to the Council Board. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 125.]

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April 26. Whitehall. **855.** Order of the King in Council. For the preparation of letters to the Government of Massachusetts, requiring the delivery of the sloop lately built at the joint charge of the Colonies, together with the guns and stores brought from Pemaquid, to Colonel Sloughter, Governor of New York. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 229, 230.]

April 28. **856.** William Penn to William Blathwayt. I am sure that the packet is gone. The embargo was the cause why it went so late. I have thereby discharged my promise to the Lords and am confident that it has had the effect desired. If not, any orders they renew will, I believe, be obeyed there. If this satisfy not the Board I shall wait upon them next sitting; for I live now in Essex and was from town at the time of their last order. A letter left at Wharley's, the woollen draper, in George and Vulture Yard, Lombard Street, will find me. *Signed.* Wm. Penn. *Holograph.* 2 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 599. *No.* 5.]

April 28. **857.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Order for payment for clothing and feeding the men of H.M.S. Deptford, and for drawing bills on England for the same. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 335, 336.]

April 29. **858.** Minutes of a General Court held at James City, Virginia. George Mason, concerned in the murder of John Payne, was brought up on *habeas corpus* and ordered to be discharged from custody on giving security to appear for trial when called upon. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *Annexed,*

858. I. II. Copies of depositions relating to the case already abstracted in No. 785 II. *Endorsed.* Recd. 22 Oct. '90. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *Nos.* 8, 8 I. II.]

April 29. **859.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Sundry orders as to shipping and accounts. The Receiver-General complained of his loss in receiving the fortification money at six shillings and being obliged to pay it at five. Order for payment of the salaries of Sir Francis Watson and other officers for one year from the death of the Duke of Albemarle, all salaries due since Lord Inchiquin's appointment to remain in the hands of the Receiver-General till further order. Sir Francis Watson and Colonel Ballard entered their dissent from the foregoing. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 43-45.]

April 30. **860.** Warrant for payment of the following officers on the staff of the garrison companies at New York. Chaplain 6*s.* 8*d.* per day, Chirurgeon at 2*s.* 6*d.*, Storekeeper, Armourer, Master Purser and two Matrons at 2*s.* a day each. Any surplus of money to be applied to the use of the garrison. *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 691. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 248, 249.]

April 30. Kensington. **861.** The King to the Government of Massachusetts. Directing the delivery of the records of New York, and that the guns of Pemaquid and one of the two sloops built at the public expense be delivered to Governor Sloughter. *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 711. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., p.* 250.]

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[April?] **862.** Answer of Sir Edmund Andros to his instructions. [The instructions are written at full length in one column and the answers in a parallel column over against them.] Against the instruction to transmit maps, is written: In the summer of 1687 I sent a surveyor to survey the sea-coast and upper part of the Narragansett country, and in the fall ordered him to go up to Penobscot river and proceed Northward and North Westward to discover the country towards Canada, but owing to the approach of winter they got no further westward than the Kennebec. In 1688 I sent them to the same quarter, when they travelled so far as to head all the rivers except the Androscoggan, from which they crossed to the Connecticut River and came down it. I intended to have done more, but the surveyor was imprisoned during the revolution.

Against the instruction to give an account of the Colony, is written: Massachusetts though the most populous of the Colonies is one of the smallest and poorest tracts of land, and produces least of all the Colonies for exportation. All wheat has been blasted there for thirty years past, nor have they cattle and grain beyond for their own consumption. But they build many ships and are the storehouse of all the Colonies. They get their meat from Plymouth, Rhode Island and Connecticut, grain from Connecticut, New York, Maryland and Pennsylvania, whale-oil from Long Island, lumber from Hampshire and Maine. They have but one fishing place, namely Marblehead. The territory is good for the improvement of sheep, and the wool is much of it not inferior to English. It is manufactured in Massachusetts and Connecticut, where they make their own ordinary clothing and covering for beds, and some good serges. They also make a sort of cloth of mixed cotton and flax, which serves for linen. *No other entries are of interest. Signed.* E. Andros. *The whole,* 25 *pp. Undated.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 90.]

May 1. **863.** Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Governor Philip Ludwell. Mr. Richard Duke has applied to us for some land bought by him in 1681, which he left in the hands of his attorney, now dead. You will put him in possession thereof if it be not granted to some other person, or otherwise grant him three hundred acres in lieu thereof. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 164.]

May 1. **864.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. On news of depredations of Indians in New York, ordered that the several commanders be ordered to their posts, and that those on the frontier in particular warn the inhabitants to be on their guard, and in case of alarm to call out the militia. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 335-338.]

May 1. **865.** Articles agreed upon by the Commissioners for the Provinces of New York, Massachusetts, Plymouth and Connecticut. The Colonies shall provide men in the following proportions: viz. New York, 400; Massachusetts, 160; Connecticut, 135; Plymouth, 60; Maryland (by promise), 100. Total 855. The Major shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of New York, and the next captain by Massachusetts, Plymouth and Connecticut. All plunder

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and captives (if any) shall be divided to officers and soldiers according to the custom of war. All matters of great import shall be directed by a council of war of the Major and commissioned officers. The soldiers shall not be employed in other than the present service until further consent of the Colonies. The officers are required to maintain discipline and good order. *Signed.* Jacob Leisler, William Stoughton, Sam. Sewall, P. Delanoy, John Walley, Nathan Gold, William Pitkin. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 127.]

866. Duplicate of the foregoing. [*Ibid. No.* 128.]

May 1. **867.** Abstract of the foregoing. 1 *p.* [*Ibid. No.* 129.]

[May.] **868.** Agreement of the Agents of New York and Connecticut. That a party of 100 men be raised for the assistance of New York against the French; that the officer who conducts this party shall receive for encouragement 10,000 lb. of tobacco; that every private soldier returning from the expedition shall receive 1,000 lb. of tobacco. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 130.]

May 3. Albany. **869.** Proposals made to the Five Nations by the Commissioners of New York. The Commissioners proposed to renew the former Alliance in regard to the danger from the French. The Indians accepted the proposals, and proposed in return that the Colonies should not quarrel among themselves but all join together. There are (they said) three passages to Canada, viz. Cadaraqui, Canada's path, and the sea coast. We do not wish the enemy to escape us, so let us beset him by sea as well as by land and encompass all his three forts. We desire your powder bags may be larger, and that hatchets and guns may be ready for our young men. Be you nowise discouraged, but strengthen your fort of Senectady. *Copy.* 3½ *pp. Certified by* Abraham Gouverneur, 25 June, 1690. *Printed in New York Documents, III., p.* 712. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 131.]

[May 3.] **870.** Abstract of foregoing. 1 *p.* [*Ibid. No.* 132.]

May 3. Whitehall. **871.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of transported men of Monmouth's rebellion to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Shrewsbury. (*This entry is misdated* 3 *March* 1689 *or* 1690.) [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 113.]

May 7. **872.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Sundry orders as to payments and shipping. Letter from the Council to Lords of Trade and Plantations. (*See next abstract.*) A second letter to Lords of Trade and Plantations, reporting the measures taken for defence, and the misbehaviour of Captain How of H.M.S. Seahorse, through his quarrelsome and abusive habits. Order for an embargo on all ships except the fleet bound outwards. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 47-51.]

May 7. **873.** Council of Jamaica to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We send the minutes of Council from July to September. We detained H.M.S. Drake for the safety of the Island, although she was ordered home, supplied Captain Spragge with fifty men and

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fitted out one of the best sloops in the Island as a tender to her. We have built a new battery by Charles Fort, and two new forts of seventeen guns at Port Morant. We have also fitted out two fire-ships, one of which has since been lost in a storm. At the beginning of December last Laurens with some other French vessels surprised some of our trading sloops and took eight or ten of them. They landed on the North coast also and plundered one plantation. The Drake and her tender are now cruising in search of them, with special commissions, as we had then no orders as to war with France. War was proclaimed here with the French on the 12th of January last. Being informed that many in the Island conceived the Government to lie in Sir Francis Watson we resolved that for the present the Administration is in the President and Council, according to the words of the Commission, and proclaimed the same at the head of every troop and company. (*Marginal note.* Sir Francis Watson and Colonel Ballard dissent.) We are in as good a condition as can be expected without law, our courts being fallen, without any news from England, and without shipping to carry our crop. Since our restoration to the Council we have received no orders from home except Lord Shrewsbury's letter of 22 February 1689. We have suspended Mr. Hickman from being Clerk of Council and Secretary, finding the causes against him so high that we could not continue him (*Marginal note.* Sir Francis Watson and Colonel Ballard dissent), and we have put Mr. Charles Bouchier in his place till further order. *Signed.* F. Watson, Tho. Freeman, Tho. Ballard, J. Fuller, Wm. Ivy, John White, James Walker, John Bourden. 1½ *large pages. Endorsed.* Recd. 18 July, 1690. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 69, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., pp.* 332-334.]

[May.] **874.** A collection of documents enclosed with the foregoing :—

874. I. Articles of high treason and other great crimes against Roger Elletson. Twenty four articles, some of them repeated from the former articles of 1689, (*see No.* 297) of corrupt and lawless behaviour as Chief Justice, and new articles as to discouragement of Protestants and encouragement to Papists. 3½ *large pages. Endorsed.* Recd. 18 July, 1690.

874. II. Extract of Minutes of Council of Jamaica, 13 December, 1688. Order of the Governor in Council for payment of £20 to Father Thomas Offlin of the order of St. Dominic for his flock. *This concerns the charge against Elletson of encouraging Papists.* 1 *p. Endorsed as the preceding.*

874. III. Presentment by the jury of Roger Elletson and others for riotous behaviour at Port Royal on 16 July, 1688, in menacing the freeholders at the election. *Copy.* 1½ *pp. Endorsed as the preceding.*

874. IV. Order of Sir Francis Watson and Colonel Thomas Ballard for release of Roger Elletson, notwithstanding the treasonable charges preferred against him. *Copy.* 1½ *pp. Endorsed as the preceding.*

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874. v. Extract from Minutes of Council of Jamaica, 29 January, 1690. Protest of the Council against the action of Sir Francis Watson in assuming the functions of Governor, in suspending Colonel James Walker and introducing George Reid to the Council, in refusing to obey the Royal order to remove Roger Elletson from the post of Chief Justice, in proclaiming martial law, in setting Elletson free when under grave charges by his private warrant (*see No. IV.*), in refusing to hear a charge against a papist for saying "that the Prince of Orange was a Dutch bastard, that the people of the West were always rebelling and that he hoped one stone would not be left upon another in Exeter," and in swearing at Colonel Ivy, who gave the information, and finally in deserting the Council and refusing to sit as president. As he persisted in refusing to meet the Council the members entered this protest and agreed to meet without him, though at the same time summoning him to attend. 5 *pp. Endorsed as the preceding.*

874. vi. Petition of William Chapman to the King. For the post of Deputy-Secretary of Jamaica, vacant through the removal of Francis Hickman for intolerable extortion of fees. 1 *p. Inscribed.* Recd. 18 July, 1690.

874. vii. Privy Seal of King James II. 23 Feb., 1688. Granting to William Chapman the post of Clerk of the Crown and peace of Jamaica. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

874. viii. The case of Richard Payne in regard to the office of Clerk of the Crown and peace of Jamaica. 2½ *pp.*

874. ix. Copy of the Assignment of the office of Clerk of the Crown and peace by William Chapman to Richard Payne, 1686. 1 *p.*

874. x. Order of the Court for the payment of all fees belonging to Richard Payne but taken by other persons, to be delivered to him. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

874. xi. Certificates as to payment of duties payable by ships from Jamaica. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *Nos.* 70 i-xi.]

May 9. **875.** Robert Livingston to the Governor and General Court of Connecticut. The Mayor and Aldermen of Albany desire me to thank you for your assistance. They write to me that they can supply the men with bread and cheese for the like quantity at New York, but have no pork nor flesh to exchange. Nor would I advise you by any means to do it, for your men are accustomed to good provisions, and if they should get fishy pork it would not agree with them. They have also desired me to give you an account of Albany, for it was supposed that great things would be done after submission to Captain Leisler's authority, which they only gave in deference to the advice of you and your neighbours; but they do not find the expected effect, neither in the business of the war nor of the Indians in any way promoted. The French Indians have murdered and destroyed divers persons and houses of late, but not one of the enemy have suffered. The scouts sent out to the lake returned, pretending want of provisions. The three Commissioners

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sent to Albany by Leisler do no great feats except by throwing some of the citizens into gaol and carrying up to the fort without *mittimus* or warrant. The very captain of the guard was carried from the watch to the fort by Milborne. These are the least of our troubles. Many of Leisler's faction now cry as loud for a Governor from England as we did; but I shall not detain you by relating how the poor people have been oppressed and impoverished by 220 men eating up their victuals, without any provisions given out. Nor shall I speak of the murmurs of the soldiers for their agreement not being performed, nor with the news from Canada that the Senecas are making peace with the French and that the Mohawks are backward against the French Indians. One matter, however, is of so great import that it will ruin the King's interest in these parts if neglected. It is that a General be apppointed to command all the forces at Albany till the new Governor comes, and Captain Leisler not left in command on the pretence that he brings most men. You know what mischief has resulted in former times through the contending of chief officers; nor will the people that go from hence be easily commanded by Leisler's nominees. I leave it to you to judge if any of his creatures are likely to be fit for the post, when all the principal men have been driven by his cruelty from the province. The King's interest and the lives of many of his subjects are at stake, and it is in your power to prevent many mischiefs that may ensue. I hope that you do not look upon Albany as Albany but as the frontier of your own Colony and of all the Colonies. You have a peculiar interest in the preservation of the place, and it would be convenient if a judicious man from every Colony could reside there until the new Governor arrives, instead of leaving it to such as, by all report, cannot manage themselves. The Mayor and Aldermen of Albany, whom Leisler continued for mere terror of the Indians, are not on such terms as was expected with the New York Commissioners; for the Commissioners manage everything for themselves except what they cannot proceed in without their advice. We hope the new Governor will arrive soon, and meanwhile it is most requisite that the United Colonies take inspection of all affairs with us; but if the business miscarry we shall be ruined, and everyone will ask "Why did they trust men to manage the King's affairs to whom the King never did entrust them?" God send the new Governor speedily. *Signed.* Robt. Livingston. *Copy.* 2 *pp. Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 728. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 133.]

May 12. **876.** Minutes of the Council of Barbados. The letter from King William and Queen Mary of 3 August 1690, appointing Colonel James Kendall to be Governor, read. His Excellency took the oath and signed the test, and then administered the oaths to the Council. Proclamation for the continuance of officers in their posts. On the Governor's motion the Council considered means for relieving sick soldiers and sending provisions to the soldiers in the fleet.

May 13. Order for a committee to see to the supply of fresh provisions to the troops and for a doctor of St. Michael's to visit the sick together with the regimental doctor. The Governor continued the Assembly in being, and adjourned it to the 10th of June. The

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Governor apprised the Council that the Bishop of London had made Mr. Walker his commissary in matters ecclesiastic. Order for members of Council to stand when they speak, and that no member speak before the member addressing the Council have ended.

May 14. Admiral Lawrence Wright sworn of the Council.

May 15. Order for the provision of fresh meat for the troops on board ship and the sick men ashore. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 127-130.]

May 18. **877.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. The House waited on Governor Kendall, who declared his intention of continuing it. Adjourned to 10 June, there being no quorum. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., p.* 225.]

May 18. **878.** Robert Livingston to the Governor and General Court of Connecticut. I am sure you will not think the authorities at Albany were unreasonable in fearing the delivery of the town and fort to Leisler, when they considered the persons whom he nominated to manage their affairs on the one hand, and the Five Nations on the other. The least offence to the Indians may prove fatal, yet these commissioners so little understood it that they stick at no violence to exasperate the heathen. Experience of their mismanagement and of their utter ignorance to deal with Indians caused me and my colleagues to be the more importunate for the maintenance of Captain Ball's company there, in order to put a stop to Jacob Milborne's dangerous proceedings. I think they have now sufficiently pulled off the vizard, appearing in their own colours and proving to all the world that their design never was to promote the King's and country's interests, but to bring the poor place to poverty and slavery so as to obtain their own ambitious ends. They seize Church lands and abuse ministers and other loyal subjects till the heathen themselves are obliged to rescue them out of their hands, occasioning a whole mutiny in the town, the Sachems of the Five Nations being there to see. Whether these be actions fit for Protestants or for men who have sole command I leave the world to judge. We are all satisfied that the Sachems of the Five Nations would rely upon the Mayor and Aldermen till the new Governor came, and it would have been well if the neighbouring Colonies had joined the Convention of Albany and the Indians in carrying on the war and not concerned themselves with Captain Leisler; but we are satisfied that they did what they judged for the good of the country. We hope the business is not so far gone as to be past remedy, for it is evident that where Milborne commands no good can be expected with the Indians, who are an implacable people. Since it is plain that this is the man whom Leisler designs to be General I beg you to write to Leisler to recall him, and that the united Colonies will appoint a General to transact business at Albany with the Mayor and Aldermen, and, if Milborne and his associates prove obstructive, to protest against them as enemies to the King's interest and so publish to the world your dislike of his illegal proceedings. Then a General may be appointed for the New England forces to march out against the French with the Indians, for the distemper is violent at Albany;

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and the New York forces, few of which are fit for such an expedition, may stay at Albany to guard the town. So the war can be pushed on, for it is well to push it when our enemies are short of provisions. Pray God direct your counsels. Though Leisler has done and still does his utmost to destroy my good name, I should little regard it if the main business could be carried on without obstruction. *Copy.* 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 21 Oct., 1690. *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 780. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 134.]

May 13. **879.** Abstract of the militia of New England.

Foot.	Town of Boston. Colonel Shrimpton's regiment	954 men
,,	County of Suffolk. Colonel Joseph Dudley's regt.	1139 ,,
,,	County of Middlesex. Major Thomas Wade's regt.	985 ,,
,,	,, ,, Major Thomas Hinchman's regiment	775 ,,
,,	County of Essex. Major Bartholomew Gidney's regiment	1240 ,,
,,	County of Essex. Major Davison's regiment	943 ,,
,,	New Hampshire. Colonel Robert Mason's regt.	—— ,,
,,	Maine ,, ,, ,,	—— ,,
,,	County of Cornwall. Captain Rowden's regiment	201 ,,
,,	County of Plymouth. Major Bradford's regiment	606 ,,
,,	County of Bristol. Major John Walley's regt.	780 ,,
,,	Rhode Island. Captain Pelham's regiment	328 ,,
,,	King's Province and Providence. Major-General Winthrop's regiment	464 ,,
,,	County of New London. Major Palme's regiment	685 ,,
,,	County of New Haven. Lieut.-Col. Treat's regt.	642 ,,
,,	County of Hartford. Colonel Talcott's regiment	1055 ,,
,,	County of Fairfield. Major Gold's regiment	624 ,,
,,	County of Hampshire. Colonel Pyncheon's regt.	589 ,,
,,	County of Barnstable. Major Freeman's regt.	471 ,,
Horse.	County of Suffolk. 1 troop	56 ,,
,,	County of Middlesex. 3 troops	244 ,,
,,	County of Essex. 7 troops	374 ,,
,,	County of Hartford. 1 troop	55 ,,
,,	County of Hampshire. 1 troop	65 ,,
	Total Horse and Foot	13,279

The names of the captains are given. 6½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. from Sir E. Andros, 13 May 1690. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 91.]

May 13. Jamaica. **880.** Sir Francis Watson to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I should have written at greater length but that the Council has thought fit to send you a letter, which though signed by Colonel Ballard and myself is not agreed to by us in parts. You will judge of my difficulties since the King's order to restore the suspended Councillors, which I punctually obeyed, though no doubt you have received false suggestions against me which by reason of distance are not presently answered. The matter of the Supreme Court is no fault of mine. I told Chief Justice Bernard to see to it, but he answered that he had a quietus from the Duke of Albemarle

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and could not sit without a new commission. You will further see from the minutes of Council that the Council at first were unanimously of opinion that I am Commander-in-Chief at times of urgency, but revoked this vote subsequently, so that on emergency no remedy can be applied before a quorum of the Council can meet. I have not had a word in answer to any of my letters. We expect Lord Inchiquin daily. *Signed.* F. Watson. 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 26 July, 1689. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 71, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., pp.* 335-336.]

May 15. **881.** Sir Thomas Montgomerie to Colonel Stede. The fatality of the times was such that nearly everybody was brought under the same guilt as myself of entertaining a known priest and being at mass. You know how surprising the Jesuit's arrival was, and how he came particularly imposed upon me, and that the times compelled me to show him civility. At first I thought that when times changed you became my persecutor, to show your zeal for the new Governor, but now I am convinced of my mistake. I know now that I am to be sent home, and I now ask your pardon and help, and your intercession with the Governor. I am heartily penitent, and I beg you to ask that my departure may be delayed till my debts are got in and my property disposed of. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 28.]

May 14. Maryland. **882.** John Coode to the Secretary of State. I have written several letters but received no answer. Our present concern is with the danger of an invasion of French and Indians. Senectady has been destroyed and there have been further massacres at Piscattaway. Captain Leisler has sent to us and to Virginia for assistance, and we in Maryland shall do what we can. By this time we doubt not that our addresses have reached the King. One vessel was taken by the French but another has arrived safely, though it is possible that the Captain allowed our letters to be intercepted or concealed by Colonel Henry Darnall, who was on board his ship. This man was raised by Lord Baltimore from the meanest condition to be keeper of the Great Seal; and he is the guiltiest of all the deputies for treasonable expressions and cruelty towards the people. He refused as Collector to sign a clearing in King William's name last year. We hope that his accounts of plunder of Papists by Protestants may not be heard, for we are in a position to prove what is set forth in our declaration and a great deal more. We beg the royal orders to bring Captain Payne's murderers to trial. *Signed.* Jno. Coode. 1½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 9, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., pp.* 160–162.]

May 15. **883.** Petition of the inhabitants of Great Island, New Hampshire, to the King. We have been settled here for many years employed in getting mast and timber for the Royal Navy, in sawing lumber for the Colonies and in fishing, whereby many stout mariners are raised and many ships laden, to the great advantage of the English nation. We are now in a deplorable condition, owing, as we believe, to the overtures of the late Government under the Crown, the dismantling of the forts and the disbanding of the

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soldiers by which we were protected. This was the work of the self-styled Government of Massachusetts. We find ourselves beset by French and Indians and totally neglected by the Government, nor, though we shall strive our hardest, are we in a position to defend the fort. We beg for your protection and for the appointment of a general Governor. *Signed.* John Hinckes, John Lewes (his mark), John West, Thomas Prince (?), Nath. Fryer, Nathall. Fryer, James Leach jun., James Robertson, Robt. Elliott, Peter Eason, James Leach sen., Richard Abbott sen., Tho. Cobbett, Shadrach Walker (?), Thomas Webber (?), Edward Carter. *Large sheet. Endorsed.* Read 28 July, 1690. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 92.]

May 15. **884.** Narrative of the present state of Great Island, New Hampshire. Sir E. Andros on his arrival took every measure for our security and protection. On the outbreak of the Indian war he ordered all persons civil and military to attend their duty, and by these orders we were preserved, with the loss of but one man through his own fault. Sir Edmund took the field himself and had brought the Indians to great distress when the Bostoners seized him, surprised his officers, seized the ships, embezzled the stores, supplied the enemy with ammunition and left us a prey to them. After the imprisonment of Sir E. Andros in April the Bostoners sent us little or no help until October, when they sent Captain Church with a party of men, but by that time many English had been taken and killed and their towns destroyed. All the fishery on the coast is deserted for many leagues, the inhabitants not daring to stay for want of protection. Mr. Mather has informed the King that if he gave them a Commission they would make him Emperor of America, yet now that they have the King's order they allow a few hundred Indians to destroy us. Major Church told them that the old way to subdue the Indians was to have scouts from town to town, and a flying army, as Sir E. Andros had projected. But they took his commission from him, and we are likely to be undone for all the help they gave us. Piscataqua is of importance as all the other harbours from Casco Bay to Cape Ann are barred and dangerous to navigate. The Bostoners carry lumber in great quantities from it, but though they once enforced their laws here, they disclaimed all right to govern us in 1682, until they imprisoned Sir E. Andros and brought all these troubles upon us. Though we are but forty or fifty men we do our best to repair the fort and to defend it, for any enemy by erecting a fort in this port might make it so formidable as to render its reduction a formidable undertaking. We beg therefore for help and protection. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Reced. 28 July, 1690, with a petition from the inhabitants. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 93.]

[May 19.] **885.** Journal of Benjamin Bullivant of affairs in New England from the date of Sir E. Andros's departure. *Feb.* 13. Sir E. Andros sailed. *Feb.* 17. Advice from Casco of Indians carrying off cattle. *Feb.* 19. The Piscataqua men of four towns sent a delegate to Boston to negotiate for putting themselves under that Government and to procure ammunition. Hampton refused, saying that Boston would tax them but not help them. The Boston people

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sent them nine pounds of powder and no more. A common alehouse-keeper proposed to be deputy-president of Maine. The people refused to obey him. An election ordered for May next, as under the charter. *Feb.* 20. The General Court pardoned all pirates except Tom Pounds and adjourned for ten days. *Feb.* 24. Tom Pounds further reprieved at instance of Epaphras Shrimpton and sundry women of quality. Advice of the capture of Senectady. The Mohawks sent a letter to Boston, upbraiding them that they ate, drank and slept much but left the war to them, and desiring a speedy attack on Canada. *Feb.* 27. Proclamation for a general embargo and for all persons to hold themselves in readiness for war. A law came out enjoining collection of arrears of rates left uncollected in Sir E. Andros's time. The condemned pirates told that they might have their liberty on paying 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* or be sold to Virginia, Tom Pounds excepted. *March* 10. Reports of an action between Indians and French. *March* 17. Mr. Livingston, secretary at Albany, came to Boston to report the monstrous proceedings of Leisler at New York and to urge the despatch of the forces promised to the Mohawks. Trade so bad that no payments are made and poor people are ready to eat up one another. *March* 23. Sir William Phips publicly baptised by young Mr. Mather, and admitted a Magistrate. *March* 18 (*sic.*) News of the capture of Salmon Falls. Livingstone is opposed by an emissary of Leisler, and is disregarded. The soldiers that were returned from Eastward being disgusted at receiving no pay spoke very insolently to their new masters, crying out publicly in the streets "God bless King William. God bless Sir Edmund Andros, and damn all pumpkin States." There is great difficulty in collecting the new rates. Debentures on the collectors were issued to satisfy the soldiers, but these could not be negotiated except at 25 to 50 per cent. discount. The Council and deputies are debating a descent on Port Royal. Mr. Nelson laid his plans before them, and it was thought that he would be Generalissimo, but the deputies said he was a merchant and not to be trusted, so Sir William Phips is appointed. Nelson refused with scorn to serve under him. Drums beat for recruits; some few enlist and then change their minds and desert; and no one dares to question them. *March* 27. Mr. Livingstone left for Albany, with the Massachusetts despatches in favour of Leisler. Captain Blackwell arrived from Pennsylvania. He had visited Leisler and reports him a madman. *April* 3. General Phips's men mustered at the town-house, mostly without arms. About eighty in a body deserted with huzzas on being told that they must find their own arms. One of the officers appointed by Phips was hooted by his company, which had chosen another captain. The Salem deputies and others protest against an election, but are disregarded. *April* 4. Justices elected. *April* 14. Sir W. Phips weighed from Boston and anchored at Long Island Head. *April* 20. Captain George weighed from Nantasket for Piscataqua. The best of the people waited on him with all imaginable respect and gave a deplorable account of their condition since the revolution at Boston; they said they dared not address the King. Some people in Boston signed a petition to their Majesties. They were threatened, and their

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houses were searched. *April* 28. Sir W. Phips sailed for Port Royal. *May* 19. The best of the Council of Piscataqua brought a petition to the King to Captain George. The constable of Casco Bay came on board Captain George and told a lamentable story of the taking of the fort, begging him to procure thirty men to rescue his wife and children. Captain George sent for Major Frost and Captain Fryer, who positively refused the service, saying that all their men had been drawn off by an order from Boston. Captain George then went to fetch off such people as he could save. 9½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 94.]

886. Stephen van Cortlandt to Sir Edmund Andros. It is now seventeen weeks that I have been turned out of my house by Leisler's violence. He has sent to enquire after me almost every week, but by God's grace I am still free. I have sent to ask him why he persecutes me thus and what crime I have committed, offering to give security for good behaviour and for my appearance when lawfully called on, but I could get no answer except that he meant to have my person if between heaven and earth. People say he will recover from me the money I received of Collector Plowman by your order; others say he thinks I do not own him as the King's Lieutenant-Governor; then that Mr. Bayard had written to his friends that he would retake the fort (which letter was intercepted) and that I conspire with Bayard against him, which is wholly false. Mr. Bayard is still in prison and in irons. William Nicolls is in close prisoner, so is Mr. Hix for not delivering up his commission as justice of the peace. Poor Perry is there still; Mr. Johannes Kip, Alderman and deacon of our church, for going in the church to old Mr. Beekman to receive the alms, before he went to Henry the baker, who is now of the Council. Mr. Christopher Gera is in prison for saying he was as much Lieutenant-Governor as Leisler; S. Godineau for not delivering up his commission as lieutenant—he was in Colonel Dongan's expedition at Albany—Major Willet and others are forced to fly; Colonel Townley and other gentlemen of New Jersey dare not come to town. Governor Dongan was confined in his house at Hemestead, but is gone to New Jersey; Mr. Plowman, Major Brockholes, Robert Livingston and others are forced to absent themselves. In March last Milborne went up to Albany with 200 men, took the fort, disbanded the established company, put new magistrates in place of the old, and follows Leisler's steps in imprisoning several people; which made some of the inhabitants rise, together with some Indians, and forced Milborne to fly for his life to Esopus. The French and Indians since your departure have again destroyed some people to the eastward of Boston, have burned Senectady, and taken twenty-eight prisoners. A party of Indians and young men followed the French, overtook them, killed some and took others. The French Indians have lately killed over ten people at Conestagione, which has alarmed the whole country and driven people from their plantations. Most of the Albany women are at New York. Leisler has pressed Depeyster's brigantine and a Bermudian ship, which are to accompany the expedition to Quebec; and the men at Albany, with others from the other Colonies and 1500 Maquas, are to attack Canada by land.

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Thus the army will consist of about 600 English and 1500 Indians, but I am afraid that the privateers will take the two ships with everything that they want on board, and go their ways. Drums are daily beating for men for the vessels, but few appear, which has caused a resolve to press some of the best inhabitants of New York and send them aboard. This has driven several of them to New Jersey. To defray all these charges Leisler sent out his warrant to call an Assembly. Only about ten appeared, all of his side, and voted for John Sprat, Corn. Pluvier, Robert Walters (Leisler's son-in-law) and Mr. Beeckman to be representatives of New York; but Beeckman would not sit. Suffolk County would not meddle with it; other counties sent representatives chosen by a few people of their side and, as I understand, very weak men. These men sat at Walters' house, when the people delivered several petitions for the prisoners to be set at liberty and for redress of grievances; but nothing was done, and after a few days' sitting an act was made to raise threepence in the pound on all property real and personal, to be paid on the 1st of June, and that every town shall have equal freedom to "boult and bake" and transport what they pleased directly to what country they should think fit, no one place having any privilege over another. This is all that this wise Assembly did. On this Leisler orders all provisions to be stopped, orders ale, beef and pork to the fort, breaks the cellars open and takes by force what he pleases—guns, powder, and provisions—and I fear all has been carried into the fort or aboard the two vessels, all against the will of the owners or with a promise that they shall be paid at the close of the war. Mr. Plowman had sixty barrels of pork taken by force by a hundred of Leisler's men. If he supposes any man to owe arrears for the tax imposed by Governor Dongan he takes away their goods without going to law to know whether they are indebted or not, and says that he will be answerable for it to the King. He has also seized and sent out to Albany the remainder of the money gathered for the ransom of the slaves in Turkey. You would wonder to hear the lies spread against the former Government. The imagination of treason is so deep in the minds of the people that it can hardly be got out. The people still work and watch at New York, now making it, now breaking it again, to keep them at work. It is now almost a year since the troubles began, in which time I have not been at home three months, being forced to absent myself from fear of being put in prison, where prisoners are kept very nastily, and access to friends is counted a great favour. I cannot tell you of all our troubles, not having an exact account of the particulars. I am in the chaos of these troubles, cut off from my property, my wife affronted and beaten, my children threatened, one of them dead and all the rest sick, my estate going to decay, my credit blasted, without remedy from the Government here and without a friend to whom I can turn in England. I beg your favour to help me as far as you can, and to procure an order for my relief, that those who are imprisoned or threatened with imprisonment may be set at liberty on giving security to answer before the King's Governor for any charges against them, that none be condemned but by due course of law, nor their goods taken from them without a trial, that goods

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already taken shall be answered for at law by those who have taken them, and that generally our grievances may be redressed. I enclose my account for repair of the fort and other expenses on account of the soldiers. £728 is still due to me. There are also the advances that I made to Captain Baxter's company, which were to be refunded when the men were paid. I hope you will be cleared from the imputations against you and that you will receive a good sum as damages for false imprisonment. Pray procure for me discharge of my account, and payment of the companies that they may repay me. I also enclose an account of salary due to me. The Bostoners are setting out vessels to take Port Royal. Connecticut is all in arms for her defence. But New York is in a still sadder condition, between French and Indians and our present rulers. I hope a good wise Governor may shortly arrive from England, and that you will have an opportunity to discourse with him before he starts. *Signed.* S. V. Cortlandt. We hear that Colonel Sloughter comes to New York, and Captain Nicholson to Virginia. Port Royal is taken. 5½ *pp. Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 175. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 136.]

May 19. **887.** Address of the inhabitants of New York to the King and Queen. We had hoped to share in the happy deliverance wrought by you, but to our grief find ourselves sorely oppressed, having groaned for twelve months under the burden of slavery, executed among us by some ill men, who have assumed your authority, overturned all civil power (in defiance of our proclamation) and ruled us by the sword at the sole will of an insolent alien aided by a rabble, none of them formerly thought worthy of the meanest office, and some of them criminals. We are imprisoned without warrant or *mittimus*, and shut up in dark, noisome holes without access from our friends or relief by law. They seize our estates without trial or conviction, plunder our houses, pretending it is for your Majesty's service, open all our letters, abuse the ministers of the reformed churches and seize their revenues. We beg for protection and relief. *Thirty-six signatures. Large sheet. Endorsed.* Read in Council, 9 Oct., 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 135, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 279-281.]

May 19. Maryland. **888.** John Coode to Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson. I have assumed the chief command of this province, and am glad of your arrival, that we may obtain satisfaction for the blood of Mr. John Payne, who was murdered by some Papists who have fled into Virginia. Our enemies will omit no sort of artifice to appear innocent before you, and I presume that the great encouragement that they had at first in Virginia was due to the interest of Colonel William Digges, a professed enemy in arms against King William. *Copy.* 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 22 Oct., 1690. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 10.]

May 19. **889.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Orders as to shipping and as to payment of the King's tenths on wrecked treasure. The embargo on ships taken off. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 51, 52.]

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May 20. **890**. Sir Thomas Montgomerie to Colonel Stede. Thank you for your compassionate answer to my last. I have tried through Lord Inchiquin to give you satisfaction, by begging your pardon, but they declined to move, and I have no one but yourself of whom to ask mercy. I beg you ten thousand pardons. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 29.]

May 22. **891**. Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Lord President is desired to represent that at present there is no settled Government in New York, persons having been seized by one Leisler, a Walloon. The French have recently burnt one of the forts in the province, so that unless Colonel Sloughter and the ten companies sail at once, the province will be lost. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 265, 266.]

May 22. Whitehall. **892**. Order of the King in Council. For the speedy despatch of the convoy with Colonel Sloughter and the two companies to New York. *Signed.* Cha. Montague. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 266, 267.]

[May 22.] **893**. Petition of Edward Randolph to the King. Recounting his services in the Colonies since 1676, in particular his zeal in enforcing the Acts of Trade, and his recent imprisonment by the revolutionary party at Boston, and praying for restoration to his office, of which some other person during his imprisonment obtained a grant under the Great Seal. *Copy.* 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Presented to the Council 22 May, 1690. Read 19 June. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 95.]

May 23. **894**. Willoughby Chamberlayne to Colonel Stede. My mother, my wife and myself beg you to discharge our negroes, as we are in great want of their attendance. We leave it wholly to you to punish them as you please, but beg your clemency. *Copy.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 30.]

May 23. **895**. Sir Thomas Montgomerie to Colonel Stede. I am most grateful for your noble character. My petition to the Governor is not I hope the worse for those amendments. Could you procure me liberty to appear in a court at Holetown next week, or I shall lose heavily by non-appearance? *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*Ibid. No.* 31.]

May 24. **896**. Sir Thomas Montgomerie to Mr. St. John. Pray speak to Colonel Stede, and if it pleases him that my petition be presented to the Governor pray present it or let me know if he advises any alteration. ½ *p. Copy.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 32.]

May 24. Admiralty. **897**. Minute of the Commissioners of Admiralty. Having received orders to provide transport to convey Colonel Sloughter and the stores and soldiers with him to New York, we beg to represent that a ship has been waiting for him for two months and the vessels laden with stores. The ship was sent on convoy-duty on the 13th, of which the King was informed, but has since been driven into Plymouth, whither orders have been sent to her to return at once to Spithead. *Signed.* Pembroke, Carbery, J. Lowther, Jn. Chicheley, Tho. Lee. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 137, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., p.* 257.]

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[May 24.] **898.** Account of the fight between H.M.S. Rose and French man-of-war off Cape Sable. We left Piscataqua on the 19th May and on the 24th were chased off Cape Sable by a French man-of-war of thirty guns, and full of soldiers. The Frenchman bore down and fired a broadside at the Rose, when Captain George made up close to him and gave him his fire to good purpose. Then continued an obstinate fight at half musket-shot for two hours. The Rose lost her mizzen and was much cut up in sails and rigging, but she bored her enemy through and through, knocking two and three ports into one. It was dead calm else we had run athwart him. We saw her captain fall and she must have lost at least a hundred men, but being a quick sailer, she got away. Captain George and six men were killed on board the Rose and seven desperately wounded. *Copy.* 1¼ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 96.]

May 26. Boston. **899.** Thomas Newton to ? . Last week Casco was taken. There were eighty soldiers in several garrisons, but so quartered that they could not support each other, so were all killed or taken. It is reported that York and Wells have fallen since. Probably everything as far as Piscataqua will be destroyed, for the Charter Government cares little for that country or for the lives of the settlers, but only for smaller matters. Though the King's letter only authorised them to preserve the peace till further order, yet they proceed according to the old charter and have an election shortly. Nothing will serve them but a charter; but unless the King intervene speedily, the country will be ruined. Sir William Phips sailed to Port Royal three weeks ago, and has sent back several prisoners on its surrender. But we have lost far more at Casco than we have gained at Port Royal. Still we are better off and better governed here than at New York, where the tyrant Leisler has taken the King's letters and usurped his authority. It is a crime enough to send any man to gaol not to salute him by the name of Lieutenant-Governor. Colonel Bayard has long been in irons: he was carried round the fort walls in a chair to terrify the people; and all for no crime but speaking words against Leisler, which he declares to be high treason. Several more have been imprisoned, but obtained release on petitioning him. Not long since a pirate came in from the West Indies, to whom he gives pay and has granted a commission, to make his escape on him (as is supposed) when the new Governor comes. It is feared the French and Indians will attack Albany before long. It could be easily taken owing to the distraction caused by Jacob Milborne. Leisler has demanded £5,000 for the war with France and threatens if need be to take it by force. He has put all the merchants' stores on board the pirate without giving them so much as a receipt. *Signed.* Tho. Newton. *Copy.* 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 22 Oct., 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 138.]

May 27. **900.** Sir Thomas Montgomerie to Colonel Stede. My affairs all tend to my ruin. I ask you for one charity more, to visit the prisoner in distress, otherwise I despair. *Copy.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 33.]

1690.
[May 27.] **901.** Sir Edmund Andros's account of the State of New England. In 1686 he was named Governor of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Narragansett County, Rhode Island, New Plymouth and County of Cornwall. In 1687 Connecticut was added and also New York and the Jerseys. On receipt of his commission and instructions, which bade him cultivate the friendship of the Five Nations, he went to New York and Albany, where the Indians (though they were met in Council about going to Canada) at once came to meet him and were settled and confirmed in his government. He then wrote and requested the Governor of Canada to restore some Indian prisoners and to quit a considerable fort which he had built at Niagara, in spite of Colonel Dongan's protests against such building. The Governor accordingly withdrew his garrison and said that he would write to the King of France about the release of prisoners. The revenue of the united provinces of New England amounted to about £12,000 annually. There being no Church of England in Boston, a meeting-house was borrowed, but, since this was found to give offence, the building of a new church was hastened, and was completed at the charge of the members of that Church. Sir Edmund was always ready to give grants of vacant lands and confirm defective titles, the late Company having failed to comply with their charter in this respect. Courts of Justice were erected and fees regulated. The Indians continued in good order and subjection till the end of 1688, when some unadvised proceedings of the inhabitants to eastward provoked a rupture, and the Indians made raids, killing and taking several people. Sir Edmund was then at New York, three hundred miles from Boston, but he hastened to Boston with all speed, sent troops and stores eastward to reinforce those parts and vessels to secure the coast, He also raised fresh forces and appointed Major-General Winthrop to command, but that officer falling sick, took command himself, and by the settlement of posts, garrisons and parties, and by constant inroads and marches (in which the King's standing troops were always employed) he reduced the Indians to such straits that until the recall of the forces during the late troubles there was no more trouble with them. At the latter end of March, 1689, Sir Edmund returned to Boston, leaving all the posts and garrisons in good order and condition. On the 18th of April several of the Council conspired with those who were magistrates and officers under the Chartered Government, to overthrow the Government and introduce their former Commonwealth, and by false reports and aspersions gained the support of most of the people. About two thousand horse and foot appeared in arms, and Sir Edmund Andros, not knowing the occasion thereof, went down to the Council. Though the streets were full of armed men none offered to him or to those who were with him the least rudeness or incivility, but on the contrary the usual respect. But when he came to the Council Chamber he found several of the former magistrates and officers who paid him no suitable regard, but made him and others of the Council prisoners and kept him for ten months in secure and close confinement, until he and they were sent to England to answer the charges against them, when there being no charges against them, they were discharged. During the time of

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his confinement the Governor was allowed no communication with anyone, in person or by letter. After his arrest the conspirators aforesaid dispersed the few soldiers of the standing companies on the spot, recalling the rest who were employed against the Indians to eastward; the officers were surprised and brought down prisoners. The confederates at Boston seized all the King's stores of arms and ammunition and disabled the Rose frigate. They also broke open the Secretary's office and seized the records. The Members of Council who were in league with the confederates then took upon them the Government, and not content with the mischief that they had already done, withdrew all the garrisons from the East, far outside the limits of the Colony, seized several of the officers, recalled the vessels appointed to guard the coast, and disbanded the forces. The Indians having notice of this, and having been supplied before the insurrection with arms and ammunition by some of the chief conspirators in Boston, were encouraged to renew the war; and by the assistance of some French, fell upon the English settlements, killed a captain and several hundred English, and captured Pemaquid fort and considerable territory. The fishery and the trade in masts and lumber is consequently almost wholly ruined. The conspirators then suborned the rest of the Colonies to follow their example, whereby the whole of the royal revenue therein is lost and destroyed.

The usual time for election of magistrates in Boston coming on in May, 1689, there were great controversies on the settling of civil government, some being for a new election, some for continuation of the officers elected in 1686; which latter course being adopted, the Charter Government, though vacated at Westminster Hall, was re-imposed. They then revised their former laws and courts of judicature, and tried and executed several persons. During Sir Edmund's time the country paid only the old rate of one penny a pound; the present Government has exacted sevenpence half-penny. Since this insurrection the people carry on irregular trade without limit, admitting no laws to be valid but of their own making. They also sent to Albany to treat with the Five Nations, and invited them to Boston, a most dangerous proceeding, since it revealed to the Indians the weakness and disunion of the country, thereby giving the French the advantage to subdue the Indians and attack Fort Albany. The forces sent out by them last summer, though encouraged by promise of £8 a head for every Indian killed, proved ineffective to suppress the enemy or secure the country, and on approach of winter were recalled, leaving the country exposed. The French and Indians will now probably invade the heart of the country, unless the King take speedy measures to prevent it. *Signed.* E. Andros. 6½ *closely written pages. Endorsed.* Recd. 27 May, 1690. *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 722. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 97.]

[May 27.] **902.** State of the four companies of standing forces in New England, each of fifty men. Two companies in the English Establishment viz., Captain Sir E. Andros, Lieutenant Thomas

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Treffry (both in London), Ensign Ames Amos (in New England), Captain Francis Nicholson (in Virginia), Lieutenant James Weems, Ensign Joshua Pipon (both in London). Two companies by establishment paid at New York. Captain Anthony Brockholes (at New York—a Roman Catholic), Lieutenant John Jordan (in London), Ensign Russell (dead), Captain Gervais Baxter (at New York—a Roman Catholic), Lieutenant Thomas Sharpe (at Albany), Ensign Bradford. Some of the officers employed against the Indians eastward were imprisoned; the men were disbanded except those at Albany, where Lieutenant Sharpe was continued in command. 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 27 May, 1690, from Sir E. Andros. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 98.]

[May 27.] **903.** "A list of Nominations by the reassumers for New Government without the King's leave 1690." A list of the officers elected in Massachusetts. Twenty six names in all, with numbers, apparently of votes, after them. Simon Bradstreet, Governor. Thomas Danforth, Deputy Governor. Captain Winthrop, Major General. John Phillips, Treasurer. Isaac Addington, Secretary. William Stoughton and Samuel Sewall, Commissioners. *For date see next abstract.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 99.]

May 27. Boston. **904.** Extract of a letter from John Usher at Boston. I suppose you will have heard of the great conquest at Port Royal. The poor people surrendered at the first summons, having not a gun mounted. There is great talk of an expedition to Canada which they hope to take on as easy terms. A post from Casco last night confirms the deplorable state of the place, two hundred persons being killed, though it was said to be the strongest garrison in those parts. The men held out as long as they could, but surrendered from want of ammunition. The terms were that they should be transported to Piscataqua, but the French and Indians knocked all who could not travel with them on the head. We hear that the enemy have now beset Wells and mean to take the whole country. There has been an election since I wrote the above, when Sir William Phipps and Dr. Oakes crowded out Messrs. Shrimpton and Richards, and Major Pyncheon has been turned out for Major Winthrop. *Copy.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 100.]

May 28. **905.** Extract of a letter from Boston to John Usher. The news of the capture of Casco Bay is confirmed. Unless the King help us speedily we shall be ruined. Yesterday Samuel Bradstreet was elected Governor and Thomas Danforth Deputy Governor. Colonel Shrimpton, Major Richards and Major Pyncheon were left out, and Captain Winthrop, Sir W. Phipps and Dr. Oakes chosen in their stead. *Copy.* ½ *p.*

Another copy of the above. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *Nos.* 101, 102.]

May 28. **906.** Extracts from letters to divers persons from New England. *Letter to Colonel Lidget.* Boston, 11 April, 1690. Giving an account of the capture of Senectady, Newichewanock and Salmon

1690.

Falls. 1 *p.* *Letter from Benjamin Bullivant*: received at Falmouth, July, 1690. All the Casco forts have been cut off owing to the withdrawal of the troops. The people begged for help, but Mr. Danforth answered that Jesus Christ was king of earth as well as heaven, and that if Jesus Christ did not help them, he could not. Sir William Phips has sailed. The Bostoners now print their laws, raise taxes, force open warehouses, press all sorts of goods, and have set up the excise. I was rated and obliged to pay £10 in three months, and I should have been pressed, to cheat me out of £10 or £20 more, if I had stayed. The common people now wish Sir E. Andros were back again. *Letters to John Usher.* Boston, 27 and 28 May, 1690. *Already abstracted under dates. Copies.* 3½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 103.]

May 28. **907.** John Coode to Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson. I have received news of the concurrence of the Northern Governments to oppose the common enemy. *Copy.* ¾ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 22 Oct., 1690. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 11.]

May 29. **908.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Agents for New England attended and Mr. Bradstreet's letter of 29 March was read (*see No.* 797), as also Sir E. Andros's report on the forces raised in 1688. Order for copy of the letter to be given to the Agents for their reply (*see No.* 912). [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 324, 325.]

May 29. **909.** Summons to several persons connected with New England to attend the Lords of Trade and Plantations and bring with them their latest information as to those parts. *Draft with corrections.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 104.]

[May 29.] **910.** Memorandum of permission asked by Sir Thomas Lapes to export arms and ammunition to New England. *Inscribed.* Read 29 May, 1690. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 106.]

[May ?] **911.** Memorandum of arms to be shipped to New England in the ship James. *A few lines.* [*Ibid. No.* 107.]

[May 29.] **912.** Account of the forces raised in New England and of the forts built for defence against the Indians in 1688. Fort Pemaquid. *Garrison.* Captain Brockholes' regular company; Captain Tyng's and Captain George Minot's Provincial Companies. Total 156 men. On the insurrection in Boston the whole of these forces were withdrawn except eighteen of the regular company, and the fort fell into the hands of the French. New Dartmouth. *Garrison.* 20 regulars under Lieutenant Jordan, Captain Withington's Provincial Company. Total 84 men. Most of the troops were drawn off or debauched so that they carried their officer prisoner to Boston aud deserted the fort. Redoubt on Damarascotly River. This being garrisoned from New Dartmouth was also deserted. Saiodchock, Newtown, Fort Anne, Pojebscot. These forts on the Kennebec were commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Macgregory and Major Thomas Savage with their men and Captain Manning's Companies, in all 180 men. The Major and most of the officers of

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the New England forces revolted, seized the Lieutenant-Colonel, drew off the men and deserted the forts. FALMOUTH, a fort in Casco Bay. *Garrison.* Captain George Lockhart's company of 60 men. The commander was seized and the forces withdrawn. SACO RIVER. A fort commanded by Captain John Floyd with his own company and a detachment, in all 88 men. Kenebinke and Wells, forts garrisoned from Saco. The whole of these forts were deserted by the officers and men. MERRIMAC RIVER. A company of 50 men was at the Upper Plantation, as also the militia of that river. The officers and men were debauched, and quitted their stations. CONNECTICUT RIVER. Captain Jonathan Bull's company of 50 men and the militia under Colonel Robert Treat, and 40 men of the regular companies. The officers and soldiers deserted their posts. Total of all troops employed, 709 men. The vessels employed on the coast were H.M.SS. Speedwell and Mary and two provincial sloops. All the principal garrisons were supplied with three months' provisions and sufficient warlike stores, and at Boston there were further military stores in the Castle.

While the forces were out the Jndians were powerless, but when they were withdrawn the Indians did and still do great damage. The King is urged to exert his authority for the saving of the country. *Signed.* E. Andros. 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. from Sir E. Andros, 29 May, 1690. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 105, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 211-215.]

May 30. **913.** Answer of the Agents for New England to Sir E. Andros's account of the forces raised for defence of New England in 1688 (*see No.* 912). We take exceptions to the words "subversion of the Government" and "insurrection" used by Sir E. Andros in his preamble, thinking that the zeal shown by the people of New England to secure the Government there for King William deserves more favourable terms. PEMAQUID. Captain Brockholes, who commanded at this fort, was a papist and was thereupon dismissed after the revolution. The men disbanded were not of the standing garrison, of whom not a man was drawn off. The fort was taken afterwards it is true, but owing to the carelessness of the garrison. NEW DARTMOUTH and NEWTOWN. These towns were destroyed during Sir E. Andros's reign, in revenge probably for an injury done by him to the Indians. There being thus nothing left to protect, a fort was unnecessary. REDOUBT IN DAMASCOTLY RIVER. This was destroyed on the advice of Colonel Tyng and Major Savage as it protected nothing. So also Fort Anne and Pojebscot. Colonel Macgregory was seized by his own soldiers because of his cruelty to them. SAGADEHOCK. This being a fort erected by the fishermen was abandoned at their own instance. FALMOUTH, CASCO BAY. This fort is still continued by the Massachusetts Government and in better order than in Sir E. Andros's time. Captain Lockhart, being reputed a papist, was on that account dismissed and a new commander put in. It was here that the Indians were checked and defeated since the revolution. KENNEBEC. We know of no fort. WELLS is still well inhabited, and a company of foot is there. SACO RIVER was deserted in Sir

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Edmund's time for want of provisions, and the officer was put under arrest by Sir Edmund for coming to ask for subsistence for the garrison. MERRIMAC RIVER. The Council after the revolution changed several officers that they could not trust, but the Major in command keeps his station. All our frontier towns have been reinforced, which were weakened by Sir Edmund by the manning of his trifling forts. CONNECTICUT RIVER. This continues as it was, only Colonel Treat thought the force stationed by Sir Edmund excessive, and dismissed part of it. The vessels were chiefly employed to convey soldiers to and fro at Sir Edmund's pleasure. There was great complaint that those who served in these ships were not paid in Sir Edmund's time. The forces brought by Sir Edmund from England were about 120 men. Some died or deserted before the revolution. He took part of them in service against the Indians, and what became of them he best knows. We are well assured that not one of them was killed by Indians, and that not an Indian was hurt by them. We have no exact inventory of the stores and provisions found in the garrisons at the time of the happy revolution, but we can aver that the garrisons were supplied from Boston, and that the reinforcements were paid by private persons, and not from the Treasury. The occasion of our present distress is the war between England and France, which prevents all supplies from England, and the mischief from the interruption of our ancient government is not yet recovered. We have given orders for transport of ammunition, with which we hope to be able to defend ourselves until the King attempts, if he think fit, the reduction of Canada; and we doubt not that he will restore to us our ancient rights and privileges. *Signed.* Elisha Cooke, Thomas Oakes. *Large sheet. Endorsed.* Recd. 24 June, 1690. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 108, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 215-221.]

May 30. **914.** Journal of the proceedings of the late Expedition under Sir William Phipps, knight, to Port Royal. *April* 23. Anchored in Nantasket and embarked the soldiers. *Monday, April* 28. Sailed from Nantasket, five ships in all. *Thursday, May* 1*st.* Anchored at Mount Desert. In the evening an officer was sent to reconnoitre Penobscot fort, who reported that Castine was gone and only 200 Indians in the fort. Resolved to attack the fort. *May* 2. Weighed and sailed up the harbour intending to attack the fort, but were hindered by contrary winds. *May* 3. The soldiers were landed on an Island to prepare for the attack, but bad weather prevented it. *May* 4. At 8 in the evening the soldiers were embarked to attack the fort, while one of the ships engaged it by sea; but the fort was found to be deserted. *May* 5. The Salem and Ipswich companies joined us. Weighed at 6 p.m., and sailed for the entrance of the Bay of Fundy. *May* 6. Landed and took the houses of some French planters at Passarequadie who denied our flag of truce. Plundered the houses. Six of our men wounded. *May* 8. Sailed, and on *May* 9 entered Port Royal Harbour. *May* 10. A flag of truce was sent to summon the fort. *May* 11. The fort surrendered. *May* 12. Went ashore to search for hidden goods. We cut down the cross, rifled the

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Church, pulled down the high altar, and broke their images. *May* 13. Kept gathering plunder all day. *May* 14. The inhabitants swore allegiance to King William and Queen Mary. *May* 15. The outlying inhabitants summoned to take the oath of allegiance, which they did on the 19th. *May* 21. Sent a ship along the coast of Nova Scotia to procure the submission and allegiance of all French and Indians, and dropped down the river with the rest of the fleet and our prisoners. *May* 30. Arrived in Boston Harbour. Copies of orders to different officers, and of the instructions left with the president of Port Royal. List of the Fleet:—Six Friends (flag), 42 guns, 120 men; Porcupine, 16 guns, 117 men; Mary, 8 guns, 12 men; Union, 4 guns, 15 men; Mary Ann, 2 guns, 9 men; Lark, 9 men; Bachelor, 6 men. List of the officers of the Foot Regiment:—Major Johnson commanding. Seven companies. 446 of all ranks. Mr. Joshua Moody, Minister. *The whole a small quarto printed pamphlet.* 16 *pp. Printed at Boston.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 109.]

May 30. **915.** The Dutch Ambassador to [William Blathwayt]. Enclosing certain papers relating to the Colony of Rensselaerswyck. *Signed.* Arnout van Citters. *French.* ½ *p. Endorsed.* Returned to him the 4 June, '90. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 139.]

May 30. **916.** Jacob Younge to John Coode. I have news that the Senecas have cut off the principal place in Canada except the Governor's residence. They tell me too that they have a hundred French prisoners and the other nations rather more. Those Senecas who informed me are about to settle on the Susquehannah. *Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 22 Oct. 1690. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 12.]

May 31. Kensington. **917.** Warrant for the use of the Public Seal of New York. *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 726. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., p.* 251.]

May 31. **918.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. The Earl of Inchiquin sworn in as Governor. Order for a proclamation for continuance of officers in their posts. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 52.]

June 1. **919.** Richard Hill to Captain John Brown. The terror that I am under drives me to address you and other masters of ships. Forty armed men have been at my house these two days with order to bring me before the General alive or dead, but for what crime I know not, except opposition to their illegal and arbitrary proceedings. I crave your safeguard. They have seized my ships, which cost me £700, and dispersed my men merely out of spite. They have rifled my house, turned their horses into my cornfield and destroyed it all. I throw myself on your protection and offer £5,000 security to answer the charges against me, whatever they may be. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 13.]

June 2. **920.** Demands of James Heath, Agent to the Lords Proprietors, against the revolutionary Government of Maryland. (1) The delivering of the bills and bonds relating to Lord Baltimore's private estate;

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(2) of Mattapany house and estate; (3) of accounts of all shipping entered and cleared and of bills of exchange received for the same; (4) of all other papers relating to his private estate; (5) orders to stop all persons exacting revenue as collectors, that the duty may be left to Heath and his deputies. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 14.]

921. Duplicate of the foregoing. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 15.]

June 2. Ann Arundel County Maryland.

922. Samuel Phillips, John Brown and Edward Burford to [Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson?]. We beg to recommend to you the bearer Richard Hill, who has thrown himself upon our protection, thinking that we held the King's Commission. We have known him for some years as of good fame, a Protestant and a loyal subject. We went to his house and found it in possession of armed men, as also his ship. The warrant to bring him in alive or dead mentions no crime, and was entrusted for execution to a Highlander. So far as we can gather Captain Hill's only crime is that he has dared to say what others hardly dare think. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 13.]

June 3. Serjeants' Inn.

923. Lord Chief Justice Holt to the Marquess of Carmarthen. I think it would have been better if an inquisition had been taken, and the forfeitures committed by Lord Baltimore had been found before any grant were made to a new Governor, but in case of necessity I think the King may lawfully commission a Governor whose authority would be legal, though he must be responsible to Lord Baltimore for the profits. If an agreement can be made with Lord Baltimore it will be convenient and easy for the King's Governor. An inquisition may be taken at any time if the forfeiture be not pardoned, of which there is some doubt. *Signed.* J. Holt. *Holograph.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 16, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., p.* 176.]

June 3.

924. Minutes of Council of Virginia. Francis Nicholson sworn as Lieutenant-Governor. Order for proclamation for all officers to continue in their posts. Order for a receipt to be given to the Auditor for the Council's allowance from the Royal revenue. Edward Davies and his accomplices summoned, who said that their petition to the Privy Council was still unanswered. Order for their debts to be paid out of their goods, and the balance to be sent home. Order for the goods in custody of Captain Rowe to be also sent to England.

June 4.

The Bishop of London's commission to James Blair read. The Lieutenant-Governor was asked to thank his lordship. Order for the report of the Lords of Trade as to Philip Ludwell's complaints to be entered, and for the law of 1680 as to Attorneys to be proclaimed void. Order for the question of calling an Assembly to be considered on 24 July. Order for survey of the guns, ammunition, and stores of war. Order for the interpreters to go at once to the friendly Indians and dissuade them from listening to foreign Indians, who try to tempt them away. The Lieutenant-Governor asking if it would be well for him to visit the heads of the rivers in person, the Council agreed that it would. Order for a return of the officers and soldiers of the militia.

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June 5. Order for some tobacco, for which no freight is ready, to be shipped on board the King's frigate. Resolved to send a messenger to ascertain the truth of matters in New England and New York, and Colonel Cuthbert Potter proposed as a fit person. Order forbidding all ships to sail to England except under convoy of the man-of-war, and all collectors to clear there before 10 July. Resolved that the King be requested to purchase Lord Culpeper's rights on the Northern Neck. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 349-367.]

June 4. **925.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. The Councillors sworn in. Petition of grievances presented by the freeholders to the Governor, who ordered the Attorney General to thank them for their moderation therein. Order for the appeal in the case of the ship St. Jago de la Victoria to be heard by the Governor in Council on the 15th, and for the ship to be delivered meanwhile to Captain Daniell's attorneys. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 53, 54.]

June 4. **926.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Last year's orders for proclamation of their Majesties in Newfoundland renewed. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., p.* 326.]

June 4. Antigua. **927.** Governor Codrington to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Soon after despatch of my last there was a terrible earthquake, which laid some of our buildings in rubbish and killed some persons. Scarce any stone-work in these Islands has escaped without damage, and I myself am a loser to the value of £2,000. The great earthquake was on Sunday, 5 April, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon; for a month afterwards we had almost daily shakes, and even now there passes not a week without some tremblings. The French Islands have suffered as severely as ours. On the 10th ult. our long expected fleet arrived at Barbados, but being delayed by the sickness of the men and other causes arrived not here until Saturday the 31st. I received the King's Commission and Instructions to me. Meanwhile I have to report that after the date of my last letter I sent a flag of truce to Martinique for the exchange of prisoners, and were able to discover, to our great satisfaction, that the ships which we dreaded so much were bound shortly for France and that our enemies had very slender hopes of any fleet from thence. To complete our joy we received the news of the arrival of our fleet at Barbados. Admiral Wright will doubtless have reported to you the damage done by the great storm in his passage. It was no small satisfaction to me to find by my additional instructions that the Governor of Barbados was to send us such assistance of men and provisions as with the advice of his Council he should think requisite, but I was surprised to hear that any of the Council consider that we need no assistance and that the majority were of opinion that they could not spare it. The Governor indeed was very willing and anxious to serve us and the common interest, but being bound by his Council he was powerless. I wrote to you in my last of the inconvenience of this restriction, and am sorry to be confirmed in my opinion by the action of the Council of Barbados. I have received the list of stores sent out to me, but know not yet whether any of them are wanting, excepting three chests of medicine which were lost

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in the Downs. I have inspected the muskets and think them as bad as ever came to these parts. The matchlocks, which make five hundred of the thousand and fifty sent, are of no use to us, for our people are accustomed only to firelocks and cannot use them. As to the firelocks, the locks are very bad, the steel being so soft that they are as likely to miss fire as not. Both matchlocks and firelocks are extraordinarily heavy, which is a great inconvenience in these hot countries. The barrels of powder which have been viewed are a kind of mixture of great and small together, and as no distinctions are mentioned in the list I suppose that the rest are the same. Good pistol powder should have been sent for the small arms. It is a great misfortune to us that the officers entrusted with these matters have not been more careful. Were our enemies no better off I should not complain, but no people in the world are furnished with better arms and ammunition. I do not find that any mortars or bombs were sent, nor can I hear anything of the engineer and two miners, who will be greatly wanted. Lieutenant-Colonel Holt's regiment, mentioned to be nine hundred and thirty men, little exceeds five hundred. I cannot withdraw more than twelve hundred men from these Islands nor can I arm half of them except with the arms that are now come. The remains of the Barbados Regiment are three hundred men, so that for any expedition I cannot depend on more than two thousand men at most, while the Admiral cannot spare me above two or three sailors. On Sunday last, the day after the fleet's arrival, I called a Council of War, and pursuant to its resolutions the fleet sailed yesterday to Montserrat for water. I and the men from this Island shall follow this week. Having despatched my orders thither and to Nevis on receiving the news of the fleet's arrival at Barbados, I hope to find their proportions ready to embark, but I have not yet decided where we shall attack the French. I shall only correspond as ordered with Barbados and Jamaica, and hope that Colonel Stede may yet prevail with the Council to join us with fifteen hundred men. They can better spare them than the Leeward Islands can spare five hundred. With their help I hope we may do good service. Lord Inchiquin before sailing from Barbados for Jamaica was very pressing for a regiment at least to be sent to us from thence, and sent word to me that if I wished it, he would send me what help he could from Jamaica and his own son along with it. I shall send an express to him shortly, and meanwhile shall endeavour to turn such forces as I have to the best advantage. I hope my next will report that we have supplied ourselves at the enemy's expense with such utensils of war as are now wanting to us. *Signed.* Chr. Codrington. 4 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 4 Aug., 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 86, *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 226-233.]

June 6. **928.** Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson to the Revolutionary Government of Maryland. Referring to your letters of 19 and 28 May, I find that the persons suspected of the murder of Mr. John Payne were apprehended and examined, and the matter reported to

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the Secretary of State for the King's orders. I can satisfy you that no enemy of the King's has received any protection here. Colonel Digges is a stranger to me, but for all that I can learn he has always been an obedient and loyal subject, though if anything such as Mr. Coode insinuates can be proved against him or any other, I promise that they shall be secured, but a mere letter without proof is insufficient. I shall be busy to learn all that goes forward in the Northern colonies, and to do my best for the security of the country. Colonel Sloughter should have arrived at New York before now. I hope you will see that the King's orders as to ships sailing to Europe are obeyed. Pray tell me to whom I am to address my letters in Maryland. *Copy.* 4 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 17.]

June 7. New London. **929.** Robert Livingston to Francis Nicholson. We of Albany stood out the longest till we were deserted by all New England. While I was absent to procure help from the neighbouring Colonies, Leisler sent up one Jacob Milborne, formerly servant to a man in Hartford, with 160 men, who got the fort surrendered to him, after I had maintained the garrison and the public expense till the 12th of March, and disbanded all but a few of the soldiers. Milborne and his fellow-commissioners spend their time drinking and quaffing, while the Indians come and cut off the people at Canestagione, and never one of them caught. We have all Leisler's seditious letters secured; they were found in the streets of Senectady, all imbued in blood, on the morning after the massacre. So we want nothing now but a Governor to call him to account. I have written to New York to send an express to Virginia as soon as Colonel Sloughter is expected, lest our tyrant should make his escape. He has fitted out ships on pretence of going out to Canada, which commit all manner of robberies in the sound. They have taken several sloops from Major Winthrop's Island and fired several guns at Rhode Island. From what a deserter says they intend to take a vessel with provisions and so to the South Sea or Guinea. It is thought that Leisler will escape as soon as he has collected his last rate. If a Governor come not soon, the country will be lost. All the Eastern parts are lost, no ships are ready to attack Quebec, no army on shore. The few sorry and despicable fellows sent by Leisler to Albany die like rotten sheep of the bloody flux, due to feeding on the fishy pork which Leisler robbed from the merchants. I am forced to abscond, and my estate has been seized because I will not account to Leisler for the excise. Others have been forced to do the like. I live at Hartford, but am passing a few days with Colonel Winthrop. The united Colonies have requested him to be General, after the Commissioners had left it to Leisler to name the Chief Commander. Brave doings, when all New England can truckle to such an usurping tyrant. The 160 men on their way to us from Boston were recalled on the news of Casco. This Colony has another camp which they keep at home, for fear of the flux which is in the camp at Greenbush. Contrary to all expectation Colonel Winthrop has accepted the command of the forces at Albany, which is more than the Government here deserve, but in his zeal for King and Country, he waives all that.

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I know not what answer Leisler has made to it. *Signed.* Robt. Livingston. *Copy.* 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 22 Oct. 1690, from Capt. Nicholson. *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 727. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 140.]

June 7. Port William, New York. **930.** Proclamation of the Revolutionary Government of New York. Ordering the inhabitants to renew their association for the defence of the city and fort for King William against King James. 1 *p. Copy.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 141.]

June 7. **931.** Order of the same. For the arrest of several persons for assembling in a tumultuous manner to obstruct the proclamation for watch and ward, and for completion of the fortifications. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 142.]

June 7. **932.** Sir Thomas Montgomerie to Colonel Stede. I learn that several of the Council have interposed to prevent the Governor from giving me my liberty. You are become my refuge, and if you cannot procure me mercy, I am resigned and willing to be sent home. I had some confidence in your intercession though none in my offences, and had drawn up an order which I had hoped would have served for a model for the treatment of my own case, but now I despair. But despite all my misfortunes your noble generosity sticks to me, and I can endure the anger of the Council since you are my friend. I had thought that the end of my misfortunes were nearer, but I hope that when all accounts are cast up, the Council may find the mercy which it denies me. I send what I have written however, though I have little hope from it. *Copy.* 1 *p. Annexed,*

932 I. Draft of an order of the Governor of Barbados in Council, annulling the commitment of Sir T. Montgomerie to prison in consideration of his temptations, his repentance and his promise of amendment. *This order is the work of Montgomerie himself. Copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *Nos.* 34, 34 I.]

June 10. **933.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Order for the Provost Marshal to bring Ralph Lane before the Council. The Governor decided to hear his case on the 19th. Order for sundry payments. Archibald Carmichael was returned for the vacant seat in the Assembly for St. John's. The Assembly attended, took the oaths, and presented John Sutton as their speaker, who was approved. The Governor communicated the royal instructions respecting the commutation of the four and a half per cent. duty. The Assembly sent in the names of members to form a joint committee to inspect the books of the royal revenue, and the Governor appointed Councillors to work with them. Sir Thomas Montgomerie's petition for release considered. The Council advised against granting it, and the Governor ordered that he be sent home by next ship. Warrant to Captain Breholt to convey Sir Thomas home as a prisoner, dated 24 June, 1690. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 130-133.]

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June 10. **934.** Order of the Governor of Barbados in Council. That Edwyn Stede, John Hallett and Nicholas Prideaux be a committee to draw up a charge against Sir Thomas Montgomerie, to be sent home with him. *Copy.* ½ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 4 Sept., 90. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 35.]

June 10. **935.** Order of the Governor of Barbados in Council. For Sir Thomas Montgomerie to be sent home by the first opportunity to await his Majesty's pleasure, and that meanwhile he be continued in custody. [*Ibid. No.* 36.]

June 10. **936.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. Archibald Carmichael sworn in succession to John Bromley, appointed to the Council. John Sutton chosen speaker. George Payne chosen clerk of Assembly. Committee appointed to consider the question of commuting the four and a half per cent. duty. Adjourned to 8 July. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 226-228.]

June 11. **937.** Sir Thomas Montgomerie to Colonel Stede. Pray let me have a line to tell me what is to be done with me. I doubt not that you befriended me all that you could, and thank you heartily. *Copy.* ½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 37.]

June 12. **938.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Petition of Roger Elletson read. The Secretary ordered to acquaint him that the article of treason exhibited against him was for giving money to furnish a chapel for Father Offlin, and that he should be heard if he wished; but that article being deferred he was bailed. Order for prosecution of Samuel Mayo for sedition at the next Grand Court. Francis Hickman's petition received and rejected. Richard Lloyd sworn clerk of the Crown and Peace. The Order in Council of 9 January as to transported rebels read (*see No.* 699). [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 54-56.]

June 12. **939.** Lords of Trade and Plantations to the King. We have considered the address of Simon Bradstreet and others concerning the desolation wrought by the Indians, and announcing the intended expedition to Canada. We have also been attended by Sir Edmund Andros and other officers and gentlemen, who have laid before us several letters shewing the mischief done by the withdrawal of the garrisons by the Revolutionary Government and the increasing injury done by the French and Indians, as also the daily violation of the Acts of Trade. We learn also that the French are making great preparations for an attack on Albany. The New England Agents represent that they are short of ammunition and ask permission to export some. We recommend that it be granted, as also that the convoy to New York with Colonel Sloughter and two companies be hastened, and that a ship of war be sent to America. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 222-227.]

June 12. **940.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Requiring the attendance of some of the Commissioners of Customs on the 14th inst., when the question of New England trade will be considered. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 228.]

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June 12. **941.** Order of the King in Council. Allowing five hundred fuzees, two hundred barrels of powder, and twelve tons of lead to be exported to New England on board the ship James. [*Ibid. p.* 229.]

June 14. **942.** Governor Henry Sloughter to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I have orders to have a New England sloop. The last that came from thence is the King's and is now under restraint by order of the Customs. I am told that she is a very good one and fit for the service. The bearer, Captain Billop, is my friend and wishes to attend on you in this matter. *Signed.* H. Sloughter. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 143.]

June 16. **943.** Account of the King's slaves in Bermuda. This is identical with the account of the previous year of same date. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 15 Feb., 1690-91. [*America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 26.]

June 17. **944.** Lord Nottingham to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Ordering the preparation of a Commission and Instructions to Lord Howard of Effingham as Governor of Virginia. ¼ *p. Endorsed.* Read 22 Aug., 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 636. *No.* 33, *and Col. Entry Bk, Vol. LXXXIII., p.* 305.]

June 18. **945.** The Council of Bermuda and Lords of Trade and Plantations. In October last we sent a loyal address to their Majesties and a letter, which were intercepted in the harbour here, as we suspect, by the privity of Sir Robert Robinson. The Governor refuses to govern by the advice of his Council, or to put the judicial proceedings on record. He continues to exercise arbitrary and unlimited power, suspending some, as Mr. Samuel Trott and Mr. Charles Walker, without any sufficient reason and threatening others. He admits of no contradictions in Council, and denies the validity of the laws of England here. Samuel Trott was elected Receiver under a recent Revenue Act, but the Governor turned him out and imprisoned him for refusing to pay him the money. He then put in one Ashworth, a stranger, who left the island without furnishing any accounts. Again the Governor refuses to admit Samuel Trott to be Collector of Customs, though he has a commission from the Commissioners in London. The Governor bought twenty barrels of powder from Captain Hewetson, with the Council's approval; he thought the Council had taken care as to payment for it; the Governor sent half the powder away. The Governor has declined to impart public letters and orders from the King to the Council, whereby the Council is incapacitated from doing its duty. A nice sperm whale was lately stranded here, which the Governor took into his own possession, and though he said he would send all the proceeds to the King we have reason to believe to the contrary. There are many other injuries to private persons also. We beg redress. *Signed.* Wm. Peniston, Wm. Greene, Perient Trott, Arthur Jones, Law. Dill, Richard Peniston, Wm. Pitt, Joseph Stowe, Tho. Outerbridge. 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 11 Sept., 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 27, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XVIII., pp.* 279-282.]

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June 18. **946.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Commission for a Grand Court drawn up. John Bodle committed for spreading vain tales as to Lord Inchiquin's instructions. Order for the rent of the house now occupied by the Governor to paid out of the revenue. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 56, 57.]

June 18. **947.** Answer of the Revolutionary Government of Maryland to the demands of John Heath (*see No.* 920). (1) Granted, except for such lands whereof no certificates have been recorded, until the title be made out. (2) Mattapany house being a garrison inforted (*sic*), the property cannot be altered until the King's pleasure be known, but the Agent will not be prevented from making the best use thereof. (3) Granted. (4) Granted. (5) The Agent may collect the moiety of the two shillings a hogshead; other revenues by the collectors appointed by this Government. *Signed.* John Coode, George Robotham, John Edmundson, Henry Tripp, Dr. Brook, Ninian Beal, Michael Miller, Wm. Harris, — King, Edw. Jones. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 14.]

June 19. Maryland. **948.** Protest of John Heath against the proceedings of John Coode and his associates, in plundering good protestants, violating the King's orders as to the revenue and taking bills of Exchange for the same in their own names. *Copy.* 3 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 18.]

June 19. **949.** Edward Randolph to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Gives an account of his services as Collector of Customs in New England from 1679 and of his imprisonment at the revolution in Boston, and continues as follows. The chief end of my imprisonment was to restore for themselves free trade for their vessels to all parts of Europe, to deter any person from accepting the post of Collector after me, and to make Boston a depot for all sorts of European commodities. They have sent several ships to Holland, Scotland and the Straits. By the Acts of Trade the Governor of every English Colony is required to take bond of every captain loading the enumerated commodities, and to send copies of those bonds to England every year. If the Boston agents can shew that such copies have been sent by the present Government at Boston, there is some hope that the Acts of Trade will be observed. But they will openly violate the Acts, as they have done and now do, unless a competent officer be sent to enforce them. While I held the office of Collector I enforced the Acts strictly, and therefore it was resolved that I had broken a capital law of the Colony and was to be punished with death, as is shown by the journal of the House of Representatives of 28 June, 1689. Having undergone such hardships I beg restoration to the post of Collector. *Here follows a long list of ships that have violated the Acts of Navigation. The whole,* 7 *pp. Endorsed.* Read in Council, 19 June, 1690. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 110, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 231-242.]

[June?] **950.** Copy of the docket of Edward Randolph's commission, whereby he is appointed Surveyor of all forests within twelve miles of any harbour or navigable river in Maine, with annual fee of £50 payable by the Treasurer of the Navy. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 111.]

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June 20. **951.** Sir Thomas Montgomerie to Colonel Stede. By your advice I wrote to the Governor this morning, thanking him for letting me wait till next fleet and asking him if the Council would shew me mercy. I asked also that my brother, who must perish when I am gone, might be ventured with Captain Wren, to be at liberty so long as he behaved well. The Governor answered me that the Council was inexorable, and that he would try my brother shortly by a special Court. He advised me to go home and gave me the day to think over my answer. I beg your advice. If I must go home I beg that my brother may be sent too, not in the same ship but in the same fleet, for he has no subsistence but must perish if parted from me. I ask also that my clerk may go with me and two negroes to attend me, because of my great sea-sickness. I beg also that you will procure for me the payment of one or two debts, and if you let me have a bill, let it be for £100 or £150 at most. *Copy.* 1 *p. Undated, but endorsed.* Brought by his servant 20 June, 1690. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 38.]

[June 20.] **952.** Petition of Ralph Lane to Governor Kendall. For release from confinement, and for levy of the writs and decrees against him upon his goods. *Below.* Order of the Governor for the petition to be shown to the persons named therein and for them and petitioner to attend the Governor. 20 June, 1690. *Certified true copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 39.]

[June 20.] **953.** Duplicate of the foregoing. [*Ibid. No.* 40.]

June 23. New York. **954.** The Revolutionary Government at New York to the King. We have sent another letter for your royal information. *Signed.* Jacob Leisler, P. Delanoy, Samuel Edsall, Samuel Staats, Gerard Beeckman, Hendrick Janse, Cornelis Pluvier, Robert Walters, Gerrit Duykinck, Pieter Adolf. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Read 29 Sept., 1600. *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 750. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 144.]

June 23. New York. **955.** The same to the Earl of Shrewsbury. By Ensign Stoll's arrival on the 20th May we hear of the loss of our former packets, taken by the French, and of the arrival of Captain Nicholson and Alexander Innes before him, who have doubtless perverted the truth; but since affairs have been entrusted to you we do not doubt that the truth will be vindicated. We enclose duplicates of our former letters, and have to add that we have now four hundred men at Albany, ready with provisions and ammunition. On the 3rd of May the Five Nations came to Albany and arrived at good terms; and at the same time the Commissioners from New England met, and it was agreed to raise a total of 355 men in New England, of whom no more than seventy are yet arrived, and those from Connecticut only. We hear of great French preparations, but we have 1,800 Indians ready to march with us, who have given good proof of their fidelity. Hearing from an Agent at Onandaga that messengers were expected by the several nations from Canada to reduce them from their allegiance (as appears by the Chevalier d' Eau's instructions, annexed) we gave orders that those messengers should be taken and brought to Albany. This was promptly done, but the French were treated in a most barbarous manner and only

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the Chevalier was brought here. A letter to Father Milet was found on him describing Mr. Dell, the Minister at Albany, exactly as we had always suspected him to be (*see No.* 853). He is at present confined in Fort William. We are greatly in want of arms; and the collection of the tax of threepence a pound has been opposed by the malignant party which, we fear, will abate its value by one half. We have set forth a ship with 24 guns and 150 men, a brigantine with 10 guns and 50 men, and a sloop with 8 guns and 70 men to go to Boston, bring from thence the troops for the attack on Canada by land, prevent relief arriving from France and take part in the expedition by sea. The news that King James's party in Ireland hold power provoked a riot on the 6th June; also thirty odd persons appeared in the street and struck at the Lieutenant-Governor with an adze, refusing to pay taxes and demanding the release of prisoners. They were easily quelled, and twenty of them are now in prison awaiting trial. *Postscript.* 24 June. News from Albany tells of great distraction among the troops designed for Canada, which unless composed may be fatal. Mr. Milborne, who was to have carried this letter, has therefore been sent thither, and Captain Blagge will be the bearer in his stead. *Signed as the preceding.* 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 26 Sept. 1690. Read Oct. 3, 1690. *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 731. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 145, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. III., pp.* 273-278.]

[June 23.] **956.** Abstract of the foregoing letter. *Draft with corrections.* 2 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 146.]

[June 23.] **957.** Instructions to the Chevalier D'Eau, on his mission to the Iroquois. To dwell on the restoration of a captured chief who had been sent to France, and exalt the greatness of France and the littleness of England generally. *French.* 2½ *pp. Imperfect. Certified copy.* 25 June, 1690. *Translated in New York Documents, III.*, 733. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 147.]

[June 23.] **958.** Abstract of the foregoing, made for the Plantation Office. *Draft with corrections.* 1 *p.* [*Ibid. No.* 148.]

[June 23.] **959.** Instructions sent by the returned captive Indian to the messengers which he sent to the Iroquois. *French.* 1½ *pp. Copy. Translated in New York Documents, III.*, 735. [*Ibid. No.* 149.]

[June 23.] **960.** Abstract of the foregoing, made for the Plantation Office. *Draft with corrections.* 1 *p.* [*Ibid. No.* 150.]

[June 23.] **961.** A collection of depositions as to the riot in New York on 6th June. Taken on various dates from 8th to 23rd June. All agree as to an assault on the officers employed in making a proclamation, and as to the attack on Leisler with an adze. The great majority of the deponents bear Dutch names. *Copies. The whole,* 12 *pp. Printed in New York Documents, III.* 740-748. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 151].

[June 23.] **962.** Abstract of the foregoing. 2½ *pp. Draft, with corrections.* [*Ibid. No.* 152.]

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[June 23.] **963.** Fragment of the foregoing abstract. ½ *p.* [*Ibid. No.* 153.]

June 24. Winocomico. Maryland. **964.** John Coode to Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson. The convention for preserving the peace of Maryland will meet on the 8th of July, when your letter shall be communicated to them. I hope then also to give you full satisfaction as to Colonel Digges. One Richard Hill, charged with uttering treasonable words and raising arms against the King, is lately fled to Virginia. The enclosed letter from Mr. Younge (*see No.* 916) may interest you. You shall receive any news that we have from Northward without delay. The ships have been ordered to apply to Captain Rowe for their sailing orders. The present Collectors appointed are Nehemiah Blakiston, George Layfield, and Andrew Abbington, who succeeds Mr. Payne. *Copy.* 2 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 12.]

June 24. **965.** William Blathwayt to Lord Baltimore. Desiring him to be present at the meeting of Lords of Trade and Plantations on the morrow. ½ *p. Draft.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 19.]

June 25. **966.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Edward Ryves admitted as Deputy Provost Marshal of the Island. Order for all bonds which ought to be in the possession of the Chief Justice to be transferred for the present to the Governor. Reginald Wilson gave bond as Naval Officer and Auditor. Bodle discharged on giving security for good behaviour. The case of the ship St. Jago de la Victoria postponed to the 30th inst. Order for the jurors who served in the case to be summoned and for Sir Francis Watson to deliver up all papers relating to it. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 57-59.]

[June 26.] **967.** Answer of the New England Agents to Mr. Randolph's account of irregular trading (*see No.* 949). The Government of Massachusetts have from time to time declared that they would strictly observe the Acts of Trade, and have published them and required obedience to them accordingly. The Governor and people in general have no advantage from irregular trade, but only the offenders, whom they have always been ready to detect and punish. Mr. Randolph's says that his commission was invalidated by a law passed for the purpose, but the law expressly requires all officers to assist informers who report breaches of the Acts of Trade. It is very likely that Mr. Randolph was displeased at this law, because he wished to be the only informer, but the Government wished to encourage others also, that the Acts might be impartially administered. It is true that he prosecuted several vessels for irregular trading, but juries would not convict owing to the defectiveness of his proofs. It was understood in the Colony that he wished only to bring it into odium so as to destroy the charter. Divers credible persons in the Colony say that he was notoriously guilty of bribery and corruption, and that on that account he let several offenders go unpunished, which they will no doubt be able to prove. Mr. Randolph says that his only crime was the enforcement of the Navigation Acts. But we would point out that he was

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the chief person employed in the prosecution of our charter, and that his false reports were the chief reason why it was destroyed. Again he procured for himself the office of Secretary, and a seat in the Council which presumed to make laws without an Assembly. He was also active in endeavouring to obtain the property of the people and to persuade them to hold their land by quit rent to King James. There were reasons for his imprisonment. The merchants of New England pay a considerable revenue to the Crown. We hope that Mr. Randolph's statements as to his own merits will not be accepted as true. It is difficult at this distance to disprove his statements as to the various ships, but we offer what we know. *Here follow statements as to the various ships enumerated in Randolph's paper. Signed.* Hen. Ashurst, Elisha Cooke, Inc.: Mather, Tho. Oakes. *Copy.* 7 *pp. Endorsed.* Read 26 June, 1690. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 112, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 242-251.]

June 26. **968.** Governor Kendall to the Earl of Shrewsbury. I landed here on 12 May and was received by the Lieutenant-Governor and Council very decently. I found an Assembly sitting that had been called by the Lieutenant-Governor, and finding it to consist of good substantial men I continued it. Having ascertained that the French had no strength by sea but were strong in men and fortifications at St. Christophers, Martinique and Guadeloupe, I sent for Admiral Wright who commands the fleet, and pointed out to him the need for despatch and for his fleet to sail in ten or twelve days. He promised that it should, and he kept his word. I ordered all the sick soldiers to go ashore and sent fresh provisions to the healthy men on board. Never was a regiment so carelessly sent out or so extremely neglected; but by the care of myself and of Lieut. Colonel Holt and Major Nott (who are very good men) seventy out of a hundred odd men who were landed very ill were sent on board well in ten days. In that short time we clothed the whole regiment, which was naked before. I had orders to refit the regiment but no orders to deduct it out of their pay or out of such part of it as they receive here, but they hope that the King will grant them this needed refreshment, and I beg your orders. The day before the fleet sailed for the Leeward Islands H.M.S. Guernsey came in, having already repaired damages, so that only the Jersey is wanting of the whole fleet. Admiral Wright sailed on the 26th May with the fleet and regiment. I gave the General of the Leeward Islands the best advice that I could by this channel, but I cannot yet tell you what they have done.

When the fleet was gone I had leisure to look about me, and I must do the Lieutenant-Governor the justice to say that I found most of the people in perfect duty and obedience towards their Majesties and all the fortifications in good order. But to my grief I find the Militia very thin, the Island having sent six hundred men to relief of the Leeward Islands, without which they had probably been lost. There has also been great mortality among the white servants here, and by reason of the war the planters have been unable to supply themselves with white servants. For this reason I have not announced the

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repeal of the Act concerning the Monmouth rebels to the Council and Assembly. It seems that, when they arrived, the Lieutenant-Governor received positive orders from King James that their servitude should be fixed by Act at ten years. The planters accordingly bought them, and thinking themselves secure of them during that time taught them to be their boilers, distillers and refiners, and neglected to teach any others as they would otherwise have done. If these men are freed, the loss to the planters will be great, and since we are at war and so thinly manned I think it would be a great kindness to the Island if the King ordered an Act to reduce their servitude to seven years. But if the King adhere to his original orders no injustice will be done to these rebels, for by law of the country if they come without indentures they must serve for five years, which period will expire next Christmas.

From letters found in the French vessel captured by us, I learn of great preparations making in France to send a considerable fleet here as soon as this summer's expedition is over. Admiral Wright's instructions are to return with the fleet to England as soon as his provisions are spent, without a word as to leaving any ships with me or with the Leeward Islands. Now this fleet left Portsmouth at the end of February with eight months' provisions, and though Admiral Wright is a good husband of them, yet unless ships are now on their way from England with supplies, or orders be given me to victual the ships somehow, our fleet will be sailing home just as the French fleet is sailing hither. I beg, therefore, that the King will let the men of war remain with us till next summer, by which time I doubt not that we shall destroy all the French settlements. But if the King's affairs do not permit this I beg that I may not be left naked, but that two ships may be left to me and as many for the Leeward Islands, with which we shall make as good a defence as we can. I should like to have Captain Kegwin in the Assistance, Captain Houghton in the Bristol, and Captain Robinson in the Hampshire from Barbados, being sober and able men. You cannot imagine what a lamentable condition this Island was in just before our arrival. A small French ship of war was insulting it daily and taking the inward bound vessels, so that they were forced to fit out two ships to drive her away. The Island is too valuable to be neglected, and will be grateful for help. My instructions empower me to release Sir Thomas Montgomerie and Mr. Chamberlayne. I find that the latter was an ambitious fat fool who changed his religion on the day of the King's landing in England, in the hope of being raised to the Council. He was seduced by Montgomerie, and as he has expressed penitence and returned to the Church of England I have released him. Sir Thomas Montgomerie's crimes I find more serious, being of a treasonable nature, and as the Council was extremely averse to release him I send him home by the ship New Exchange. He is extremely inclined to the service of King James, and I believe will escape to him if released. I am examining the statements of Ralph Lane against Colonel Stede, but do not so far find them made out. *Signed.* J. Kendall. 3 *pp. Endorsed.* Read 5 Sept., 1690. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 41, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 218-227.]

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[June 26.] **969.** List of the stores, arms, and ammunition delivered by Colonel Stede to Sir Timothy Thornhill for the expedition which started for the relief of St. Kitts. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 42.]

June 27. **970.** A list of interrogatories put by Sir Thomas Montgomerie to Colonel Stede, and answered by him on 27 June, 1690. The effect of this is that Sir Thomas Montgomerie tries to make out that he acted by advice of Colonel Stede in making his submission to the Council, and that Colonel Stede denies the fact and reveals facts inconsistent with it. 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 43.]

[June.] **971.** Abstract of depositions touching Sir Thomas Montgomerie and Mr. Chamberlayne. These are taken from the depositions in No. 157, as to receiving Jesuits, hearing mass in his house and magnifying the French, to the discouragement of the English. 4 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 44.]

[June.] **972.** Memorandum of George Hannay. Sir Thomas Montgomerie was committed by order of 25 February, 1690, and delivered to my custody on 1st March, having been caught when trying to escape in a boat to the French. I gave him three rooms in my house, from respect to his dignity, and all good usage, but such was his strange lewd behaviour that I could not enjoy quiet in my own house, and I was obliged to keep a guard over him at my own expense, while his behaviour was so bad that the Council passed several orders to prohibit him from receiving visitors, news, ink or paper. On Governor Kendall's arrival he had great hopes of release, but was recommitted to my house until his departure, when he refused to pay me my fees, whereupon I distrained upon his property. On my return he attacked me with a sword. I am ready to restore his goods on payment of my just fees. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Memorial from Mr. Hannay. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 45.]

June 28 Barbados. **973.** John Whetstone to William Blathwayt. I send you a bill of lading for Sir Thomas Montgomerie, who goes home a prisoner in the ship New Exchange. *Signed.* Jno. Whetstone. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 3 Sept. 1690. *Annexed,*

973. 1. The Bill of lading aforesaid. *Dated.* 28 June, 1690. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *Nos.* 46, 46i.]

June 30. **974.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. The appeal in the case of the ship St. Jago de la Victoria heard. The defendants demurred to the jurisdiction of the Court, but after long argument were over-ruled. The appeal was allowed; all money in the hands of the Receiver General for the ship was paid to the plaintiff's attorneys, and they were left to their legal remedy to recover the portion embezzled. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 59-61.]

[June.] Talbot Country, Maryland. **975.** Thomas Smithson to the Bishop of London. Though a stranger I make bold to write to you. Several of us for signing a petition to set forth the state of this province have been threatened and some imprisoned by John Coode and his associates, who seized the Government on pretence of defending the country against

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French and Indians and now detain Lord Baltimore's revenue. To give a true character of them would be too like revilings for me to write to you. They boast of the King's commission and that their power will be confirmed, and so threaten myself and my fellow-prisoners, Protestants, for not adhering to them. I beg you therefore to intercede for us and to deliver us from the passions of such men, that we may return to the King's service in this province and vindicate our characters for loyalty. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. from my Lord of London, 1 Nov., 1690. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 20.]

[June.] **976.** Memorandum by Colonel Copley. If the King consents to my going to Maryland with Lord Baltimore's Commission, let the Commission be as full as those of other Governors, and let it be during the lives of the King and Queen, revocable only by one or the other of their Majesties, and let the King give his instructions that Lord Baltimore give half of the two-pence per hogshead duty and of the quit rents with all the perquisites received by Governors in the neighbouring Colonies. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. from Col. Copley. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 21.]

July 4. Camp at St. Christopher. **977.** Governor Codrington to Lords of Trade and Plantations. On Saturday the 6th ult. I sailed with the Antigua forces for Montserrat, and having embarked the men from thence sailed with the whole fleet for Nevis, arriving there the 10th. On Friday 13th I reviewed our little army, which numbered 2,300 including officers, or, including two hundred sailors, which were all that the Council could spare me, 2,500 men. They were divided into seven regiments, viz., the English Regiment under Lieut.-Colonel Holt, the Barbados under Sir T. Thornhill, the Antigua, Colonel Rowland Williams, two regiments of Nevis, Colonels Charles Pym and Edward Earle, the Montserrat, Colonel Nathaniel Blakiston, and the Marine Regiment, Captain Kegwyn, H.M.S. Assistance. It was resolved at a Council of War first to attempt St. Christophers, though we were not without apprehension that according to the ordinary rules 2,500 men in boats was too few against 1,500 men in trenches. We harassed and alarmed the enemy with some of our frigates until all was in readiness, and on the night of Thursday the 19th ult. sailed with the whole fleet for Frigate Bay, where we hoped to have landed by surprise, but were prevented thereof by our most indefatigable watchful enemies. Before we could get our men into the boats we observed their trenches well lined, and great numbers flocking thither; and we have since learned that at that bay over a thousand were ready to oppose us. As all our boats could not carry above six hundred men at a time, which must have been destroyed from the trenches, I ordered the men aboard again and the ships to fire on the trenches, which they did until evening, but with no great damage as I have since learned; and indeed their trenches are excellently made. About half a mile from Frigate Bay is another such bay divided from it by a very high and steep mountain, which I ordered to be reconnoitred towards night. The report was that it was passable, though with great difficulty, but that if once gained, we should fall upon the very backs of the enemy in their

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entrenchments. At a Council of War it was resolved that about an hour after midnight we should land between four and five hundred men, who should march as silently as possible over the mountain and at daybreak fall on the enemy; our hope being that, they being thus diverted, we might land the rest of the men under their very trenches. All the boats therefore were ordered to be ready to put on shore as soon as the party on the mountain should open fire. Believing that the French would think our landing at Frigate Bay to be only a feint, and that our true design was to fall to leeward and land on the English ground, I encouraged the belief by ordering the frigates to get under sail as soon as the party designed for the little bay were landed. I have since heard that this feint not only prevented the French from drawing all their forces to Frigate Bay, but caused them to order three or four hundred of the men who were at the bay to march away to leeward on Friday night; so that on Saturday morning they had but seven hundred men in the trenches.

I ordered that the party to march over the mountain should be chosen out of the Island Regiments, and made up as far as possible of natives, being fittest for marching and accustomed to rugged paths. Sir Timothy Thornhill took command, with Colonel Blakiston and several other officers, mostly natives, under him. They landed between one and two o'clock Saturday morning, 21st June, and between four and five o'clock got near the top of the hill, having been obliged to crawl over a great part of it on all fours, and to pull themselves forward by the bushes. There they fell into an ambuscade of the enemy, who fired smartly on them. They forced their way on, and on reaching the top came over briskly on the enemy, who began to fire on them from the trenches. I then put ashore with about six hundred men in the boats. The first that entered the trenches of the land-party was Captain Cardine with about twenty men; Captain Kirby of the Success entered at about the same moment. The first of our men were not got into the trenches when all the enemy were out, having begun some time before to run away; and having thus got the trenches the rest of our men were landed securely. In this enterprise we had not above ten men killed and thirty wounded; among the persons of note Sir Timothy Thornhill was shot in the leg, and Captain Byam dangerously wounded in the neck; but both are in a fair way to recover. Captain Quinby received a shot which smashed all his thigh; he is not dead yet, but his life is despaired of; Captain Brisbane, of H.M.S. Quaker, was shot in his boat while rowing ashore and soon afterwards died.

Our forces being all landed I ordered them to march on in two lines towards Bassetere, one in the common path and the other through the mountain, to prevent the enemy from galling us from thence. Those who fled from the trenches rallied and joined with a party that was coming to their assistance, making all about 1,100 men. About a mile from our landing place they engaged both our lines. Our upper line, consisting of the Marines and English regiments, was opposed by but a small party, which was soon routed; but the main body fought the lower line near an hour, though retreating all the time, and before we came within half

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musket-shot they made all the heels they could. In this engagement we had about eighteen killed and forty wounded, but none of note except Captain Kegwyn. The main shock was borne by the Antigua regiment, which supplied twice as many as any other regiment to the party that went over the hill. The regiment has borne a share generally in what little skirmishes we have since had, and though all the forces have behaved themselves honourably, justice obliges me to remark it in particular. After this second success we marched on to Basseterre, the chief town of the island, without further opposition. We found the town deserted and many houses burned. Our men being weary we took up our quarters there. On Tuesday 24th, having refreshed our men and landed our field-pieces we marched into the English ground and took up our quarters in the Old Road; and from thence on the 26th we came to this place and are encamped, near the English fort, without further opposition. On our arrival we learned that the Governor, Mons. Guiteau, had with him about 150 regular soldiers, about 250 planters, and a few of the principal women, for whom he has sufficient provisions, and that he told the rest to shift for themselves. I am told that they exclaim against the Governor and some of the principal officers for selling and betraying the sland to the English, which, though the gentlemen are quite innocent, we esteem it nowise our business to disabuse the people of. On Friday and Saturday last we had several skirmishes with parties in the mountains, but the enemy would never stand. We took two houses which they had fortified, and burned them, and captured two small forts, five guns in each, which were dismounted. On Monday 30th all our parties were returned to camp and I find that we have not above thirty killed and a hundred wounded or otherwise sick, though we have had much rain. Only the English regiment is sickly, having been harassed by a long voyage at sea and being little accustomed to fatigue of this kind. And here let me remark upon any future occasion of sending forces from England to these parts a hundred disciplined men enured to hardships will be worth four hundred of mere new-raised men; and when such cannot be spared it would be most for the King's honour and interest to order the Colonies to help each other; for we in these parts are generally accustomed to a hardy and active kind of life; our youth are accustomed to the use of firearms from the time when they are strong enough to bear them and from sixteen to sixty all our inhabitants, the clergy excepted, are obliged to serve in the militia, which is frequently exercised. According to our best information the enemy have from one hundred and fifty to two hundred killed and wounded. I have sent to the Islands for recruits sufficient to make up what are wanting to us. I have had several petitions from the women and children for protection, and have issued a proclamation, copy of which is enclosed. The gentlemen named therein report that many will surrender tomorrow and next day on that proclamation, but that the greater part refuse. I shall use such severity only towards them as will suffice to ensure our security.

On arriving here on Thursday I at once set about making a path to carry up guns to Brimstone Hill, which overlooks the fort.

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This was quickly done and a platform was made. On Monday night with great difficulty we got up two guns, each of 2,400 lbs. weight. The French tried to do this when they besieged the fort but could not, nor could we have done it without our trusty regiment of sailors. On the 1st inst. all our frigates sailed past the fort twice and battered with their guns, throwing several shots into it but with what damage we know not. Three men were killed and three or four more wounded in the fleet by the fire of the fort. Our guns opened from Brimstone Hill, and have kept up their fire day and night, as they shall until the fort is ours. We have battered several houses in the fort and killed several men, as we could see. Today they have as yet only wounded one of our men on Brimstone Hill. I have prepared another platform lower down on the same hill and 200 yards nearer and hope by Saturday night to have four more guns mounted. Then I believe that I shall be able to chime very uncomfortable music to the gentlemen in the fort. Yesterday we began to open our trenches and I hope by the latter end of next week to have them finished and three good batteries raised within pistol-shot of their gate and bastions, which will make us a passage into the fort if the guns on the hill do not drive them to terms. Our people work in the trenches as if it were rather diversion than labour or hazard; only two have been wounded and they slightly. Today they have been making themselves the pastime to equip some stakes with coats and hats, which, while the *monsieurs* briskly fired at, gave our people the advantage of better marks. I hope to finish the work successfully. I have fully resolved, and so I believe have all with me, to find a grave in this Island or make it an entirely English Colony, which will be some reparation for lives lost and families ruined in the several wars. I have already recounted to you our disadvantages from the bad quality of the arms, our want of an engineer and of mortars. This want we feel extremely for we are now entering on the hurricane season, and expedition is of no small value to us. When the present enterprise is happily over, I hope to undertake yet others if the other Islands will help us, though I doubt if Barbados will without positive orders from the King. *Signed.* Chr. Codrington. P.S. Colonel Holt was unfortunately shot by one of our own sentries last night. I hope the wound is not mortal, but he can be of no further service here. 7 *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 16 Octob., 1690. *Enclosed,*

977. 1. Proclamation of Governor Codrington, 30 June, 1890. Offering protection to women and children and liberty to return to their own homes, provided their husbands, brothers, &c. surrender within a week. *Copy.* 2 *pp.* *Endorsed as the preceding.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *Nos.* 87, 87I. *and* (*without enclosure*) *Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 238-253.]

July 5. **978.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Order forbidding certain ships to sail before the departure of the convoy for England. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol LXXXIV., p.* 367.]

July 5. **979.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Complaint was made that the Receiver General had refused to pay the money seized in

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the St. Jago de la Victoria, but had conveyed away eight chests of silver and absconded, that he had made a secret contract about the seizure of the ship before the seizure and had afterwards sat as judge on the case. Evidence on the subject was taken and the Council adjourned. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 61, 62.]

July 6. Jamaica. **980.** Earl of Inchiquin to Lords of Trade and Plantations. After escaping great dangers of the sea and a malignant fever brought on board by seventy or eighty soldiers embarked at Portsmouth and Plymouth, I arrived here on the 31st May with the convoy, which was very welcome owing to the scarcity of provisions in the Island. I find the animosities here far greater than I imagined, not due to the late transactions but to fifteen or sixteen years standing of turbulent and pernicious advisers, which would have put all into an "unquencionable" flame here, had not the prudence of some Governors prevented it, particularly Lord Carbery and Sir Thomas Lynch. Since the disease has been of so long duration you will not expect a sudden cure, but I hope I have allayed it already and in due time shall remove it. You will believe the distraction to be great when the Courts of Judicature have fallen nearly two years. People have lived without law or justice, to the great encouragement of malefactors and to the strengthening of pretensions to martial law. Such exorbitances have been committed as I believe were never heard of, but now that the Courts are open again the offenders will be brought to condign punishment, though all that they are worth will never make amends for the mischief they have done. Great inconvenience has arisen from Sir Francis Watson's assuming the title of Governor, against the express words of the patent from this Government, and erecting a court of judicature, which is forbidden even had he been Governor; but for this last I think the money of the Dutch ship was the great temptation. The case was retried, according to my instructions, and the ship acquitted.

On my arrival I received news of a wreck in the Texanillas, about forty leagues to South West of this Island, which renders Port Royal very thin of seamen. The weather has been bad and little treasure has been recovered so far, but when it turns calm the ship may be turned to account. Not that this Island is likely to be a gainer for I have no ship to send to protect those at work there; the Drake being returned a fortnight since hardly able to float. She has since been found, on survey, to be irreparable for less than 2000*l.*, or more than her first cost. The Island has therefore fitted out a sloop, which lately went to Caymanos for turtle, where there were several of our craft lying. There Laurens, the great pirate of Petit Guavos, engaged the sloop, and the rest of the craft escaped. The firing was heard continuing till eleven at night, and as this was a month since and nothing has been heard of the sloop, we conclude that Laurens has taken her, he having two men against one in his barco longo. We have therefore no ships now except the Swan, which is so bad a sailer that she is little better than nothing. If she should fall ten leagues to leeward I never hope to see her again. The Drake was a smaller ship but being a prime sailer she kept the French in awe, so I must beg for a couple of prime sailers if they be only a fifth and

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a sixth rate, or the North side of the Island will inevitably be destroyed. Captain Spragge is so good a pilot and has done such good work that if he were continued in these seas, it would give great satisfaction. We have heard nothing of Admiral Wright, but knowing his ships to be well manned have little doubt of his succeeding.

The Swan sailed to Carthagena to-day (the only place to which she can go from this Island with any hope of coming back again) with some letters from the Spanish Ambassador for the release of certain English prisoners. She has a small ship of the Assiento with negroes under her convoy. The African Company has sent but one ship hither, which brought three hundred negroes, who were sold at 26*l.* a head. I hope the Company will give no more occasion for your being troubled with such clamours as were heard of late. I must prepare you for an ill account of the revenue, and of the receiver, who has been suspended by the Council for quite sufficient reason. I have not sworn him of the Council, though he was named one of the new members. There are some present members who, I think, when you hear of their proceedings, you will not think fit to be continued. *Signed.* Inchiquin. 3½ *pp. Endorsed.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 72, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., pp.* 336-340.]

July 7. Boston

981. Abstract of letters from Boston. There is a general embargo, and vessels are fitting out for the expedition to Canada. The Maquas and French have had a fight, wherein the former lost fifty five and the latter forty men. The French were too strong for the Maquas, who fled. *July* 7. Exeter is now beset by Indians and we fear will be lost. There has been a skirmish between the British and the French in those parts in which we had much the worse of it, the enemy being too strong. Amesbury has been fired by Indians. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 16 Sept., 1690, from Mr. Usher. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 113.]

July 8. **982.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. The royal instructions as to commuting the four and a half per cent. duty read. A present of £1,500 to the Governor voted, and a bill prepared for the same. Bill to repeat the existing act as to Grand Sessions read.

July 9. Bill to encourage inhabitants to own ships read. Resolved to offer the King £6,500 in commutation of the four and a half per cent. duty. Address to the Governor for a payment to the widow of Richard Cartwright. Committee appointed to meet a Committee of Council as to excusing the poorer people from guard-duties. Vote for payment of Benjamin Dwight's bill for entertainment of the Governor, but requested that such expenses may not become a precedent without previous concurrence of the Assembly. Adjourned to 2 September. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 228-234.]

July 8. **983.** Minutes of the Council of Barbados. Order for a Committee to appraise Colonel William Allonby's land adjacent to James Fort, with a view to purchase thereof for the public. Similar order for the appraisement of a wood, belonging to private persons, which renders Queen's fort unservicable. The Assembly brought up a

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Bill to repeal the existing Act as to the Grand Sessions. The Governor said that he would send it home as soon as possible for signification of the royal pleasure. The Governor declined to comply with the Assembly's request that the Clerks of the Court of Common Pleas should be debarred from acting as Attorneys. Orders for sundry payments.

July 9. The Assembly brought up a Bill to encourage inhabitants to become owners or part owners of ships, which was referred to a Committee for report. Joint Committee appointed to consider the question of excusing the poorer sort of people from duty in the guards, they being so poor that their families endure great hardships. Order for payments of arrears of salary due to the late Richard Cartwright to his widow. Benjamin Dwight's bill of £450 for reception of his Excellency and entertainment of Lord Inchiquin brought up, and order given for the Treasurer to pay it. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 133-138.]

July 8. **984.** Abstract of letters from New England to Joseph Dudley. 27 *June.* The people of New York will be destroyed without speedy help; the forces of Connecticut or Albany are leaving it, being weary of Leisler's government. The Maquas took Leisler's Governor at Albany and would have bitten off his fingers, but for the intercession of some persons that he had imprisoned. The Governor and Deputy Governor of Boston were against the expedition to Canada, only the people threatened that, if they did not consent, they would declare for a general Governor. Great want and distress in the West Indies. 8 *July.* Exeter was attacked by Indians on the 4th inst., captured, burnt and all the people killed. This has alarmed the whole country and put the Government into great confusion. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 16 Sept. 1690. From Mr. Dudley. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 115.]

July 8. H.M.S. Rose, Falmouth. **985.** William Banton and Thomas Pound to Sir Edmund Andros. We have arrived here from New England where the Indians have done much harm. We sailed on the 19th of May, and on the 24th met a French man of war which bade us strike and fired a broadside at us, but after two hours we satisfied him we would not go, for she was so disabled that I doubt if she got to shore safe. Our captain and four men were killed and seven wounded. *Signed.* Wm. Banton, Tho. Pound. 1 *p. Addressed.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 114.]

July 11. Maryland. **986.** The Revolutionary Committee to the King. Conceiving your orders as to the collection of Lord Baltimore's share of the revenue by his agents not to be retrospective we remitted the whole of it to the Receiver General. By the Act which regulates the matter it will be seen that one moiety at least is for public expenses, which not being complied with is for Lord Baltimore to make good. Since his accession all public charges have been paid from an assessment levied on the inhabitants. We have therefore remitted the entire revenue as aforesaid. We beg you not to listen to our enemies, as we have injured no man's person or property. We have done our best to help New York against the French and Indians, but James

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Heath, Lord Baltimore's agent, has done his best to raise disturbances and has defeated our efforts. We hope that the account of the murder of John Payne is before you. Captain John Coode and Mr. Kenelm Cheseldyn will bear this letter. We beg for your favour to them. *Signed.* Hen. Jowles, Ne^{s} Blakiston, Nich. Gassaway, Nicholas Greenberry, John Edmondson, Geo. Robotham, David Browne, John Courts, John Brooke, Henry Trippe, John Thomas, Tho. Staly, Edward Jones, Ninian Beall. 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* Read 22 Nov., 25 Dec. 90. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 22, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., pp.* 184-188.]

July 11. **987.** Duplicate of the foregoing. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 23.]

July 12. St. Christophers. **988.** Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Hill to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I have presumed to give you a short account of our operations though no doubt the General has writ at large. *Recounts the story of the landing at St. Christophers to the time of besieging Fort Charles.* (*See No.* 97). The General sent me out with a detachment of six hundred men to take Figtree fort, which I did, and also a couple of fortified houses. One of them being full of rum and brandy, I at once set on fire. The French appeared in considerable force and the General, hearing me engaged sent me a reinforcement, but I did not need it for the French fled to the mountains. I returned that night to Figtree Fort and next day rejoined the General. We are pushing our trenches close up to the fort, but we have been at a loss for want of the mortars, the engineer and the two miners promised to us. Our guns on Brimstone Hill have killed about sixty men in the fort. The garrison is about five hundred men under Mons. Guitaud; the rest of the French are scattered about the mountains. A few have surrendered, among them some Irish to whom the General has given good quarter. We have harassed the outlying forces so that I think they will scarcely face us again in a body. I hope (if God avert a hurricane) we shall be able to force a surrender of the fort. *Signed.* Tho. Hill. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 29 Sept., 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 88, *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 233-236.]

July 16. Bermuda. **989.** The Council of Bermuda to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Since our last of 18th June (No. 945) the Governor continues to send gunpowder out of the Island against the Council's advice. The evil of excluding Mr. Trott from the Collectorship of Customs has been represented to him, but he declares that he will answer it sooner than admit him. The Governor also refuses to admit Henry Fifield to the offices of Secretary or Provost Marshal, but keeps the stores and magazine in his own hands. The Governor has calumniated us by reporting that the Council had voted that the King had nothing to do with the liquor tax. *Signed.* Wm. Peniston, Wm. Greene, Perient Trott, Arthur Jones, Richard Peniston, Law. Dill, Wm. Pitt, Joseph Stowe, Tho. Outerbridge. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 11 Sept., 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 28, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLIII., pp.* 277-279.]

1690.
[July 18.] **990.** A collection of papers relating to the suspension of Francis Hickman.

990. I. Extract from minutes of Council of Jamaica, 10 Feb., 1690. On the petition of Thomas Clarke, Charles Bouchier and others complaining of the extortion of excessive fees by Francis Hickman, the charge was held proved, and, Hickman being suspended from being Clerk of Council and Secretary, Charles Bouchier was appointed in his place. *Extract from Minutes of* 11 *Feb.*, 1690. Charles Bouchier was sworn; and a copy of the petition against Hickman was delivered to him at his request. Sir Francis Watson and Colonel Ballard dissented from the dismissal of Hickman. Orders for Hickman to deliver up the records to Bouchier. *Extract from Minutes of* 21 *Feb.* The record of Hickman's suspension was drawn up by Charles Bouchier. Hickman being summoned gave reasons for not delivering the records. Order of the Provost Marshal to demand the records of him, and if refused to take him into custody. 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 18 July, 1690.

990. II. The petition of Thomas Clarke, Charles Bouchier and others to the Council of Jamaica; on which Hickman was suspended. 1 *p.*

990. III. Answer of Francis Hickman to certain statements of Clarke and Bouchier, in defence of his action. 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *Nos.* 73, I-III.]

July 23. **991.** Minutes of a meeting of the Clergy of Virginia. Order for the execution of ecclesiastical discipline against vice, and for the nomination of persons to ensure the same. *Signed.* James Blair, Commiss. 3 *pp. Copy. Endorsed.* Recd. 22 Oct., 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 636. *No.* 34.]

[July.] **992.** Address of the Clergy of Virginia to the Bishop of London. Congratulating him on his restoration to his diocese, and thanking him for his commission for the execution of ecclesiastical discipline. *Copy.* ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 636. *No.* 35.]

[July.] **993.** Address of the same to the King and Queen. Congratulations. [*Ibid. No.* 36.]

July 24. **994.** Abstracts of several letters written to Thomas Brinley, from New England. 13 *July.* We had advice yesterday that a French man of war and a sloop had landed troops at Block Island and taken the place. Some persons escaped and brought us news. 20 *July.* This man of war with the sloop and two ketches came into our harbour last Monday night to surprise us, but we discovered him and raised the country. They then sailed to New London where they fired some shots, and thence to Fisher's Island where they fell to killing cattle and burning houses. We expect two men of war from Boston to take them and are sending two sloops to join them. *July* 24. Our two sloops discovered the enemy yesterday and stood close in shore to eight foot of water and landed men to oppose the enemy's disembarkation. The British were about

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ninety men in all. The French sent a large sloop with a hundred men against them, but received such a fire at close range that they sheered off with near half their men killed and wounded. The enemy's fleet then sailed away. In consequence of constant alarms I have sent all my goods to Boston. They are sending near 4,000 men and thirty sail from thence to take Canada. What the issue will be I know not. We mightily want a Government. *July* 7 (from Boston). A French privateer has lately taken thirteen ships on the coast. This same vessel, as they say, engaged Captain George for four hours and then ran for it, but not till after Captain George had been killed. I hope it be not true. I wish he may live to appear at Whitehall. *Copies.* 3 *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 16 Sept. 1690. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 116.]

July 24. **995**. Minutes of Council of Virginia. Proclamation for repeal of the Attorneys Act 1680 ordered to be issued. Order for a proclamation against profanation of the Sabbath and debauchery. The Lieutenant-Governor reporting the Militia to be in bad order, the Council directed the Militia Act 1684 to be strictly enforced. Order for thanks to be given to the King for the ammunition supplied by him. Order for sale of the unused wreckage saved from H.M.S. Deptford. Order for completion of a house by York River Fort. The Lieutenant-Governor announced that Colonel Potter had agreed to go to New England and report for 60*l.*

July 25. Resolved that persons be appointed to collect subscriptions for a free school and college; and that the King be requested to allow the settlement of the land on Pamunkey Neck. Resolved that it is not expedient to call an Assembly. Order that all ships ready to go to Europe with this fleet be allowed to go, but that afterwards none be allowed, except the Jamaica fleet or a frigate arrive bound for Europe. The Clerk of the Council praying for an addition to his salary, the question was postponed till October next.

July 26. The Lieutenant-Governor was requested to announce the sailing arrangements to Maryland, and to ask the King that none but residents be appointed to public offices. Order for the immediate delivery of the late Secretary Spencer's papers or for legal proceedings to be taken to obtain them. Address to the King as to the demarcation of the boundary of North Carolina. Order for sufficient money to be allowed to Edward Davies and his accomplices from the goods shipped for England to enable them to pay their debts. Inventory and bill of lading for the said goods were produced in Council. Order for a return of the officers and men of the militia, the guns, ammunition, etc., to be furnished in October. Colonel John Coode's letter from Maryland read, also Colonel Philip Ludwell's from North Carolina. Colonel Ludwell this day owned himself agent for the proprietors of the Northern Neck. Order for Colonel Ludwell to furnish a list of the surveyors employed by him as Deputy Surveryor General. The Lieutenant Governor reported his intention of visiting Accomack. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 369-382.]

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July 25. **996.** Instrument for the appointment of Commissioners to receive subscriptions for the erection of a free school and college in Virginia. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 636. *No.* 37.]

July 25. James City. **997.** Appeal of the Clergy in Virginia to the Merchants of London for subscriptions towards the erection of a free school and college. *Signed.* James Blair, Pat. Smith, Sam Eburn, Dewel Pead, John Farnefold. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 636. *No.* 38.]

[July.] **998.** Propositions to be laid before the next Assembly for the providing of a free college. To ask for a royal charter; to vote a sufficient annual maintenance; to take care for the appointment of fitting ushers for the school and professors for the college; that the following salaries be paid, viz.: To the President of the College £150, to the Professor of Divinity £150, to the Professor of Philosophy £80, to the Master of the School £80, and fifteen shillings annually from all but twenty poor scholars, and to the Usher £50, and five shillings from each scholar as aforesaid; that land be purchased and a building erected. 1½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 636. *No.* 39.]

July 26. Bermuda. **999.** Governor Sir Robert Robinson to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We have duly received the stores from the Tower, and are heartily thankful for them. We have little anxiety about the French since the British fleet is arrived at the Leeward Islands; and besides this is a dangerous season for approach to our coasts. We have heard of the recapture of St. Christophers. A commission has arrived under the broad seal for three offices, and I have heard nothing of it, also another commission from the Customs of which I have heard nothing, so that I cannot put in capable persons as my Commission directs. I can give no account of the public money, for it is still maintained to be the country's, and the collector has a commission from the Custom-house, so that I cannot pay the poor workmen for the fortifications. We are anxious for news from England. *Signed.* Robt. Robinson. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 10 Sept., 1690.
Duplicate of the foregoing. [*America and West Indies.* 477. *Nos.* 29, 30, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XVIII., pp.* 275, 276.]

[July.] **1,000.** Report of Captain Holmes, employed to fetch masts for the King's ships, who left Piscataqua on the 19th May. He has brought but 14 masts this voyage and 22 yards, whereas in other voyages he has brought back 74 masts and yards. He has seen the desolation wrought by the French and Indians, which would never have taken place if Sir Edmund Andros had not been deposed by the revolution at Boston. Some of the people at Boston supply the Indians with arms and ammunition; the names of these persons can be given. Informant has no interest in New England, and gives this information on public grounds only. *Signed.* John Holmes. 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 117.]

Aug. 1. **1,001.** Certificate of the Agent for the regular Companies at New York. That the officers and men have been paid to the 1st of July. *Signed.* Wm. Whitehurst. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 154.]

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Aug. 1. Maryland.

1,002. Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson to the Revolutionary Government of Maryland. Richard Hill has been here and has made great complaints of Colonel Coode. Pray let me know what is the charge against him. You have given me no answer as to your ships preparing to join our convoy to Europe. No ships are to sail henceforth but in fleets. Pray let me hear all news whether from Europe or from the North. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 24.]

Aug. 1. Virginia.

1,003. William Cole to the Earl of Shrewsbury. My humble thanks to the King for confirming my appointment as Secretary. Mr. Bacon gave you an account of the loss of the Deptford. The Council ordered the Auditor of the Revenue to pay for the clothing and feeding of the men, and to draw bills on the Commissioners of the Navy for the amount, giving them a full account. Captain Rowe took charge of all that was saved from the wreck and has certified us that he has made use of much of it; but there were some things that he did not want, and it would be a great expense to find storehouse-room for them, so the Lieutenant-Governor ordered them to be sold. I forward copies of the depositions as to the murder of Mr. John Payne, and also the journal of the Council. You will observe in the journal that I am directed to represent to you the dissatisfaction of the inhabitants of the Northern Neck, between the Potomac and the Rappahannock, that they do not hold their lands of the King. This is in consequence of a grant made to the late Lord Culpepper, which his representatives are endeavouring to execute. It is a great diminution of the King's Government that the King should receive no rent for so considerable a tract. We believe that there were proposals for the purchase of Lord Culpeper's interest which came to no effect. The present heirs, having little prospect of profit, will probably make over their interest to the King on moderate terms, and we beg of you to bring the matter before his Majesty. It is feared that the proprietors of the Southern part will try to procure a new patent or a royal order to lay out the bounds on new lines between Virginia and North Carolina. All within latitude 36° has been accounted always part of Virginia and has long been settled. We beg that no orders as to the defining of bounds may be given until we are first heard, for they might bring about a great loss in the King's quit-rents. I am desired also to represent the inconvenience of granting places and offices to persons not resident in the Colony, who execute their duty by deputy, draw a large profit and are of no use to the Colony; and to beg that offices may not be bestowed on such persons. Captain Nicholson found us in peace on his arrival but much alarmed at the prospect of war with the Indians. The Council thanks the King heartily for the supply of ammunition. *Signed.* William Cole. 4 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 29 Jan. 90/1. *Annexed,*

1,003. 1. Extract from Minutes of Council of Virginia. July 26, 1690. Resolution to represent to the King the inconvenience of appointing persons not resident in the Colony to places and offices. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies*, 636. *Nos.* 40, 40I., *and Board of Trade*, Virginia, 36. *pp.* 23-28.]

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Aug. 3. St. Christophers.

1,004. Governor Codrington to Lords of Trade and Plantations. In continuation of my letter of 4 July; on the 8th July we mounted three guns on our new platform, and on the 12th our trenches were nearly finished and our platforms for the batteries begun, nine twelve-pounders brought above half way and seven almost in position. That evening the French general sent three gentlemen to me with a flag of truce to desire a cessation of arms for three days with a view to a capitulation. I consented for forty-eight hours, reserving the right to go on with my trenches and batteries, the concession of which showed me that they had no thought of further resistance. On Sunday morning they sent me their proposals and on the day following I sent them my concessions, to which they agreed, only asking till Wednesday noon to prepare to leave the fort. On that day, the 16th of July, the fort was accordingly surrendered, and I took possession, hoisted the English flag and drank their Majesties' healths to a round of all the guns in the fort, which was answered by the frigates and three volleys of the whole army. I found in the fort the arms, ammunition, etc., of the enclosed list. The garrison consisted at the beginning of the siege of four hundred and eighty men, of whom sixty were killed by our guns on Brimstone Hill. The houses in the fort were riddled like sieves, and we can believe the French when they say they could neither eat nor sleep in quiet. We had several small skirmishes in the mountains during the siege, and lost some few men in the trenches. On the 18th I sent Sir Timothy Thornhill to St. Eustatia with three hundred and fifty men, who saved Captain Schorer, the former Governor, from an inconvenience. Schorer had landed with sixty men from Saba to take the fort of St. Eustatia, which was garrisoned by eighty men. Fortunately he did not show himself until Sir Timothy arrived, or he might have catched a Tartar—indeed his former demeanour in defence of the fort and his late endeavours to regain it are much upon a size. But despite his good fortune in our ridding him from the clutches of the French he has written me a letter lately complaining of being deprived of the honour of taking the fort, having, as he says, made an entire conquest of the rest of the Island—in very truth he had brought all the cattle, sheep etc. under his subjection, for all the men were in the fort. After five days' siege and two days' battering the Governor surrendered the fort and had the same terms as the garrison here, copies of which are enclosed. The Governor's lieutenant was killed and six more wounded; while we lost one man killed and fourteen wounded in the trenches. The Governor and soldiers were brought from there some days since and I have left a garrison of six files of men under a lieutenant, encouraging former proprietors to return and re-settle. I shall do my best for St. Eustatia, pending receipt of the King's orders.

As soon as I had possession of the fort on this Island I set about the securing of our conquest, and have to-day shipped off five hundred and fifty men besides women and children to Hispaniola, and I have also sent over two hundred men disarmed and four hundred women and children to St. Martins, being former inhabitants, appointing one of them to be Governor for the present. To

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Martinique I have sent the French Governor of the Island with fifty men and two hundred women and children, and have written to Count de Blenac for ships to transport the remainder to St. Domingo. I should send the rest of the prisoners to Europe if I could, but have not the means. On enquiry I find that in all this expedition we have not lost above sixty men killed or dead of wounds, the rest being recovered or in a fair way, particularly Colonel Holt. There have been some deaths from distemper, and indeed the whole army has of late been very sickly. Considering that this fact, the number of prisoners still awaiting transportation and our scarcity of provisions, I see no prospect of any further expedition until October. Today and tomorrow all the planters, except some small detachments, will be shipped off to their various colonies, and I doubt not will be well recruited and ready for action against the appointed time. The detachments aforesaid, with the remains of the English and Barbados regiments and Colonel Hill's company, I have appointed to stay here. The English have stores of their own and the rest I shall supply as well as I can, for except a little Indian provisions there is nothing to be had. Scarce an ox, a sheep or a pullet is to be seen, such has been the destruction and consumption made by our army in what was not long since a plentiful and flourishing Colony. I design to stay here myself for some time longer, until I have seen the remaining men shipped off, and shall then visit and regulate affairs in the other Islands, for which since I received my commission I have had no leisure.

I have written twice to the Governors of Jamaica and Barbados to give them a full account of all affairs here, not omitting to represent the need for their assistance to complete the conquest of the French Islands, and how unreasonable it is that the Leeward Islands, without a third part of the inhabitants of Jamaica and Barbados, should bear the whole burden of the war. Had I sufficient force in my own Goverment I should not ask for the aid of my neighbours. I hope that Jamaica will not be tardy, though former experience gives me little hope of help from Barbados beyond what shall be directed by the King's positive orders. There was never so fair an opportunity to destroy the French interests in America as this. Tomorrow Admiral Wright sails with his fleet for Barbados, designing to cruise between that and Martinique until the close of the hurricane-season, where they will have sea-room in case of a storm and will lie commodiously to meet any fleet from France. At the end of two months I hope to send you further accounts of the success of our arms. I doubt not that you are mindful to hasten us fresh stores for the fleet and the English regiment, it being difficult if not impossible to supply either here; and without a fleet it will not only be impossible to hold our present conquests but there will be great peril to our own Islands. There are several matters to be represented to you as to St. Christophers. If the French be restored to their former possessions therein, no Englishmen will ever settle there again, for having been twice ruined by their French neighbours within twenty-two years, it is not likely that with all America before them they will run the risk a third time. If the Island become

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entirely French it would soon be very populous and formidable to all their neighbours. When I landed they had fifteen hundred fighting men and six thousand women and children; and if they were left in possession I am convinced that most of the inhabitants of the Leeward Islands, and especially of Nevis, where much of the land is worn out, would withdraw to some secure country. On the other hand total possession of the Island by the English would be very beneficial to us, for though it has been longer settled than Barbados, it still produces as plentifully as any of the Carribees, the soil is good, the air is healthy and there is abundance of good water. I dare engage to say that if it continued wholly English for five years it would have more than twenty-five hundred fighting men, and in less than fifteen years would rival Barbados in splendour and riches. Barbados lives chiefly by trade, for the soil is so miserably poor that it scarce anywhere produces without dung, and I dare aver that the same quantity of goods could be made in this island with less than half of the labour and expense. I mention all this for your information in case there should be question of a treaty of peace, but I hope in God that by the end of the war the French interests in America will be at an end and all treaties of surrender to them in these parts at an end likewise. Pardon me for reminding you that I have disbursed large sums for the public service and am ready still to do so cheerfully, not doubting of repayment from the King. It is on this that I must solely depend, for the war has made all these islands so miserably poor that no donations can be expected from them for some years, which were the main advantages of former Governors. Also I have been deprived of a company of foot, which was enjoyed by all my predecessors, through the solicitations of Colonel Hill's agents. Neither in that nor in any other station has he discharged his trust with greater zeal than myself, and though I am far from envying the King's bounty to him, yet in justice to myself I must remark that I am deprived of that which all my predecessors enjoyed. *Signed.* Chr. Codrington. 6 *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 16 October. *Annexed,*

1,004. I. Articles proposed by the French for the surrender of St. Christophers, $\frac{1}{2}\frac{8}{9}$ July 1690. Fifteen Articles. *Signed.* Le Chev. de Guitaud. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.*

1,004. II. Articles conceded by Governor Codrington to the French in answer to the above proposals. He does not grant them the honours of war and refuses to send any French prisoners to Martinique or Guadeloupe, but only to French possessions to leeward. *Signed.* Chr. Codrington. 1½ *pp.* *Copy.*

1,004. III. Inventory of the arms etc. taken at Charles Fort, St. Christophers. 29 cannon, 275 small arms, 145 barrels of provisions. Inventory of the like captured in the fort at St. Eustatia. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *Nos.* 89, 89I-III., *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 256-264.]

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Aug. 3. St. Christophers. **1,005.** Governor Codrington to the King. A short letter of duty and loyalty. 1 *p. Signed.* Chr. Codrington. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 90, *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 265, 266.]

Aug. 3. **1,006.** Duplicate of the foregoing. *Endorsed.* Recd. 22 Dec. 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 91.]

Aug. 3. **1,007.** Governor Codrington to the Earl of Shrewsbury. Enclosing his letter to the King to be laid before his Majesty. 1 *p. Signed.* Chr. Codrington. *Endorsed.* R. Oct. 16, 90. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 92.]

Aug. 3. **1,008.** Duplicate of the foregoing. *Endorsed.* Recd. 22 Dec. 1690. Triplicate of the same. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *Nos.* 93, 94.]

Aug. 5. **1,009.** Instrument of Philip Ludwell as agent for the proprietors of Northern Neck, Virginia, appointing Peter Hack Ranger-General. *Copy.* 2½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 636. *No.* 42.]

Aug. 5. **1,010.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Order for the purchase of Colonel Allonby's land and for certain payments. Report of the Committee as to excusing poor people from guards brought up, and delivered to the Assembly for consideration. The Governor told the Assembly that he would, if they wished, write home for some brass farthings and half-pence since small coin was so scarce. The Assembly reported that they did not approve the report as to excusing poor people from guards, and left an address to the Governor as to a proposed tax on sugar-mills, suggesting also that the excusing of poor persons should be left to the discretion of commanding officers. On petition of masters of ships for liberty to sail, it was appointed that a convoy sail on the 9th. A committee appointed to examine and report on the stores in the magazines and as to any alarms that have been given since the present Militia Act came into force. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 138-140.]

Aug. 5. **1,011.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. The Assembly waited on the Governor and listened to his proposals. Address of the Assembly as to the excusing of poor people from guard-duties. Order respecting the renewal of the lease of Fontabelle. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 235-237.]

Aug. 7. Nevis. **1,012.** John Netheway to Colonel Stede. My triplicate thanks to you for sending Sir Timothy Thornhill with his regiment to us, which though reduced to a small number, has by his courage and conduct been the main instrument in destroying our leeward enemies. We are obliged to pray for his prosperity and yours, and we beg you to continue your good offices by pressing Governor Kendall to give us further aid under the same conduct for the conquest of the Windward Islands. *Copy.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 47.]

Aug. 8. **1,013.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Urging on the Admiralty the necessity for speedy despatch of Colonel Sloughter and the two foot companies to New York. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 258, 259.]

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Aug. 8. **1,014.** The Revolutionary Government of Maryland to Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson. Pray direct all your letters to the President. We can certify Richard Hill's treasonable expressions to be true, and have all ready against he be secured. Your orders as to ships shall be observed. There is news of French depredations on Block Island and Martin's Vineyard. *Signed.* John Coode, Hen. Jowles, Kenelm Cheseldyn, Nehemiah Blakiston, Ninian Beale, Robert King, John Courts, Chas. James, M. Miller. *On next page.* Resolution of the convention of Maryland appointing a President and Committee of Government. 1 *p. Copies.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 25.]

Aug. 13. **1,015.** News from New England. Copies of the messages sent to give the alarm on the landing of the French at Block Island, July 12 and 13, 1690. *Letter of* 25 *July.* Details as to doings of privateers. *Letter of Aug.* 13. Giving an account of the recapture of St. Christophers. *The whole,* 3 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 22 Oct. 1690. From Capt. Nicholson. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 118.]

Aug. 15. **1,016.** Roll of the Company of Captain Charles King. Two officers, 3 sergeants, 3 corporals, 2 drummers, 41 privates. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 155.]

Aug. 15. **1,017.** Roll of Colonel Sloughter's Company. Three officers, 3 sergeants, 3 corporals, 2 drummers, 60 privates. 1 *p.* [*Ibid. No.* 156.]

Aug. 15. **1,018.** A particular of the arms wanting in Colonel Sloughter's Company—13 swords and 11 bayonets. ½ *p.* [*Ibid. No.* 157.]

Aug. 15. **1,019.** Particulars of clothing and arms wanting in Captain King's Company. It appears that half the men were unclothed, unshod and unarmed. 1 *p.* [*Ibid. No.* 158.]

Aug. 15. Isle of Wight. **1,020.** Governor Sloughter to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Owing to delay, the three months' advance ordered to me is spent. I marched for Southampton on 17 June, hoping to embark at once, but was ordered to the Isle of Wight, while our ship is at Spithead. I beg for another three months' advance. *Signed.* H. Sloughter. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 27 Aug. 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 159.]

Aug. 16. **1,021.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. The Governor reported the suspension of Colonel Ryves and the appointment of Captain Charles Knight as Receiver General. Petition of Mary Gavall, setting forth the landing of Laurens and the French in St. James's Parish and their plunder of the houses etc. Assessors were appointed to ascertain the amount of the damage. Orders for payment of sundry accounts. The Auditor's objection to the accounts of the Receiver General; items objected to amounting to over 1,200*l.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 63-67.]

Aug. 16. **1,022.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Order for Nicholas Welsh, an Irishman escaped from Barbados, to be secured. Order for H.M.S. Dumbarton to anchor over against York River.

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Order that Captain Hill be arrested and security taken for his surrender in England, as requested by the Government of Maryland. Order for George Lindsey, a soldier lately come from New York, to be sent to England to give a true account of the serious state of affairs there. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 385-388.]

Aug. 20. Virginia.

1,023. Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I arrived here on the 16th May and found the people in alarm at news of great depredations made by the French and Indians in New England and New York. I therefore went to view the heads of the rivers that lie exposed to these enemies, and to examine the condition of the Militia. I found them neither so well armed nor so well disciplined as present circumstances require; and as our upper plantations are remote and very open to attack I wish an order could be sent to forbid more out-plantations. In case of war with the Indians those settlers must retire lower down or run great risk of being cut off. I have seen some of the places which are called forts, but do not think they deserve the name. I hope by next ship to report further hereon and on the Militia, which I am doing my best to set in order. I found Captain Rowe of H.M.S. Dumbarton here, who told me that he was in want of powder and gunners' stores, so I provided him. The fleet now bound to England, which I am making up, will consist of near a hundred sail, great and small, from here and Maryland, and I hope will be worth £300,000 to the King. I intend to remain on the coast in case of attack by French and privateers. The enclosed account will shew how near they were to us. At the beginning of July I sent a gentleman to Pennsylvania, New York, and New England to find out how matters stood there with the French and Indians, but he has not returned, being stopped, I fear, by the disturbance on the coasts of New England and New York. I cannot hear that the Governor is yet arrived at New York, so fear it is in great disorder. The President of Pennsylvania tells me that in consequence the other Colonies can come to no agreement as to action against the French and Indians. I beg your orders as to assistance to other Colonies, whether it shall be men or money. I beg orders too as to establishment of a post between this and New England, for we have little intelligence from our neighbours, and to send messengers is tedious and costly. One Colonel Coursey is sailing in this fleet to England and I hear that Colonel Coode and two more are going also, so that I hope Maryland will soon be settled, or the King will lose by it. I am told that the collectors are concerned in the Government and not very diligent in their employ, also that one, if not all three of them, are indebted to the King. I have written to find out what number of ships had traded there this year, but have had no reply. I have ordered Captain Rowe to look strictly after them, and to examine the New Englanders that come there, for I hear that in these troublous times they defraud the Customs. The Council desires me to write to you about the Northern Neck, but I have left it to the Secretary, who knows more about it. Colonel Philip Ludwell is appointed agent for the heirs of the late Lord Culpeper, who are proprietors of the Neck,

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I send you copy of a letter from him about North Carolina, of which he owns himself Governor, for the Lords Proprietors; I have quieted these stirs for the present, but I cannot tell how long they may continue quiet, for I hear that the people are very mutinous, the Government unsettled and the boundary with us very often in dispute. Colonel Ludwell and Captain Gibbs (of whom he complains) are both going to England, so I hope that little province will soon be settled. At present things are in disorder both to Northward and Southward of us, and I fear there are many poor and idle people here who would be ready to follow their neighbours if they be suffered to continue in their loose way. I think that there will not be left above eight or ten sail of vessels from here and Maryland; these will probably sail at the end of October. *Signed.* Fr. Nicholson. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 22 Oct., 1690. *Enclosed,*

1,023. I. Declaration of John Gibbs. Albemarle. 2 June, 1690. That Philip Ludwell is a rascal, impostor and usurper. If any hero in this or the next country will justify him, let him call upon me with his sword, and I will fight him as long as my eyelids will wag. These therefore are to charge all persons to obey me and not to act by virtue of any power of Ludwell's. I further proclaim Ludwell to be a tattler, a villain and a coward, who will not give me a meeting sword in hand. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd 22 Oct., 1690.

1,023. II. Philip Ludwell's instrument appointing George Brent his deputy as agent for the Proprietors of the Northern Neck. Dated 10 July, 1690. *Copy.* 2 *pp. Endorsed as the preceding.*

1,023. III. Philip Ludwell to Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson, 19 July, 1690. I have received a letter from North Carolina informing me that on the 6th inst. Mr. John Gibbs entered Albemarle province with armed men, forbade a Precinct Court, which was sitting, to sit by any commission but his, seized and carried off two of the magistrates, and still detains the prisoners at his house in Virginia. The people armed themselves to secure themselves from further outrages, but dared not pursue Gibbs into Virginia without your leave. The condition of the country is deplorable, the people being obliged to continue in arms to defend themselves, and hence losing their crops. Gibbs is said to have near eighty men at his house in Currahtuck. He pleads that his arms are only defensive, though no violence has ever been shown to him, and in vindication of his right to the Government. Whatever his right, he ought to assert it by application to the Lords Proprietors. I beg you for relief, which will be a favour alike to the Proprietors and to the country. *Copy.* 1½ *pp. Endorsed as the preceding.*

1,023. IV. Duplicate of the preceding. [*America and West Indies.* 636. *Nos.* 43, 43 I-IV. *and (without enclosures) Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 20-22.]

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Aug. 20. **1,024.** List of the ships bound to England from Virginia. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 22 Oct. 1690.

Duplicate of the foregoing. [*America and West Indies*, 636. *Nos.* 44, 45.]

[August.] **1,025.** A collection of papers relating to Edward Davies, the pirate and his fellow prisoners.

1,025. I. Depositions of Gilbert Moore and others taken at James City. 4 June 1690. 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 22 Oct., 1690.

1,025. II. Duplicate of foregoing. *Endorsed.* Recd. 29 Jan., 1690-1.

1,025. III. Triplicate of foregoing.

1,025. IV. Bill of lading of the pirates' goods sent to England. Dated July 26, 1690. 3 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 22 Oct., 1690.

1,025. V. Extract of a letter from Captain Rowe. 3 August, 1690. If these men had had their due they would have been hanged before now, supposing the accounts of the negro who sailed with them to be true. They murdered Spaniards ashore, and burned their captured ships, men and all. In one Holland ship that they took they tied the crew to the gunwale and set her on fire. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 636. *Nos.* 46, I-V.]

Aug. 21. **1,026.** Order of the King in Council. That the Attorney General forthwith proceed against the charter of Maryland by *Scire facias*, to vacate the same. *Copy.* ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 556. *No.* 2.]

Aug. 28. **1,027.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Draft Commission to Lord Howard as Governor of Virginia approved. Order for enquiring of the Admiralty whether further orders have been sent to Captain Wright, and as to victualling of the fleet. Draft patent to Dr. Cox for land in North America referred to the Attorney General. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., p.* 327.]

Aug. 22. **1,028.** Order of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Referring the Draft Commission to Mr. Lionel Copley as Governor of Maryland to the Attorney General for report. *Signed.* William Blathwayt. ½ *p. On the next page.* Report of the Attorney General on the Draft Commission. I understand the seizure of this Government to be for necessity, as the only means of preserving the province; but though the Government is taken out of the hands of those who endangered it, the laws and customs are to remain as far as may be the same. I do not know how far the provisions in this draft are agreeable to those laws and customs. I drew a General Commission reciting the causes and constituting a Governor to govern according to the laws of the Colony, and I see no reason to depart therefrom. *Signed.* Geo. Treby. Sept. 1, 1690. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 26; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., pp.* 176-178.]

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[Aug.] **1,029.** Draft Commission to Lionel Copley as Governor of Maryland. This is in the usual terms, as to the King's Governors, but in Lord Baltimore's name. 5 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 27.]

Aug. 22. **1,030.** Account of the fourteen pence a ton on ships, and two shillings a hogshead on tobacco in Maryland for one year, ending 22 August, 1690. Amount received, £2,690. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., pp.* 215, 216.]

Aug. 22. **1,031.** Minutes of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Referring the petition of Jahleel Brenton to the Lords of the Admiralty for their report. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 119.]

Aug. 22. **1,032.** Minutes of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Referring draft of a grant to the Attorney General for report. *Draft with corrections. Scrap.* [*Ibid, No.* 120.]

Aug. 22. **1,033.** Lords of Trade and Plantations to the Commissioners of the Admiralty. Asking whether any further orders have been given to Captain Wright as to his stay in the West Indies, for how long his fleet is victualled, and when the victuals to be sent to him will be ready to sail. *Signed.* Carmarthen, Nottingham, Marlborough, H. Goodrick, John Lowther. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 116.]

Aug. 22. Barbados. **1,034.** Governor Kendall to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The letter opens with a duplicate of the letter of June 26 (*No.* 968). Since my last I have visited most parts of the Island. It is the beautifullest spot of ground I ever saw; the people are very industrious; sugar, cotton and ginger are the three staple commodities, but sugar is what they depend on. The heavy tax laid on sugar in the late King's reign has been extremely destructive to the poor planters. Twenty plantations are laid desolate by it. This, with the high price of freight, and the scarcity of provisions, caused by a long drought and by the war, has caused great misery, and unless speedily relieved from Old or New England, the commoner sort of people and the slaves must starve. Indian corn, which was commonly sold at twelve pence a bushel, is now worth seven and sixpence, and it is sold throughout the Island for fifteen and twenty shillings a bushel; a barrel of beef, that used to be worth twenty shillings, cannot be bought now for sixty. In consideration of my great losses in removing hither, and my great expenses here, the Council and Assembly have passed an Act asking leave to present me with £1,500. I confess that I expected a larger sum, but in the present time of hardship I must be contented with it. By a tax recently imposed on negroes I am certainly informed that their numbers exceed six hundred thousand; the whites are not above twenty thousand, men, women, and children, and there are at least three women to one man. The Militia is in a lamentable state, and cannot be improved without servants from England or Scotland. Many regiments that had a hundred men in a company have now but forty, and those miserable wretches. I only hope that the Island's former reputation for strength and numbers will deter the French from attacking us. I enclose the usual quarterly returns, and a

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bill for the Assembly to repeal the present and revive the old Act as to Grand Sessions. I have reserved it for your decision, for I find the present law was made under positive directions from King Charles II. The unpopular part of the present law is that the fines are set by the Governor and Council only, instead, of as formerly, by the whole Court. I have finished the examination of Ralph Lane's complaints against Colonel Stede, and find them to be groundless. He is kept in prison because he cannot compound with his creditors, and he is a man of uneasy turbulent spirit. On the 17th of July and 6th August, I received letters from Admiral Wright and General Codrington giving an account of their attack and capture of St. Christophers and St. Eustatia. Copies are enclosed. Admiral Wright arrived here on 15th inst. with the squadron, the forces in the Leeward Islands being very sickly, so that they cannot attempt more of the French Islands at present. I send home a convoy of thirty ships with this. *Signed.* J. Kendall. *One closely written page. Inscribed.* Recd. Oct. 16, '90. *Enclosed,*

1,034. 1. General Codrington to Governor Kendall. Basseterre, St. Christophers, 23 June, 1690. As soon as the fleet arrived I raised all the forces I could in Antigua, Nevis, and Montserrat, borrowed two hundred sailors from the Admiral, which, with the English regiment, made up about 2,500 men, and sailed with these on Thursday night last from Nevis. On Friday morning we cast anchor in Frigate Bay, but our watchful enemy being ready with six or seven hundred men strongly entrenched I saw that a landing could not be forced without great loss, besides the hazard of being beaten off. I therefore detached between four and five hundred men under Sir Timothy Thornhill at two o'clock on Saturday morning at a small distance from the bay. They marched over a very high hill, when they were often obliged to clamber on all fours, and after a smart resistance from a party of the enemy (who it seems had some suspicion of our stratagem) reached the top of the hill about four o'clock, marched down and came upon the enemy in the trenches. By that time I had landed with about six hundred men, on which the enemy left their trenches and fled to the mountains towards Basseterre. We lost about twenty killed and fifty wounded, Sir Timothy Thornhill receiving a shot in the leg, from which I hope he will soon recover. The trenches thus gained, the rest of our men landed securely. About a mile from the shore the enemy engaged us, and after an hour's dispute we put them to the rout with some loss to ourselves but more to them. We then marched to Basseterre without further opposition, where we have since been encamped to refresh our men for the landing of our field-pieces, and for a march upon the English fort. From my prisoners I learn that I shall be engaged by the whole force of the Island, which is concentrated, and that if defeated,

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the enemy will withdraw into the fort, which is partly strengthened. Officers and men have acquitted themselves well. I find those that you have recommended to me to be such as you described them. 1 *p. This letter was received at Barbados*, 11 July, 1690.

Admiral Wright to Governor Kendall. H.M.S. Mary, at Basseterre, 24 June, 1690. On the 19th, being at anchor at Nevis, and all the army shipped off on the several vessels at night, it was decided that I should sail with five men-of-war and three sloops to alarm the enemy and decoy them to follow us, which accordingly we did, hugging the shore as close as possible. But the army being late in embarking did not arrive at Frigate Bay till daylight, where the French were too strongly entrenched to permit a landing. On Friday, the 20th, I saw the fleet at anchor, and reached it in the afternoon. It was then agreed that Sir Timothy Thornhill with a detachment should sail at midnight, land in the next bay to Eastward and march over a high hill which commanded the French trenches. By one o'clock they were all landed, and a little before day they met a party of French, which they routed and followed into the trenches. The enemy resisted stoutly for two hours, but such was the courage of Sir Timothy and his men that they drove the French out. The army meanwhile was landing, and marched for Basseterre. The French had rallied and fought them for an hour, but were again routed. The squadron then weighed for Basseterre, which the French evacuated, both forts and town, on our approach, and fled to the mountains. Our army marched on, burning all before them, and in the evening encamped about a mile from the town. Sir Timothy Thornhill shewed great gallantry, for though shot in the leg when entering the trenches he would not stop till he had driven the French out. We lost about 130 killed and wounded; Captain Kegwin was shot through the thigh and died, and Captain Brisbane, who was next to him in command of the Marine Regiment, was shot through the body and died next night. The General marches to-day upon English fort, and we sail to the Old Road. 1 *p.*

Admiral Wright to Governor Kendall. 26 July, 1689. We sailed from Basseterre on the 24th, and anchored the same evening in the Old Road, while the army encamped. The army halted for the next day and night, and early on the morning of the 26th marched for Pheype's bay, whither we also sailed, but finding it a bad anchorage returned to our previous berth. The army encamped, part of it within half a mile and part within three-quarters of a mile of the fort, and marched up Brimstone hill, which looks into the fort. On the 30th of June we had with trouble and labour mounted two five-pounder chase-guns on the forecastle, and receiving word from General Codrington that he was ready, we opened fire next morning (July 1st) on the fort. We weighed with seven sail, and passed along within half

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range, firing our upper tier. Having all passed in line we plied to windward, and recovering our order sailed past a second time, but did little damage, after which we anchored. Our loss was two men killed. Next day it was decided to land nine more guns to batter the fort from the shore. They were all mounted in their carriages by the 6th, and now await only their platforms, and the completion of our trenches, which we hope will be done in three or four days. Our guns gall the fort by beating down the houses within it, and the enemy keep up a continuous fire night and day. On the 3rd Colonel Holt was shot by one of his own men, but is recovering. On the 7th the General began his march round the Island with eight hundred men, to bring in all stragglers and fight any body of French that dares to face them. The rest of the army are busy with the trenches. On the 8th the General returned, bringing in a great many negroes and several Frenchmen. The 10th and 11th, several Irishmen were shipped off to Virginia. We are now at work on the platforms for the battery, and on the 12th the French sent out a flag of truce for a cessation of arms. On the 14th they surrendered the fort, marching out with all their baggage. We were surprised to see the damage done by our guns on Brimstone Hill. It was their fire that caused the French to surrender so soon, for they had lost sixty killed and wounded. On the 17th Sir Timothy Thornhill was ordered with his regiment to St. Eustatia, where he landed on the 19th without any resistance. On the 21st four of the ships anchored within shot of the fort and though we had four guns ashore and plied them constantly from the ships they held out until the 23rd, when they sent out a flag of truce. On the 25th they surrendered and our army marched in. 1½ *pp. The three letters copied on one sheet.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *Nos.* 48, 48 I.; *and* (*without enclosures*) *Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 227-232.]

Aug. 22. **1,035.** Duplicate of the foregoing despatch, without enclosure. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 49.]

Aug. 26. Barbados. **1036.** Sir Timothy Thornhill to the Earl of Nottingham. You have probably been informed of the progress of our arms in St. Christophers, after which I was ordered to St. Eustatia. The whole of the inhabitants then repaired to the fort which was very strong, having a deep ditch and being well stockaded. We thus began our approaches and in three whole days and nights they fired a thousand great shot, while their small arms never ceased firing; but when our batteries were complete we made their guns too warm for them to stand by, and in four days forced them to surrender. The prisoners were sent to Petit Guavos. We then designed for Guadeloupe, but it being hurricane time we came here to cruise until October when we shall rendezvous at Antigua for attack on the other French Islands. My regiment and the English regiment remain at St. Christophers. I beg your favour to obtain me a grant of two

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thousand acres in St. Christophers, for I and some of my friends design to settle there. *Signed.* Tim. Thornhill. 1¼ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 50.]

Aug. 26. **1,037.** Commissioners of the Admiralty to Lords of Trade and Plantations. No fresh orders have been sent to Captain Wright. His squadron was victualled for eight months. Six months' provisions will be despatched to him with all possible speed. *Signed.* Tho. Lee, J. Lowther. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.*117.]

Aug. 26. Barbados. **1,038.** Clerk of Assembly of Barbados to William Blathwayt. Forwarding duplicates of the Minutes of Assembly. *Signed.* G. Payne. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 16 Oct. 1690. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 51.]

Aug. 27. Admiralty. **1,039.** J. Sotherne to William Blathwayt. If the squadron is to remain longer in the West Indies it must be revictualled, the Commander's orders being to return, in case he received no further orders. Pray inform me if the Lords wish the squadron to be kept in the West Indies. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 118.]

Aug. 27. Isle of Wight. **1,040.** Governor Sloughter to William Blathwayt. Our ship is come to Spithead, and may be ready in fourteen days, if you will hasten the gunners to their work. I beg that our orders for embarkation may be ready, as well as the Orders in Council for the sloop, and for the delivery of records and guns to me, and also the seal. *Signed.* H. Sloughter. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 160.]

Aug. 31. Jamaica. **1,041.** Earl of Inchiquin to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I send you an account of the revenue from which you may see what kind of a receiver has been here. Besides all his other villainies he appears to be in debt to their Majesties for £1,600 actually received by him. The Secretary was turned out for his exactions, before my arrival, by the Council. These tumults arise greatly from these places being patented to persons in England, who screw up their deputies here to give such prices for the offices as the posts cannot bear; and it is very displeasing to people here to see their money go to the making of estates for patentees in England, few of whom they have ever heard of, and none of whom have ever done them service. I wish that the old patents could be vacated by *scire facias* and the new patents given to residents on the Island if the King thinks it too great a trust for a Governor to put in such men as he finds in the country. When an Assembly meets, I have no doubt that something will be done herein, unless his Majesty do it before, but I do not think it well to call an Assembly yet lest the privileges should protect some from justice, which would cause a great clamour after such long suspension of law. Meanwhile I have put into the Receiver's place Mr. Charles Knight, of good estate, reputation and ability, whom I recommend to you for the new patent if the old should be vacated.

On the last of July I heard the business of Colonel Ivy, Mr. Towers and others, and send herewith my report. I find that the same irregularities were practised at several other elections, but the parties aggrieved are inclined to peace and quietness

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hoping by patient acquiescence in the past to earn freedom from similar oppression in the future. I find the business of enquiry into Sir Francis Watson's behaviour already done for me, in great measure, and reported to you by the Council. You will see more of his proceedings in the minutes of Council, so much so that I cannot think either him or Colonel Ballard fit to be members. Besides, Sir Francis is £30,000 in debt, and his estate is most scandalously mortgaged two or three times over. I submit to you the names of twelve suitable persons for Council. Colonel Ivy and Colonel Fuller have died since my arrival and Colonel Walker is gone to England, so that we have now but six, including Watson and Ballard. I shall swear in Chief Justice Bernard in Walker's place.

On the 29th July last all the negroes on Mr. Salter's estate in the mountains in the middle of the Island broke out into rebellion, to the number of more than five hundred, forced the dwelling house, killed the caretaker and seized fifty fusees and other arms with quantities of ammunition. They marched to the next plantation, killed the the overseer and fired the house, but the slaves therein would not join them. They then returned to the great house, loading their great gun with nails, and ambushing a skirt of wood next the house. The alarm being given, about fifty horse and foot marched against them and there was a slight skirmish. Next day more foot came up and the negroes left the house for the canes, where the foot came in on their rear, killed some, wounded others and captured their field guns and provisions and put them to rout. Thirty choice men then pursued them through the woods, killed twelve and took all their provisions. Sixty women and children have since come in, who report that many have died of wounds and that they have few good arms. Fresh parties are after them, but I am afraid that so many will be left as to be a great danger to the mountain plantations. This rebellion might have been very bloody, considering the number of negroes and the scarcity of white men. There were but six or seven whites in that plantation to five hundred negroes, and that is the usual proportion in the Island, which cannot but be a great danger. A new danger is that the French are proving very formidable at Hispaniola. Since the reduction of St. Christophers, Colonel Codrington has sent down here a thousand French, most of them soldiers, in four vessels, the last of which informed me that they would shortly pay us a visit here. Possibly the message may be more rhodomontade, and I am sure I hope so, considering how despicable the militia law is. They are much dispersed and divided by the current distractions, so little is to be be expected from them. As the Treasury is empty I have invited public subscription for the fitting out of ships and men; and we have already five sloops of from fifty to seventy men; also a French prize, lately taken, with two hundred men, sails to-day to try to destroy what embarkations they may have on that coast. But if the French are as strong as they say, they may easily master the whole of St. Domingo, and then I put it to you what our danger must be, for most of the Scotch and West Country rebels are returned home. I shall do my utmost, but if we are so little regarded at home that no ships can be spared for our defence, it will be

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impossible for us to defend the north side of the Island or to continue our trade. Since my writing, two hundred negroes have come in altogether so that, what with killed and wounded, we look upon the rebellion as over. The weather being drier and hotter than usual has caused great mortality among the cattle, hindered the transport of sugar to the coast and so delayed the fleet. Mortality among men has been little less violent than among beasts, though I have escaped, thank God, with twelve days' violent fever. *Signed.* Inchiquin. 4½ *pp. Endorsed.* Received 24 Nov., 90. *Annexed,*

1,041. I. Report of Lord Inchiquin in the petition of William Ivy, John Towers and others (*see No.* 647). 30th August, 1690. I inquired into this matter on the 31st July and found that the Marshal, Wayte, abruptly adjourned the election seeing that it was not going as he wished, and that Colonel Ivy and he exchanged hard words in consequence. This was construed into a riot and the whole of the petitioners were heavily fined. I find the statements of the petitioners to be true, and I recommend that their prayer be granted. *Signed.* Inchiquin. 1¼ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 24 Nov., 1690. Read 23 Feb. 1690/91, and April 23.

1,041. II. Names of Councillors for Jamaica submitted by Lord Inchiquin. Thomas Freeman, John White, John Bourden, Peter Heywood, Samuel Bernard, Peter Beckford, John Towers, Andrew Orgill, Francis Blackmore, Nicholas Laws, Charles Penhallow, Charles Knight. The first five are already sworn and Peter Beckford appointed by the Royal Instructions, so that an order for swearing in the six last will be requisite only, when Sir Francis Watson and Thomas Ballard are dismissed. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 24 Nov., 1690.

1,041. III. Extract of Minutes of Council of Jamaica, 28 May, 1689. Order for the payment of a quarter's salary to Roger Elletson. 1 *p. Endorsed as the preceding.*

1,041. IV. Conveyance by Thomas Ryves of his whole estate in Jamaica to John Phillips. 2 *pp. Endorsed as the preceding.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *Nos.* 74, 74 I-IV.; *and* (*letters and enclosure No.* II. *only*), *Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 1-6.]

Aug. 31. **1,042.** Extract from a letter from Symon Musgrave, Attorney General of Jamaica, of 31 August, 1690. You have been so kind in the matter of my client Thomas Daniel, that I must tell you that our late Receiver-General is still in gaol, having, over and above what he pretends Sir Francis Watson to have taken of the Dutch money out of his hands, made use of sixteen thousand pieces-of-eight, so that they have lessened his cash here over thirty two thousand pieces-of-eight. *Copy.* ½ p. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 75.]

Sept. 1. Downes. **1,043.** Captain Breholt to William Blathwayt. I have arrived from Barbados with Sir Thomas Montgomerie a prisoner on board. I shall expect your orders as to him at the Downs, whither I am now proceeding. *Signed.* Davy Breholt. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 52.]

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Sept. 1. Isle of Wight. **1,044.** Sir Thomas Montgomerie to William Blathwayt. I have been sent home a prisoner from Barbados. Had I enjoyed Colonel Stede's favour I should be at the end of my misfortunes, for Mr. Chamberlayne was discharged and acquitted without so much as an examination, and we were both committed for the same crime. He threatened me with your enmity in pursuing my case, but I hope you will not so readily become a party in so ill a design. I beg you to acquaint Lord Nottingham of my arrival, and if he will not take my word for my appearance, that he will accept as security the bearer. Colonel Kendall bade me write to you, and assured me that my request would be easily granted, he sending no more against me but matter referring to that already sent. I have said much in my letter to Lord Nottingham to answer the charges against me, or at least to incline his lordship so far that it can stick nowhere except for want of friendship in despatch, which is what I beg of you. *Signed.* Tho. Montgomerie. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 53.]

[Sept.] **1,045.** Petition of Captain Hugh Montgomerie to the Earl of Nottingham. That he may enter into security for the appearance of his son, Sir Thomas Montgomerie, and that he may be discharged from the ship New Exchange. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 54.]

Sept. 2. **1,046.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Order for payments in rebate of duty and for a negro executed. Sir Timothy Thornhill sworn of the Council. The Governor read letters from General Codrington and Admiral Wright asking for a further aid of men for attack on the French Islands. The Council decided that no more men could be spared, nor provisions for them. The Assembly brought an order for payment of £200 to Admiral Wright, which was passed, and the Assembly asked that a frigate might be detailed to cruise about the Island, which being granted, a portion of the guards from the forts were discharged. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 143, 144.]

Sept. 2. **1,047.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. A present of £200 voted to Admiral Wright. The fees of clerks of Court and of Marshals considered. Order for them and for sundry more officials to attend and bring a list of their fees. Order for a bill to ascertain employment of forfeited bonds for leaving the country without licence. Bills concerning importation of Christian servants read. Bill ordered to prohibit negroes from selling any commodity unless a white person be with them. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 243-245.]

Sept. 3. **1,048.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Samuel Bernard appointed of the Council. Payment of accounts sanctioned. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 67.]

Sept. 4. **1,049.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Several merchants called in as to arrangement for convoys. The Hudson's Bay Company said that they expected ships back in October, and wanted no outward convoy till May. The Africa Company said that they desired a convoy for the ships taking ammunition to their castles. The Virginian and Maryland Merchants desired a convoy for their ships in about a month; which ships could not return till they had stayed three months. They reckoned the ships at sixty

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and the men at twelve hundred. The Merchants to the West Indies reckoned their ships and men at the same figure, and would have them ready to start on 20 October. The Commissioners of Customs reported in favour of sending a fleet to Virginia and Maryland this year. Ordered that the minutes be laid before the King.

Sept. 5. Colonel Kendall's letters of 14 April and 26 June read (*see No.* 968). Agreed to recommend that an advice boat be at once sent to Barbados with orders for the squadron to remain, and with account of the arrangements made in consequence. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 329-339, *and Vol. C., pp.* 100-121.]

Sept. 8. **1,050.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The trade of America considered, and orders given for collecting information. The reports of the merchants to Virginia and Maryland to be laid before the King. Agreed to move the King for a further supply of ammunition for the West Indies. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 340, 341.]

Sept. 10. **1051.** Presentment of the Commissioners of Customs. The Commissioners having found that the Collector appointed by them has been obstructed by the Governor, Sir Robert Robinson, in Bermuda, submit to the Lords of Trade and Plantations an affidavit of the Collector, Samuel Trott, in order to obtain for him admission to his office. *Signed.* Robt. Clayton, G. Boothe, O. Warde, Rich. Temple, Jo. Werden. *On next page.* Affidavit of Samuel Trott. As to the refusal of Sir Robert Robinson on several occasions to recognise his commission and his obstruction to him in executing his duty. *Copies. The whole,* 4½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 18 Sept., 1690. Ordered 16 Oct., 1690. [*America and West Indies,* 477. *No.* 31.]

Sept. 11. **1,052.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The merchants again attended. The African Company said that their ships could not return in the spring, and begged that the Barbados convoy might call at the Gambia. They desire to send thirty to forty sail, some in October and some in March. The New England merchants wish to send five ships. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 342-346.]

Sept. 13. **1,053.** William Blathwayt to Mr. Sotherne. Directing the preparation of an advice-boat for despatch to Captain Wright as speedily as possible. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol., C., p* 135.]

Sept. 17. **1,054.** Nehemiah Blakiston to Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson. I am appointed President of the Committee of Maryland, and am requested to thank you for your friendly relations. I send a letter from Captain John Courts with a complaint from the Piscattaway Indians. That their men have been killed is certain, but by whom is not clear. The Convention is to meet on the 29th inst., when we expect some of the Senecas and Susquahannahs to arm and renew their treaty. Pray let me know if I can be of service to you. *Signed.* Ne. Blakiston. 1½ *pp. On the next page.* Letter of John Courts to Nehemiah Blakiston. 10 September, 1690. I have advice that the Emperor of the Piscattaways complains that all the men whom he sent to the

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Senecas were killed by some foreign Indians. One only escaped to tell the tale. There are also many strange Indians about the falls of the Potomac, so that all our Indians are on their guard and ask us for assistance. Come and meet us if you can, for it would be a great satisfaction to the Emperor. The late Government was unkind to them. *Signed.* John Courts. 1 *p. Copies. Endorsed.* Recd. from Captain Nicholson, 10 February, 1690/1. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 28.]

Sept. 18. **1,055.** Minutes of the Council. On the proposal of the African Company it was ordered that ten ships be permitted to go on that trade on 20 October and the rest in March, or the whole in October if preferred. As to Virginia, Maryland and the West Indies one half the ships are permitted to go to the two first, and as many to the West Indies on the 20th October; two men-of-war to be told off to convoy the first fleet, and one to convoy the provision ships to the West Indies. The ships for New England and Newfoundland are permitted to sail. An embargo to be laid on all vessels except coasting craft and ships trading to Northern Europe. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 124, 125.]

Sept. 18. **1,056.** Order of the King in Council. For the provision of convoys for the various fleets. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 126, 127.]

Sept. 18. **1,057.** Order of the King in Council. That the West Indian squadron do not return until 1st January next, but be employed against the French till then; that Captain Wright be therefore instructed to detail ships for the Islands and for convoys, and that he be informed that victuals will reach him shortly. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 128, 129.]

Sept. 19. **1,058.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The merchants again attending, those trading to the plantations complained of the hardship of being limited to 1,200 seaman this year, and begged for their original number to be allowed them. Lord Nottingham was asked to represent the matter to the King. Agreed on Colonel Sloughter's request to recommend that Mr. Joseph Dudley be made a Councillor of New York. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 347, 348.]

Sept. 19. **1059.** Memorandum of Lords of Trade and Plantations for Lord Nottingham. The merchants trading to Virginia, Maryland, and the West Indies represent the necessity of more shipping this year to carry them provisions and necessaries from England. The Lords desire Lord Nottingham to urge this request, which is supported by the Commissioners of Customs, upon the King. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 130.]

Sept. 20. Isle of Wight. **1,060.** Governor Sloughter to William Blathwayt. Our ship has been at Spithead a month to-day. When she came first she wanted nothing but victualling and cleaning. The Admiralty were then so zealous for her sailing that they would not allow time to clean, but now they have taken our provisions from us. Unless the Lord President and the Committee stand by us our voyage will be

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frustrated and the Colony lost. I understand that Captain King tries to be restored. When he was broke, his company was nineteen men short (which I have since completed) and the rest in a barbarous condition. If he be restored I am confident that not one of the forty he left would serve, but would desert, though they knew they would die for it. Pray see to it that we be no longer delayed. The companies are complete and ready to embark. *Signed.* Hen. Sloughter. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 261, 262.]

Sept. 21. Virginia. **1,061.** Lieutenant-Governor Francis Nicholson to Nehemiah Blakiston. The next convoy for England sails on the 20th prox. Pray let your ships be ready by that day.

The same to the same, 27 October, 1690. I have received a letter from Mr. John Coode and eight others, and another paper, from which I understand that Colonel Coode continues in chief command of the troops, and with twenty persons to assist him administers the affairs of the Colony. I have caused the person whom you accuse of treason to be arrested, and have taken security for his appearance before the Secretary of State. I have since received a letter from Mr. Blakiston with copy of one from Captain Courts. This intelligence made me send out parties of militia to the head of the Potomac, who could gain no information that any strange Indians had been there. It would be well, in these strange times, to take precautions against the spread of false reports, and that the people on the frontiers be vigilant. Here we have offered rewards for all true news, and punishment for all false reports. I have seen an order from Mr. Blakiston to Captain Rowe of H.M.S. Dumbarton to seize any vessel cleared by Mr. George Layfield. I wonder that he should have done so. Layfield is appointed by Patrick Mein, who was sent to settle the King's affairs on the Potomac, and has the commission of the Board of Customs as Surveyor. I hear too that one Abbington, an ordinary-keeper, takes on him to be collector of the King's Customs in Patuxent River. I hope you will see that the Acts are enforced and their Majesties not defrauded of their dues. *Copies. The whole,* 3½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. from Captain Nicholson, 10 Feb., 1690-1. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 29.]

Sept. 21. **1,062.** Order of the King in Council. Giving permission for the prescribed number of men and ships to sail to the West Indies, notwithstanding the embargo. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 132.]

Sept. 22. **1,063.** Abstract of a letter from the Lord President. Barbados, the Leeward Islands and Jamaica are allowed 1,200 men in their ships, which will sail on 20 October; Virginia and Maryland are allowed the like number, which sail on 31st October. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 131.]

Sept. 22. **1,064.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The merchants were called in and acquainted with the final orders as to convoys. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 349, 350.]

Sept. 23. **1,065.** Warrant of Lord Proprietors of Carolina for apportionment of land in South Carolina to Robert Steevens. *Signed.* Craven, P. Colleton, Tho. Amy. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 165.]

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[Sept. 27.] **1,066.** Memorandum by Mr. Gardiner of Bush Lane. As it is designed that the ships permitted to go to the West Indies shall sail with all speed, a vessel should be sent at once to warn the Islands to be ready with their loadings. The Merchants will have such a ship ready to sail in ten days if permitted. *Copy.* ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 95.]

Sept. 24. Admiralty. **1,067.** Mr. Sotherne to William Blathwayt. The advice-boat to the West Indies will sail from Plymouth in three or four days. *Signed.* J. Sotherne. ½ p. [*Ibid. No.* 96.]

Sept. 25. Newport, Isle of Wight. **1,068.** Governor Sloughter to William Blathwayt. Thanks for your good offices. I hope the obstacles to our embarkation will be removed, and our ship victualled, which is not yet done. Mr. Dudley has been persuaded to go with me to New York as a friendly assistant, desiring only to be named a councillor and president in my absence. If it be feasible please accomplish this. I am obliged to write by another hand through a pain in the shoulder. *Signed.* H. Sloughter. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 161, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., p.* 259.]

[Sept. 25.] **1,069.** Petition of the officers of the companies lately in garrison at New York and Albany, to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We have for long received no pay, owing to the new arrangement by which we were to be paid, after August 1688, out of the revenue of New England. We beg that Colonel Sloughter may be instructed to enquire into the matter and report. ½ *p. Annexed,*

1,069. I. Copy of the warrant for the establishment of the two companies for New York. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *Nos.* 162, 162 I.]

Sept. 25. Whitehall. **1,070.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of the officers of the New York Companies to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Cha. Montague. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 163, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., p.* 283.]

Sept. 25. **1,071.** Copy of No. 1 of the newspaper, Public Occurrences of Boston, giving a brief account of the miscarriage of the expedition to Canada. 3 *printed pages.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 121.]

Sept. 25. **1,072.** Minutes of the King's pleasure as to next year's trade and convoys. Repeating the orders already given as to the West Indies (*see No.* 1,063). Of the 1,200 seamen half are allowed to Jamaica and one fourth each to Barbados and the Leeward Islands. The convoys for Virginia, Maryland, Newfoundland and New England will sail on the 31st October, and that for Africa on the 20th or 31st. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 133-135.]

Sept. 27. Admiralty. **1,073.** Mr. Sotherne to William Blathwayt. Enclosing copy of a letter [*wanting*] respecting the advice-boat for the West Indies. *Signed.* J. Sotherne. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 97.]

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Sept. 27. Admiralty. **1,074.** Mr. Sotherne to Charles Montague. I enclose copy of a letter [*wanting*] from the Commissioners of Victualling to the Admiralty, relating to the ships which they have taken up to carry three months' victuals to the fleet in the West Indies, for the King's orders therein. *Signed.* J. Sotherne. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. and read same day. [*Ibid. No.* 98.]

Sept. 27. **1,075.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Colonel Sloughter's letter of 20th read (*see No.* 1,060). Order for provisions to be sent to his ship at once. On a letter from Mr. Sotherne the Lords gave fresh orders as to the allowance of additional ships for the West Indies. Agreed to move the King for a further supply of arms and ammunition for the West Indies. Lord Howard's draft Commission and instructions approved. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 351, 352.)

Sept. 27. **1,076.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Directing the Admiralty to give orders for the speedy despatch of Colonel Sloughter and the two foot-companies to New York. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 261, 262.]

Sept, 27. **1,077.** Memorandum of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the five provision ships and the men allotted to them be allowed to sail to the West Indies in addition to those to which leave has been granted. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 142.]

Sept. 27. Isle of Wight. **1,078.** Governor Sloughter to William Blathwayt. I understand that the Admiralty intend H.M.S. Archangel to make no stay at New York, whereas the King's orders were that she should stay there during occasion. Lord Pembroke promised me to give orders for her to stay, owning that it was the royal wish. Pray help me, for the matter much concerns the countries near New York as well as the Colony itself. The merchants will readily observe your directions, to gain the benefit of a man-of-war, without which their trade will be lost. Orders are come for victualling the ship which I hope will be done in a week. After this I hope we shall sail, which has been long expected and much desired by me. *Signed.* H. Sloughter. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 164.]

Sept. 30. Whitehall. **1,079.** Order of the King in Council. That the Earl of Inchiquin examine the case of Francis Hickman, and meanwhile restore him to his office if he thinks his prosecution unjust, according to the petition of Charles Hickman. *Signed.* Cha. Montague. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., pp.* 340-341.]

[Sept. 30.] **1,080.** Rough memorandum of the foregoing decision, drawn up for the use of the office. *Draft.* 1½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 76.]

[Sept. 30.] **1,081.** Petition of Charles Hickman to the King. My brother, Francis Hickman, has been suspended from the post of Secretary and Clerk of Council of Jamaica, which offices he had faithfully discharged. Charles Bouchier, the only person who swore illegal practices against him, was appointed in his place. Francis Hickman offered to justify himself, and to forfeit £100 for every shilling unjustly taken, but this was denied

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him. He was also refused permission to argue his case by counsel before the Board, though the Attorney General, Mr. Symon Musgrave, was admitted to plead againt him. On Lord Inchiquin's arrival Hickman petitioned him for relief from suspension, but the Governor, hearing that the whole matter had been referred to the King in Council, thought himself unable to proceed further without orders from your Majesty. Being bound to pay £300, or one half year's rent, in advance for the office I beg that Lord Inchiquin may be directed to enquire into the matter. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 77.]

[Sept. ?] **1,082.** Petition of Benjamin Blagge to the King. I have lately arrived from New York, and beg to represent that at the first news of your landing in England the inhabitants thought it necessary to remove Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson. They therefore chose a Council, despite the opposition of the Mayor and Aldermen, and issued new commissions for the Militia. Yet the disaffected party of King James still threatens us. The Lieutenant-Governor begs your approbation of his services, and the Assembly for leave to choose the members of the Council, that they may reap the fruits of their great industry and expense and frustrate the wicked designs of their enemies. 1 *p. Printed in New York Documents III.*, 737. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 165, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 263-265.]

[Sept. ?] **1,083.** Abstract of the foregoing petition. *Draft with corrections.* 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 166.]

[Sept. ?] **1,084.** Memorial of what has occurred in New York, since the news of King William's landing in England, shewing the necessity of removing Captain Francis Nicholson. The said Nicholson neglected to repair the fort, and was suspected of a design to betray it to the French. The people then secured the fort and put Captain Leisler in command. The Mayor and Aldermen were suspended as disloyal to the Royal interest, and on the arrival of the King's letters they were opened by Captain Leisler. Still the partisans of the former government remained malignant and obstructive. They assaulted Captain Leisler in the street, sent superabundance of provisions to their friends in gaol, to affront the authorities; and recently the country people, alarmed at their insolence, flocked into the town and caused another tumult. Fort and city are now safe and want only ammunition, and all who held commissions for Sir E. Andros have been purged from the Militia. Our enemies call our actions a Dutch plot, but we submit them without fear to your Majesty. *2 closely written pages. Printed in New York Documents III.*, 738. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 167, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 265–270.]

[Sept.] **1,085.** A further abstract of Benjamin Blagge's memorial. *Draft with corrections.* 2 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 168.]

[Sept.] **1,086.** Abstracts of Jacob Leisler's letter of 23 June, of Benjamin Blagge's memorial and of some of the depositions relating to the riot in New York. 2½ *pp.* [*Ibid. No.* 169.]

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Sept. 30. Oct. 1. **1,087.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Orders for sundry payments. The Assembly brought up two Bills, one to encourage artificers, the other to secure the liberty of the subject and to prevent men from being committed when they are bailable by the laws of England, which was unanimously rejected. The Assembly complained that owing to their exorbitant extortion of fees it had summoned the Customs-officers before it, who refused to attend. The Governor said that the officers did not amiss, for no power lay in the Assembly as to such matters but in himself only, who on proper representation would regulate the fees and punish offenders. He then adjourned the Assembly for two months. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 145, 146.]

Sept. 30. **1,088.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. William Foster chosen Speaker. Act for securing the liberty of the subject read. Bills as to apprentices, forfeited bonds, and to prohibit Clerks of Court from practising as Attorneys read.

Oct. 1. The House waited on the Governor with two bills and called his attention to the disregard of their orders for officers to attend them about their fees; to which the Governor replied that fees were no business of theirs. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 245-248.]

Oct. 1. **1,089.** Order of the King in Council. That four hundred men be forthwith raised to recruit the Duke of Bolton's regiment. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *p.* 282.]

Oct. 1. Whitehall. **1,090.** Order of the King in Council. For Captain Wright, commanding the West Indian Squadron, to detach one fifth-rate frigate to New York. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., p.* 262.]

Oct. 1. Admiralty. **1,091.** Instructions of the Admiralty to Captain Lawrence Wright commanding the fleet in the West Indies. To stay in the West Indies till the 1st of January and then leave a frigate each for Barbados, Jamaica and the Leeward Islands. Supplies for three months will be sent to you about the 26th inst. You will appoint convoys for the ships homeward bound from Barbadas, Jamaica and the Leeward Islands. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 313-315.]

Oct. 3. **1,092.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Captain Leisler's letter of 23 June (*see No.* 955) and its enclosures read, also a petition from the Merchants of New York. Agreed to advise that Colonel Sloughter enquire into the allegations therein contained. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 352, 353.]

Oct. 6. Admiralty. **1,093.** Mr. Sotherne to William Blathwayt. The sailing-orders for the advice boat to the West Indies will leave town to-morrow night. *Signed.* J. Sotherne. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 99.]

Oct. 6. **1,094.** Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Paul Grimball, Receiver of South Carolina. We hear that English money is scarce in Carolina, so you may receive our rents in Spanish money, or in produce at such rates as they would clear in England, all charges

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deducted. You will send us an exact account of the vessels seized and condemned for violation of the Navigation Acts. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 166.]

Oct. 6. **1,095.** Order appointing Thomas Smith Governor of South Carolina. *Signed.* Craven. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 166.]

Oct. 7. Bermuda. **1,096.** Governor Sir Robert Robinson to Lord Shrewsbury. We have had no packet for twelve or fourteen months, when I received my recall. One Mr. Fifield has come here with a commission under the broad seal. I humbly think it strange, when I am not informed, for him to turn out good men and put in I know not whom. I ordered the Chief Justice to call a special court to recover the King's dues, but Fifield, as sheriff, refused to empanel a jury, so you may see how the King is served here. For this and other reasons I have protested against him, and made forfeiture of his commission till I receive the King's orders. Samuel Trott too has a commission, unsealed, from the Customs, though they say the Customs are not the King's but the country's, and have paid none for twelve months. By my commission the money should be paid to my treasurer, but they will not pay a penny, and so honest workmen are defrauded. Fifield's commissioner says that if he is not on the spot within three months it shall be void, and it was more than six months before he arrived. I enclose an account of the King's slaves (*see No.* 943) which are kept from us, and no court can be held for the King. *Signed.* Robt. Robinson. 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 17 Nov., 1690.
Duplicate of the foregoing. *Endorsed.* Recd. 15 Feb., 1690/91. [*America and West Indies.* 477. *Nos.* 32, 33 ; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XVIII., pp.* 287, 288.]

Oct. 9. Whitehall. **1,097.** Order of the King in Council. For the officers of the Ordnance to send out to the Leeward Islands an engineer, two miners and stores as given in a list. These stores include 600 firelocks, 300 bayonets, 1,000 hand grenades, and one mortar. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *p.* 237.]

Oct. 9. **1,098.** Order of the Privy Council. For the preparation of draft commission and instructions for the Governor about to be sent by the King to Maryland. *Copy.* ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 556. *No.* 3.]

Oct. 9. **1,099.** Instructions to Lord Howard of Effingham as Governor of Virginia. The Council is to consist of Francis Nicholson, William Cole, Ralph Wormeley, John Custis, Richard Lee, William Byrd, John Lear, Christopher Wormeley, Isaac Allerton, John Armistead, Edward Hill and Henry Whiteing; three to be a quorum. In cases of suspension the charges, evidence and defence are to be sent home. Some other methods of taxation than the poll-tax are to be recommended to the Assembly. A law is to be preferred to the Assembly empowering the Governor and Council to raise money for the support of the Government, giving an account to the next Assembly, in order to save the expense of Assemblies. The salaries of members are to be reduced. No printer's press is to be used without the Governor's leave first obtained. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIII., pp.* 319-339.]

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Oct. **1,100.** Governor Codrington to Lords of Trade and Plantations. On the 25th August last Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Freeman received a wound from Colonel Blakiston, Governor of Montserrat, of which he died the following day. I suspended Blakiston from his Government and appointed him to be tried, which he was on the 19th ult., and was then found guilty of manslaughter in his own defence. From copies of the depositions forwarded to me it appeared to me that Freeman was the unfortunate provoker of his own death and that no blame attached to Colonel Blakiston, who was forced to the act in self-defence. I have therefore restored him to the Government in which he has behaved himself well, not doubting of his good behaviour in the expedition we are next designed on. I have directed my agent to lay before you the depositions if you desire it. *Signed.* Chr. Codrington. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 23 Dec., 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 100, *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 266-267.]

Oct. 14. **1,101.** Governor Codrington to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I am so busy preparing for our next expedition that I cannot write to you all that I would. I have had much trouble in shipping away French prisoners from this island, though it is now nearly done. When the next vessel has sailed for St. Domingo in two or three days, there will not remain above a hundred and fifty men and fifteen hundred women and children. To-day I sail to Nevis, thence to Montserrat, and thence to Antigua. The fleet, which returned here five or six days ago, will follow me, for our rendezvous is Antigua, and I hope by the end of the month that we shall be ready for a further attempt on our enemies. We have lost many men by sickness since my last, and particularly in Nevis, where upwards of two hundred men have died. The mortality of the English regiment has been much the same and great numbers are still sickly. There is also a great scarcity of provisions, and for want of ships from England half of our people are naked. After all my efforts the planters, who go on the expedition, will perforce be on half allowance, and I am too sure that above a third of them will march without shoes or stockings. Also ill tidings have come of the behaviour of the fleet at home. We have great apprehension of the arrival here of a considerable squadron from France, no supplies have arrived for the fleet, which will compel it to leave us at the end of next month, and if the French fleet arrive and ours depart we shall be in a worse case than ever. These considerations have much disheartened our people, and the representation of these topics by certain men has (as I shall in due time report to you) much obstructed the prosecution of the war. You may understand what vast trouble I have had and shall have to effect anything further against the French, for I have planters, not paid soldiers, to deal with. Still I hope to be able to attack Guadeloupe with fifteen hundred men after leaving a garrison of three hundred and fifty here. We hear that the New England men have been successful against the French in Canada, and that Sir William Phips designs to winter there with his fleet, so we can hope for but scanty supplies of fish, flesh or flour from thence. I hear from Jamaica that numbers of their sloops have been taken by the French privateers at St. Domingo,

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and that Lord Inchiquin had sent five hundred men thither to join the Spaniards against the French; but I have heard nothing of their success, nor have I received any answer to my letters asking for his assistance against the French in these Islands. The Governor of Barbados has written to me saying that he has failed to induce his Council to send so much as a few recruits to the regiment here, though it is now reduced to two hundred and fifty men; they were rather desirous that he should move for return even of that remnant. Provisions indeed are very scarce in that island at present, but even when that objection is removed by supplies there is no expectation that Barbados will take part in the war beyond the positive orders of the King. What more I shall be able to effect I know not, but I trust in the continuance of God's favour to us. While our fleet is here I shall give the French no rest, and as our security depends in so great a measure on the fleet, I shall try to pick up a month's subsistence for it, even if we should half starve ourselves, for if we can lengthen out our stores till December, we count on the arrival of supplies from England by that time, as also of the recruits and supplies for the Duke of Bolton's regiment. I beg that, if such men can be spared, experienced soldiers and enured to hardships may be detached from the standing regiments. They will not only be more serviceable but they will probably not be subject to half the mortality of new-raised men. We shall also want supplies of ammunition shortly. A hundred and fifty barrels of pistol-powder with proportion of lead, some barrels of flints, which are very scarce here, and a hundred and fifty barrels of cannon powder would put us into a pretty good condition. Pray give orders for these supplies. Though at present we are a great expense, yet a few years will enable us to reimburse the charge, apart from the new acquisitions that may meanwhile be gained for the Crown. *Signed.* Chas. Codrington. 2 *pp.* *Endorsed.* Read the 22 Dec., 1690. Recd. same day. *Undated but endorsed.* 14 Oct. 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 101, *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 274-279.]

[Oct. 14.] **1,102.** Abstract of the foregoing letter. 2 *pp.* *Endorsed.* Read at the Admiralty 12 Jan. 1690-1. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 102.]

[Oct. 11.] **1,103.** A collection of Acts of the Revolutionary Assembly of New York.

1,103. I. Act to explain the Act of 23 April for raising three pence in the pound. *Passed.* 22 September, 1690. 1½ *pp.*

1,103. II. Act for administering and executing the laws. *Passed.* 27 September, 1690. 1 *p.*

1,103. III. Act to naturalise John Baptista van Rensselaer. *Passed.* 27 September, 1690. 1 *p.*

1,103. IV. Act for raising three pence in the pound on all real and personal estate. *Passed.* 2 October, 1690. 3 *pp.*

1,103. V. Act for fining all persons who refuse to receive commissions from the Lieutenant-Governor. The fine to be £75. *Passed.* 4 October, 1690. 2 *pp.*

The whole certified by Abraham Gouverneur. 11 October, 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *Nos.* 170 I-V.]

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Oct. 15. **1,104.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Proclamation for pursuit of a ship with the Governor's commission, of which ship the crew had mutinied and turned the captain ashore. Order for copies of the bonds given by Thomas Ryves for faithful performance of his office, to be supplied by the Secretary. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 68-70.]

Oct. 16. Whitehall. **1,105.** Order of the King in Council. That Sir Robert Robinson be recalled from Bermuda, and that a clause be inserted in Mr. Richier's instructions directing him to admit Samuel Trott as Collector of the King's Customs. *Signed.* John Nicholas. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 34, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XVIII., p.* 285.]

Oct. 16. **1,106.** Warrant of Lords Proprietors of Carolina for the passing of four hundred acres of land to Thomas Smith. *Signed.* Craven, P. Colleton, Tho. Amy. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 170.]

[Oct. 17.] **1,107.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Colonel Kendall's letters of 26 June and 22 August read, and Colonel Codrington's of 3 August (*see Nos.* 968, 1,004, 1,034). The Lords agreed to lay the several questions before the King (*see next abstract*). The Leeward Islands merchants presented a list of stores which they desired might be sent. Agreed to move the King therein. Petition of Margaret Hill read and referred to the Treasury.
Memorandum of documents sent and received. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 353-356.]

[Oct. 17.] **1,108.** Memorandum from the Lord President. A collection of points raised by Governor Kendall's letter of August 22 (*No.* 1,004) and Governor Codrington's of August 3. The questions whether the fleet shall remain in the West Indies shall remain for another year, as to the disposal of the prisoners of Monmouth's rebellion, as to giving permission to Governor Kendall to receive the Assembly's present, as to Governor Codrington's company of foot, and as to a supply of ammunition for the Leeward Islands are noted in the margin "To be laid before the King." The question as to sending prisoners in Ireland to Barbados, and as to leaving frigates about Barbados in case of the fleet's return are noted for further consideration. *Draft.* 1½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 103.]

[Oct. 17.] **1,109.** A second memorandum bringing forward the same points written fair; headed: "For my Lord President." 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 104.]

[Oct. 17.] **1,110.** A third memorandum bringing forward the same points in greater detail; practically abstracts of Kendall's and Codrington's letters; with one or two marginal notes. 2¼ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 105.]

[Oct. 17.] **1,111.** Memorial [of merchants and traders to the Leeward Islands], to the Lords of Trade and Plantations. St. Christopher has been recovered, and preparations are making for attack on Guadeloupe, which it is expected will be easily subdued. Then only Martinique remains, which the forces in the Leeward Islands are at present not strong enough to conquer. If the King will send

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orders to Barbados to help the Leeward Islands with ten or twelve hundred men, the joint forces could probably take Martinique, and by sending the French to St. Domingo would secure not only the Leeward Islands but also Barbados. When the French are all removed and their Islands destroyed it will not be worth the French King's while to send a fleet to look after them, for the men being all to leeward the ships would lose too much time in bringing them back; and forces probably could not be spared from France. If the French Windward Islands were destroyed the English would bid fair to become masters of the sugar-trade. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 17 Oct., 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 106, *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 267-269.]

[Oct. 17.] **1,112.** A second memorial of the same. St. Christophers has been recaptured, and an intimation has lately reached us from thence that many English intend shortly to settle thereon. Such settlement would be of very fatal consequence not only to St. Christophers but to all the British Caribbees; for the former inhabitants, who are now dispersed in various Islands, would not only return themselves, but many of the people from other Islands would go and settle with them, whereby they would be exposed to great peril in case of a French attack. If St. Christophers were allowed to lie waste for a time and were held only by a company or two at the fort there would be no temptation to the French to retake it. We beg the King's orders that the settlement of St. Christophers may be suspended till the close of the war. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 107.]

Oct. 17. **1,113.** Lords of Trade and Plantations to Governor Sloughter. Forwarding Leisler's letter of 23 June, and Benjamin Blagge's petition and enclosures (*see No.* 1,082) for examination and report. *Signed.* Carmarthen, P., Fauconberg, Newport, H. Goodricke, Nottingham, Wm. Harbord. *Printed in New York Documents III.*, 750. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., p.* 282.]

Oct. 17. **1,114.** Governor Sloughter to William Blathwayt. The bearer, who is lately come from New York, tells me that Leisler still continues his irregular command there, and that another of his ministers is coming to attend for the continuance of his Government. Pray let me know how far the last prevailed and what in your judgment may be the success of the next. I communicated with you as soon as I heard that the captain had orders to sail, but have heard nothing, which makes me fear there is some foul play which may prevent our regular correspondence. Pray hasten my orders for shipping my men at Cowes, and send me any further orders. *Signed.* H. Sloughter. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 24 Oct. 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 171.]

Oct. 17. **1,115.** Minutes of the Council of Virginia. Order forbidding all ships to sail for Europe until the 6th of November. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 388, 389,]

Oct. 18. **1,116.** Receipt for the Public Seal of New York. *Signed.* Joseph Dudley. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 172, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., p.* 252.]

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Oct. 18. **1,117.** Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Andrew Percival. You write to us that you have proclaimed that all persons who have not grants for their lands must pay arrears. This was not our intention, as may be seen by reference to our instructions. We have always wished to deal justly and fairly with all men, and have made our terms of land-grant public, so that every man could know what they were and leave the land alone if he did not like them. We are ready to receive rent in commodities and have so instructed our receiver. If the population of Carolina be decreasing we believe the fault to lie in some of the old settlers, who have spared no pains to discourage others. It was they who affronted Lord Cardross and the Scots, and who discouraged Landgraves Morton and Axtell, who brought five hundred people to Carolina in a month. We made no alterations in our Constitutions after March, 1669, until desired to do so by some intending settlers, and the changes made in 1681 encouraged many to go there. The next alteration was at request of the Scots, who intended to send ten thousand people there but would not be under the Government of Ashley River unless the change were made. Many wealthy men, who had been discouraged before, now took heart, and had things been settled we doubt not that many thousand men would have come. For wise men will not come where there is no settled Government. We hear that Parliament refused to pass a law for raising of powder without inserting a clause reflecting falsely upon us, and treating the Governor as James Colleton, Esq., without mentioning his quality. Such a law would have been illegal even if passed. Still, because they could not be humoured, these men refused to pass the act and left the country to the mercy of Indians and French, when the Governor wisely published the articles of war, lest honest people should be endangered by the perversity of a few. Power is given us by our Charter to exercise martial law, and we shall not discuss whether the King had the right to give us such power or not; but since all patents pass through the hands of the Attorney and Solicitor General it is not likely that they would have inserted this power unless it were legal. We shall never use it but in extremity; but we think the order in Council for all men to appear in arms a very good one and that it may be sufficient. But if men do not obey, would you like to be at the mercy of any small party of invaders? You have a good estate in Carolina, but the courses of some men are such that you run great hazard of losing it. We cannot advise any man to go among your men, for we value our honour above anything we have in Carolina. *Signed.* Craven, P. Colleton. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., pp.* 167, 168.]

Oct. 18. **1,118.** Lords Proprietors of Carolina to [Governor James Colleton?] We are pleased to hear of the proclamation of King William and Queen Mary. We notice that several people wish to buy their land rather than pay rent. We are content, provided the Spanish money be Mexico and Pilar pieces and of good weight, and we send you authority to sell six thousand acres. We are glad to hear of your good relations with the Governor of St. Augustine. We hear that Indians are still shipped away underhand, which can only be with the connivance or by the neglect of our officers. You will do your

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best to prevent this. These poor people have done us no injury, and without them you cannot recover runaway negroes. We are determined to break this barbarous practice. We hear that you have set up martial law although the Grand Council on the 26th February passed an order for all men to be ready to appear in arms, which should have been sufficient. The Journal of the Parliament was taken by the French. *Signed.* Craven, P. Colleton. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., pp.* 168, 169.]

Oct. 18. **1,119.** Lords Proprietors of Carolina to the Governor and Deputies of Ashley River. We hear that the inhabitants of Berkley find it troublesome to come to Charlestown for the election of their representatives. If the county had been divided according to our rules this would not have been so, but for their case we make the following divisions. From Charlestown to Goose Creek between the rivers Ashley and Cooper shall be one precinct, from Goose Creek to the North-west bounds of the county between the same two rivers another precinct, all South of Ashley river a third, and all South of Cooper river a fourth. Charlestown precinct will choose four members and the rest two each, so as to make ten; when the number is reduced to eight members each precinct will return two; when it is reduced to five members Charlestown will return two and the rest one; and when it is reduced to four members each precinct will return one. *Signed.* Craven, P. Colleton, Tho. Amy. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 169.]

Oct. 18. **1,120.** Warrant for the sale of six thousand acres at one shilling an acre to such as desire to purchase, no part of the land to be town lots except the lots in possession of William Dunlop, Bernard Schenking and Thomas Smith. *Signed.* Craven, P. Colleton, Tho. Amy. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 170.]

[Oct. 19.] **1,121.** A list of stores of war required for the Leeward Islands, "humbly offered and desired." Against an item of six twenty-four pounder cannon is written "seem to be unnecessary." Against an item of 500 swords "never issued by the ordnance"; against the rest, "all these particulars seem fit to be issued if his Maj^{ty} pleases." The memorial is signed by Bastian Bayer and six other merchants trading to the Leeward Islands. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. from Colonel Bayer and others, 19 Oct. 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 110.]

Oct. 20. **1,122.** Petition of Christopher Guise to the Lords of the Treasury. For regrant of his office of Registrar of servants for the Plantations, with additional powers. *In the margin.* Reference of the petition to William Blathwayt, Oct. 20, 1690. *Signed.* J. Jephson. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 5.]

Oct. 20. **1,123.** Memorandum from the Lords of the Treasury. Desiring them to order £2,252 to be paid to the Earl of Ranelagh to defray the expense of recruiting the Duke of Bolton's regiment. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *p.* 283.]

Oct. 20. **1,124.** Petition of John Severin. Petitioner about four years ago sent a letter of Attorney to one in St. Christophers to take over a

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plantation which had been awarded to him by the Courts in Paris in satisfaction of a debt due to him. St. Christophers has since been seized by the French and again captured entire by the English. Prays a grant of the plantation, being an English denizen and intending to spend the rest of his life in the British dominions. 1*p.* *In the margin.* Order of the King referring the petition to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Nottingham, Whitehall Oct. 20, 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 111.]

[Oct. 20.] **1,125.** State of the case of John Severin, slightly more detailed than in the petition. *In the handwriting of Lord Nottingham.* 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 112.]

Oct. 20. New York. **1,126.** The Revolutionary Government at New York to the King. We send another letter to the Secretary of State. We are all well but for want of ammunition, which we beg may be sent as soon as possible. We are confident that you will distinguish between those who have done their duty and others who seek only their own ends and purposes. *Signed.* Jacob Leisler, P. Delanoy, Samuel Staats, J. Bruyn, Hendrick van Jansen, Robert Lecock, Jacob Mauritz, Joh. Provoost, G. Duykinck. 2 *pp.* *Printed in New York Documents III.*, 751. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 173.]

Oct. 20. **1,127.** The same to the Earl of Shrewsbury. Recapitulation of news in last letter. Our ships recently took a French vessel with ammunition and clothing for their soldiers, and a letter from the French King, saying that no more assistance could be given this year. Our ships landed men near Port Royal, demolished houses and took some booty, which was unfortunately captured on its way to New York by three French vessels, which have lately done some damage about Long Island. We fitted out ships against them, but to no purpose. Our ships have captured a few prizes. Now as to Albany. Boston and Connecticut pressed us much to accept Major-General Winthrop as Commander in Chief, to which we thought it our duty to yield. But they sent not a man with him, and his whole force in the fort did not exceed 135 men. With these he entered this province about twenty miles from Albany on the 21st July. We sent two officers to congratulate him. He seemed to slight them; then seeing Mr. Livingstone (against whom we had warned him as the chief instrument of evil in those parts) he caused him to be ushered in and guarded. The General took his (? Livingstone's) house for his headquarters, and wasted six days in unprofitable debates. Ultimately he marched slowly to the Houtskill where all the forces met close to the Lake. All was ready to embark when the General made difficulties, distrusting his numbers and his want of canoes, and complaining that his soldiers wanted provisions, though we offered to furnish him. He would let but thirty men go forward, who did some injury to the French, and said that if they had been one hundred they would have taken Montreal. On the return of the army Lieutenant-Governor Leisler hastened to Albany and secured several of the chief actors; but the chiefs of the Five Nations asked that they should be set at liberty and accordingly they were dismissed, the General on condition that he should return

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to New York and make his defence, which he has not yet done and probably never will. Mr. Dell, a "Cockcœan" minister at Albany is another chief actor. He has always inveighed against the Prince of Orange and maintained the validity of King James's acts and authority, and he is also a correspondent with papists. On the Lieutenant-Governor's return, leaving 200 men to garrison Albany, Dell fled to New Jersey and thence to Long Island, proclaiming that he is persecuted for conscience sake. He is since gone to Boston to sail for England with certificates of falsehood from his party. We are in a good posture and may maintain ourselves if Boston prosecutes her design against Quebec. Otherwise we must increase our forces at Albany, and husband our ammunition, of which we have but a slender stock. *Signed as the preceding. The construction of the letter is so confused as to be almost unintelligible.* 3 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 10 Feb. 90/1. Read 11 March 1690/1. *Printed in New York Documents III.*, 751. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 174, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 284-290.]

Oct. 20. Abstract of the foregoing. 3 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 175.]

Oct. 20. Draft of the abstract, with corrections. 2 *pp.* [*Ibid. No.* 176.]

Oct. 21. **1,128.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. The Lieutenant-Governor informed the Council of Colonel Potter's return. Order for securing the frontiers. Order that no ships be cleared except at the time appointed for sailing. Order for strict examination of ships from Maryland, for protection of the King's dues. Order for enforcing the law for restraint on planting of tobacco. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 389-393.]

Oct. 21. **1,129.** William Blathwayt to Governor Sloughter. My Lords very much wonder, seeing that the Archangel has for some days been ready to sail, that you have not taken advantage of the fair wind. If the opportunity be lost, all the disappointment will continue and the blame will lie at your door. The Agent has had the orders for embarkation more than a fortnight, and they were not necessary but only despatched to satisfy your scruples. The seal of New York, and the orders for delivery of the records and guns have been delivered to Mr. Dudley. *Draft, with corrections.* 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 177.]

Oct. 22. **1,130.** William Blathwayt to Governor Sloughter. Yours of the 17th came to my hand but yesterday, long before which time all necessary orders had been sent to you. The Captain of the Archangel has his sailing orders and I wish you a happy voyage. *Draft, with corrections.* ½ *p. Endorsed.* 22 Oct. 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 178.]

Oct. 22. Admiralty. **1,131.** J. Sotherne to William Blathwayt. The Captain of the Archangel writes that all his provisions would be on board on the 21st, and I know of nothing further to hinder his departure. *Signed.* J. Sotherne. 1½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 179.]

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Oct. 23. **1,132.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Order that Philip Ludwell's orders as Agent for Lord Culpeper's heirs be not executed by any officers of the Colony, and that his proceedings be reported to the Secretary of State. Order for representing to the King the want of arms, stores and ammunition, and making report for a grant of the same, and the need of ships to carry away tobacco. Order for enforcement of the Militia Act.

Oct. 24. Order for survey of H.M.S. Dumbarton, and after repair for her to cruise in the bay. Order permitting four ships to sail without convoy as each is ready. Order for all settlers to move from the lands of the Chickahominy Indians, and for their houses to be burned. Order for payment of the debts of Edward Davies and his accomplices. Order for a letter to New England protesting against the treatment of Colonel Potter, and for directions as to requiring cocquets for New England ships. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 393-411.]

Oct. 23. **1,133.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of Colonel Tobias Frere praying for restoration to his place in the Council of Barbados to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* John Nicholas. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 55.]

Oct. 23. Whitehall. **1,134.** Order of the King in Council. Permitting Governor Kendall to accept a present of £1,500 from the Council and Assembly of Barbados. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., p.* 242.]

Oct. 23. Council Chamber. **1,135.** William Blathwayt to the Attorney-General. Governor Codrington has suggested the passing of an Act in St. Christophers exempting the inhabitants from all suits for debt for three years, as otherwise it will be a work of much time to people the island again. My Lords desire your opinion hereon. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 113.]

Oct. 23. **1,136.** William Blathwayt to Mr. Sotherne. The Commissioners of the Treasury have entrusted me with two thousand five hundred pounds in farthings for payment of the Duke of Bolton's regiment in the Leeward Islands. Pray move the Admiralty to order them to be put on board one of the ships bound thither and delivered to Governor Codrington. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 114.]

Oct. 23. Whitehall. **1,137.** Order of the King in Council. For the Officers of Ordnance to provide an engineer, two miners and sundry stores of war for the Leeward Islands. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *p.* 310.]

Oct. 33. **1,138.** Order of the King in Council. That the Admiralty provide freight and transport for an engineer, two miners and stores. [*Ibid. p.* 311.]

Oct. 23. **1,139.** Order of the King in Council. For two months' provisions to be sent for the Duke of Bolton's regiment in the West Indies. [*Ibid. p.* 312.]

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Oct. 23. **1,140.** Order of the King in Council. For the Admiralty to transport the provisioning for the Duke of Bolton's regiment to the West Indies. [*Ibid. p.* 312.]

Oct. 24. **1,141.** William Blathwayt to Mr. Sotherne. The freight of the farthings will be fifteen tons. *Unfinished draft.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 115.]

Oct. 24. Admiralty. **1,142.** Mr. Sotherne to William Blathwayt. The Admiralty have instructed Captain Purvis, H.M.S. Wolf, to receive on board the £2,500 worth of farthings for the Leeward Islands. *Signed.* J. Sotherne. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 116.]

Oct. 24. Cowes. **1,143.** Joseph Dudley to William Blathwayt. I am most grateful to you for your favours during my stay. I hope the settlement of New England will at length come under consideration, wherein if I be remembered I shall attribute it to your kindness. There seems to be nothing more wanting for the despatch of these ships. Colonel Sloughter shewed me your letter to him and has written to Spithead. The Archangel will be here on Monday, and a day or two later I suppose that we shall sail. Colonel Sloughter is gone to Southampton. Three of his men deserted last night and cannot be found; the rest seem in good health and well clad for the voyage. *Signed.* J. Dudley. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 180.]

Oct. 25. **1,144.** Receipt for a packet with the Seal of New York, to be delivered to Colonel Sloughter. *Signed.* Chid. Brooke. ¼ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 181.]

Oct. 25. **1,145.** William Blathwayt to Mr. Sotherne. Please move the Admiralty for orders to some vessel going to the Downs to transport the fifteens tons of farthings to H.M.S. Wolf. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 117.]

Oct. 27. **1,146.** William Blathwayt to Mr. Jephson. No orders are yet given for the delivery of the £2,500 worth of farthings to H.M.S. Wolf. Please despatch the matter. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 118.]

Oct. 27. **1,147.** Additional Instructions to Governor Richier. To admit Samuel Trott to the place of Collector of Customs and support him therein. *Signed.* Nottingham. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XVIII., p.* 286.]

Oct. 28. **1,148.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. The consideration of calling an Assembly postponed till next meeting. *Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., p.* 441.]

Oct. 28. **1,149.** Duplicate of the Minutes of Council of Virginia from 16 August to 28 October, 1690. 41 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 686. *No.* 47.]

Oct. 28. **1,150.** Mr. Sotherne to William Blathwayt. A vessel will be provided to carry the fifteen tons of farthings to H.M.S. Wolf. *Signed.* J. Sotherne. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 119.]

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Oct. 28. **1,151.** Engagement of William Freeman to carry one hundred tons of stores to the Leeward Islands for the King's service, freight free. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 120.]

Oct. 29. **1,152.** William Blathwayt to Mr. Jephson. Enclosing William Freeman's agreement to carry stores, freight free, to the Leeward Islands for the Admiralty's consideration. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 121.]

Oct. 29. Cowes. **1,153.** Matthew Clarkson to William Blathwayt. I send you enclosed by Colonel Sloughter's order. Eight of his men have deserted in the last few days. *Signed.* Math. Clarkson. ½ *p.* *Annexed,*

1,153. I. Lieutenant Bradshaw to Colonel Sloughter. Cowes. 29 Oct., 1690. I met with Thomas Watmore, a deserter from you, in London. I gave him subsistence money and he promised to return in assurance of your favour. *Signed.* George Bradshaw. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *Nos.* 182, 182 I.]

Oct. 30. **1,154.** William Cole to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Since my last we have received information of the appointment of a ranger-general of the Northern Neck, which if executed will probably lead to disturbance. We learn also that the persons employed by Colonel Ludwell entered on the lands of divers persons as escheated to Lord Culpeper's heirs. Colonel Ludwell made no application to the Lieutenant-Governor and Council in the matter nor produced any powers from England for his action. I am therefore to represent this matter to you, as also that of granting and settling the lands near the Indians on Pamunkey Neck. The Indians are very few, and many people settle among them contrary to law, paying no quit-rents, so that unless land be set apart for the Indians and the rest granted to the inhabitants, a disturbance is feared between the English and the Indians. *Signed.* William Cole. 3 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 29 Jan. 1690-1.

Duplicate of the foregoing. [*America and West Indies.* 636. *Nos.* 48, 49; *and Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 34-36.]

Oct. 30. **1,155.** Order of the King in Council. For the Admiralty to arrange for the transport of four hundred recruits for the Duke of Bolton's regiment to the Leeward Islands. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *p.* 282.]

[Oct. ?] **1,156.** Petition of Cyprian Southack to the King. Forwarding copy of a letter from his son, who has attacked the French at Newfoundland. Petitioner was a Lieutenant in the Navy; his son fought at Sole Bay when ten years old. Begs encouragement for his son, and help for himself, being in great want. 1 *p. Annexed,*

1,156. I. Cyprian Southack to his parents. St. John's, Newfoundland. June 28, 1690. Describing the operations of Sir William Phipps at Port Royal, after which he was detached and went to Chebucto, which he took and blew up, afterwards making raids on French posts at Newfoundland. *Large sheet.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *Nos.* 183, 183 I.]

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[Oct.] **1,157.** Address of several Merchants and others of New England to the King. The late revolution having divided New England into ten Colonies, viz.:—Pemaquid, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Plymouth, Rhode Island, King's Province, Connecticut, New York, East and West Jersey, the French and Indians have taken advantage of this disunion to do great damage. An expedition was lately made to Port Royal, which was surrendered, but as no care was taken to preserve it, little harm was done to the enemy. The Colonies then agreed to make an attack on Canada with 2000 men by land and 32 ships and 2200 men by sea, but the land-forces failing of their performance, the sea-forces were defeated with much loss. Thus through this and other expenses Massachusetts is £50,000 in debt. For want of a settled Government people in New York have already taken up arms against each other, which will encourage our enemies still further. We beg for protection, relief and assistance. *Copy of an abstract.* 1½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 122.]

Nov. 1. **1,158.** Lords of Trade and Plantations to Governor Kendall. We are to convey to you the King's approbation for your care of the soldiers on arriving at Barbados. You are permitted to receive the present offered to you by the Assembly. You will receive particular instructions as to the Monmouth rebels. You are empowered to reinforce Governor Codrington for attack on the French Islands, so far as you can without jeopardising Barbados. The fleet being obliged to come home the King has directed one frigate to be left at Barbados and another at the Leeward Islands, and has ordered a fourth rate, or a fifth and sixth rate to be sent thither instead of to Jamaica. Admiral Wright has also been empowered to apply to you or to the Governor of the Leeward Islands for victuals if he needs them, and orders have been issued for your bills for the same to be accepted. *Signed.* Carmarthen, P., Bolton, Pembroke, Newport, R. Hampden, H. Goodricke, H. Boscawen. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 232-236.]

Nov. 3. **1,159.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Assembly attended by special summons, when the Governor informed them that Admiral Wright's fleet was victualled for but three or four months longer, and asked whether it would not be advisable to victual the fleet so as to keep it longer for the protection of the Island. The Assembly brought up the following paper:—1. May not General Codrington keep the fleet in the Leeward Islands although we victual it? 2. Will you write to General Codrington suggesting that if we victual the fleet for two months the Leeward Islands shall victual it for two months more? 3. May not a frigate lie to windward of the Island to guard our provision ships and relieve our land-guards? 4. We will pass an Act to raise the money provided no victuallers arrive for the fleet before Jan. 1. The Governor promised to write at once to Admiral Wright and General Codrington. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 146-148.]

Nov. 3. **1,160.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. Colonel Abel Alleyne chosen speaker, William Foster being ill. The House waited on the

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Governor and received his proposals as to the victualling of the fleet, returning its answer after debate. Adjourned to 25th inst. [*Col Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 248, 249.]

Nov. 3. **1,161.** Memorandum as to recruiting the Duke of Bolton's regiment, now in the West Indies. The regiment at its prior establishment consisted of 780 private soldiers, but by the accident of Captain Dobyn's company being driven back to England and otherwise, it did not arrive at the Leeward Islands above 500 strong; and the Governor presses much for a further supply. The King, finding it difficult to send over a whole regiment, ordered the Duke of Bolton to get 400 recruits, to be sent with the present army. The Duke having received no money will not have raised any great number of recruits in time; and since so slow progress has been made no money has been assigned to the service, which will therefore suffer extremely, even to the loss of the Leeward Islands if care be not taken to hasten these recruits; for the time of the convoy's departure is already expired. Will the King order a draft from the Marine regiment at Portsmouth, and in that case give the order at once? Again, this regiment has been but once clothed since the raising and is now in a very ragged condition, so that clothes for them and for the recruits must absolutely be sent by these ships, which clothing the Agent will not provide unless money or tallies be assigned to him for it, whereby the regiment will be unfit for service. 2¼ *pp. Endorsed.* 3 Nov. 1691 [evidently an error for 1690.] [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 122.]

[Nov.] **1,162.** Computation of three months' pay in advance for four hundred recruits for the Duke of Bolton's regiment. Total, including levy-money of £1 per man, £2,252. 1 *p.* Undated. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 123.]

[Nov.] **1,163.** Memorial relating to the Duke of Bolton's regiment. The King has ordered four hundred recruits to be raised. It is proposed that levy money of £1 be given, and £300 for subsistence for them advanced to the officers. Besides their ordinary clothing the men will need a striped suit for the West Indies, which will come to about twelve shillings, and a frock or surtout to wear on ship-board, which will come to about four shillings. The whole charge of the clothing will be £1,790, of which half should be at once advanced. Commissions to the officers for a new company should be despatched at once, and the number of sergeants and drummers should be fixed. Fifteen sergeants and eight drummers at least will be necessary. To reimburse the King for his expense it is proposed that besides the two pences [deducted for clothing] fourpence a day should be deducted from each man while on ship-board and eightpence from each sergeant. Estimated immediate expenses, £1,595. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 124.]

Nov. 4. James City, Virginia. **1,164.** Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I have now seen all the country, with the places improperly called fortifications, and the militia. The men are ill armed

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because of their poverty, and I beg you to intercede with the king to send us some arms; grenadier arms will be best. In the spring I shall review the militia and see if they have obeyed my orders as to arms, equipment and ammunition. Pray also obtain for us some stores for the platforms. There are so many broad navigable rivers that it is impossible to secure shipping without a good fort or two on each of the four rivers. To build and maintain them will cost more than can now be raised in the country. I suggest that both Virginia and Maryland would be best secured by frigates. A fireship would also be of great service, to do the work that H.M.S. Dumbarton does now. At present we are liable to have our ships and towns taken by a privateer or two. The frigates would guard the country and secure the King's customs. I must also bring before you the matter of the Northern Neck, of which the Secretary has written for details. The Council wish me further to point out that the King's revenue will be lessened and the country much injured if no ships come from England to transport the tobacco. I have visited the Southern boundary. If the proprietors of North Carolina obtain a part of a boundary from 36½ degrees they will take many plantations of ours, which will lessen the quit rents and dissatisfy the people.

I send copies of the letters that have passed between me and Maryland. I hope the country will be settled soon, for I am forced to be very watchful of them lest their disorder should spread to this Colony. I send copy of a letter which we have written to New England. I hear from several of the principal men there that they are in a bad condition. The French and Indians have killed and taken a thousand of the people and have carried destruction to within thirty miles of Boston. The people are uneasy through poverty and heavy taxation. The honest men have little or no trade; but the others still ply as formerly a dishonest trade, especially with Newfoundland. On the 10th August an expedition sailed from New England against Canada. I have had accounts also from New York, where there are robbery, plunder and exactions on pretence of collecting taxes. Many of the chief persons are in prison, others have left the town and their trade is ruined. The three ships sent from New York to join the fleet against Canada only replundered Port Royal. The attack on Canada by land has failed, as Leisler failed to furnish Colonel Winthrop with canoes and provisions as he had promised. One small party crossed the lake and attacked a French outpost, but the rest came home. When these last rejoined the rest of the troops at Albany, they found that Leisler had imprisoned Winthrop and his officers. They demanded their release, and as Leisler did not comply, told him that unless he did they would serve him and his crew as they had served the French, and made him break open the door and let all the gentlemen out. Winthrop is gone home, determined to give no more assistance till a new Governor arrives from England. If New England fails against Canada, the war will probably reach the head of the rivers in Pennsylvania (where little resistance is expected from the Quakers) Maryland and Virginia, for the Five Nations, though still our friends, cannot be governed as formerly. The English are distracted in their sight, and the French make great offers to gain them. I send the account of the platforms and the

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survey of H.M.S. Dumbarton. It will hardly be safe for her to cruise this year. *Signed.* Fr. Nicholson. 6 *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 29 Jan., 1690/1. *Annexed,*

1,164. I. Nehemiah Blakiston to Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson. 17 Sept., 1690. *Already calendared under date* (*see No.* 1,054). *Endorsed.* Recd. 29 Jan., 1690-1.

1,164. II. Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson to Nehemiah Blakiston. 21 Sept., 1690. *Already calendared under date. No.* 1,061. *Endorsed as the preceding.*

1,164. III. The Lieutenant-Governor and Council of Virginia to the Government of New England. Hearing of great depredations committed by the Indians we thought fit to send Mr. Cuthbert Potter to learn the full truth about it. He was therefore sent with a pass from the Lieutenant-Governor; and truly he went on the King's service. On the day before he was leaving Boston with letters from Governor Bradstreet and others he was seized and brought before some persons sitting in the town-house, where his portmanteau was broken open and a letter directed to the Lieutenant-Governor broken open. We thought fit to let you know of this affair. We are also advised that contrary to the Acts of Parliament divers goods are imported into New England not directly from England, and that no Collector is in New England. We have therefore ordered that any ships bringing European goods hither from New England must produce their cocquets from England or be proceeded against at law; and we warn you hereof that no man may feel aggrieved if by his own obstinacy he suffer damage. The bearer has the Lieutenant-Governor's pass; and we request that he may be courteously treated. 1½ *pp.* *On the opposite page.* The order of the Council of Virginia above quoted, as to New England ships that arrive with European goods. ½ *p.* *Copies.* *Endorsed as the preceding.*

1,164. IV. Representation by Captain Rowe, of the defects of H.M.S. Dumbarton, and of the necessity for a sloop or two to cruise in the bay.

Order of the Lieutenant-Governor empowering Captain Rowe to impress a sloop. 12 November, 1690.

Account of the defects of the Dumbarton, and of the carpenter's requirements.

Copies. The whole, 2½ *pp.* *Endorsed as the preceding.*

1,164. V. Survey of stores on board H.M.S. Dumbarton. 4 November, 1690. 4 *pp.*

1,164. VI. Copy of Philip Ludwell's commission to George Brent to be Ranger-General of the Northern Neck. 3 *pp.* *Endorsed as No. IV.*

1,164. VII. Journal of Cuthbert Potter's journey from Virginia to New England (*see No. III.*). *July* 6. Left Mr. Ralph Wormeley's house in a shallop, but owing to stormy weather did not reach Casparus Harman, in Bohemia, till Sunday. *July* 14. Took horse to Newcastle, thirty miles. Saw Mr. Williams, the collector, who told me that little tobacco is brought to the town; but by others I perceived

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that it is frequently brought. *July* 15. Went from Newcastle to Chester, twenty miles, by water. *July* 16. From Chester to Philadelphia by water, twenty miles. Saw President Lloyd and two gentlemen who had been forced to fly from New York. *July* 18. By water, thirty miles, up to the falls. Stopped half-an-hour at Mr. Penn's. *July* 19. Took horse for Elizabeth town, seventy-two miles, but got no further than Onions. *July* 20. From Onions to Elizabeth town, there having been much rain. My horse fell with me when in sight of Colonel Townley's house, but by God's mercy escaped drowning. All my papers and linen wet, having been twice under water. *July* 21. Tarried all day with Colonel Townley, dried my linen and left letters for some from New York. *July* 22. To New York by water, sixteen miles. Hearing of their severity towards strangers, put my portmanteau on board a ship in the harbour and went privately ashore. Brought my portmanteau ashore at night and delivered my letters. *July* 23 *and* 24. Saw most of the honest gentlemen of New York, who deplored the present condition of affairs, but spoke highly of our honourable Governor, and longed for Governor Sloughter's arrival. Leisler called upon all the people to join in the common defence owing to the menace of Indian invasion, and they responded. He was too busy to see me, as he had intended. *July* 25. Took horse for New England; reached Horseneck, forty miles. *July* 26. Rode to Fairfield, twenty five miles, very bad road. Stayed the next day, being Sunday. *July* 28. Rode to Guildford, forty two miles. *July* 29. Rode to Seabrook, twenty miles. It rained hard all day. *July* 30. From Seabrook to New London, twenty miles. Major Winthrop being at Albany, I gave his letter to his brother-in-law. Heard that French privateers had anchored off the town but had not dared to attack. The inhabitants in no fear of the French Indians. *July* 31. From New London to Bulls in Narragansett Country; forty five miles. *Aug.* 1. By water ten miles to Newport, Rhode Island; and delivered my letters. *Aug.* 2. To New Bristol, sixteen miles. Tarried next day, being Sunday. *Aug.* 4. Rode for Boston, fifty miles. At midnight reached Mr. Townsend's, and the town next morning. Delivered two letters. *Aug.* 6. Visited Governor Bradstreet, and delivered him his letter which he did not then open. I told him it was from the Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia and requested an answer, to which he replied that he was going to Council, and that I should be sent for to receive an answer. In the next two or three days I delivered the rest of my letters; also went to Salem to deliver my letters there and on my return waited on Governor Bradstreet, who shortly after gave me his answer. I caused seven hundred copies of the King's letter to the Bishop of London to be printed and distributed them according to my orders. Meanwhile they were very busy at Boston with fitting

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out their fleet for Canada. The people generally are much dissatisfied and blame the Government for their sufferings, which were due only to their ill management in sending away Sir E. Andros. I visited Cambridge and Charlestown and delivered my letters. *Aug.* 13. Prepared to return to Virginia, but hearing that the Government had issued orders to seize and search me, I informed Colonel Shrimpton and Colonel Dongan, who said that they did not think the Government would be so unworthy. I then went to Governor Bradstreet who told me that he knew nothing of it, but was going to Council and would let me know. While he was at Council officers were sent to seize and search me. *Aug.* 14. The officers seized my portmanteau at a house from which I intended to start, but meeting them in the street I asked them for their authority. They shewed me an Order in Council, but would not let me read it. I then asked for a copy, but they refused it, and taking me into a private room searched me and took several letters, but gave me leave to lock them in my portmanteau. The Council not being able to see me till the afternoon I went home to dinner, took out the letters I had secreted at my back and breast and waited till near four o'clock before I was summoned to Council. They told me that many people were scattering seditious papers for the subversion of the Government, and that they feared some of them were in correspondence with the enemy, that they had been at great expense for the expedition to Canada and had an order to stop and examine all strangers. I asked for a copy of the order. They replied that I was before them, which was sufficient, and bade me open my portmanteau. I refused and shewed my pass, but I was chidden; my portmanteau was forced and all the contents thrown out. They took the papers and bade me withdraw with the rest. I refused to carry them, so an officer was told to carry them to a coffee house, where, after I had waited some time, they sent for me and told me they had reason to stop some of my papers. They bade Mr. Jeffreys find security to appear next court, turned the public notary out of office, kept five or six letters directed to the Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, told me they would write next day and dismissed me. *Aug.* 15. Waited on Governor Bradstreet for his pass, and took my leave. *Aug.* 16. To New Bristol. *Aug.* 17. To Newport. Wind-bound till the 23rd. *Aug.* 23. Took sloop to Long Island; was seven days getting within three miles of Flushing. *Aug.* 30. To New York; collected the answers to my letters and hastened away, as Milborne had given orders to seize my papers. *Sept.* 1. To Colonel Townley's. *Sept.* 3. To Mr. Onion's. *Sept.* 4. To Burlington. *Sept.* 5. To Philadelphia. *Sept.* 6. To Chester and Newcastle. *Sept.* 8. To Harman's at Bohemia; waited three days before I could hire a boat. *Sept.* 12. Sailed, but owing to contrary winds did not

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get into Rappahannock till the 24th. *Memo.* At Boston I understood there was great plenty of Canary wine. I was told I could have my choice of good wine at £18 a pipe. Several small vessels had lately arrived from Spain, one of which was direct from Cadiz. 7 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 29 Jan., 1690-1. [*America and West Indies.* 636. *Nos.* 50, 50 I-VII., *and* (*without enclosures*), *Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 29-33.]

Nov. 4. **1,165.** Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson to the Earl of Nottingham. A transcript of the preceding letter. *Endorsed.* Recd. 29 Jan., 1690-1. [*America and West Indies.* 636. *No.* 51.]

Nov. 5. **1,166.** Commission to Lord Howard of Effingham as Governor of Virginia. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIII., pp.* 306-321.]

Nov. 6. **1,167.** Petition of Archibald Carmichael to the King. For leave of absence to return home from Barbados, where he is Naval Officer. 1 *p. Inscribed.* Recd. 6 November, 1690. Read Nov. 24th. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 56.]

Nov. 6. **1,168.** Mr. Sotherne to William Blathwayt. H.M.S. Jersey has been appointed to convoy the fleet to the West Indies instead of H.M.S. Wolf; please send the farthings down to her without delay. *Signed.* J. Sotherne. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 125.]

Nov. 7. **1,169.** William Blathwayt to Mr. Sotherne. The Lords of Trade and Plantations desire to be informed what ships have been appointed to carry the four hundred recruits for the Duke of Bolton's regiment to the Leeward Islands, the King having yesterday signified his pleasure in Council that no ships nor convoy bound to the West Indies shall wait for the recruits after it is ready to sail. *Draft with corrections.* 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 126.]

Nov. 7. **1,170.** John Clapp to the Secretary of State. At a town meeting upon Long Island it was resolved that Captain John Clapp should apprise the Secretary of State what oppression the people lie under through the tyranny of Jacob Leisler. This bold usurper's tyranny was such that he gathered together a rabble of the worst men, with two or three leaders, the chiefest of which were Jacob Milborne and Samuel Edsall. Milborne has been under sentence of death for clipping of coin. These two base villains then came over with their rabble from New York to Long Island, broke open our houses, plundered our estates, stripped our wives and children and shot and wounded divers men. They then sequestered our estates and exposed them for sale, giving no reason but that we refused to take commissions from Leisler to execute his tyrannical will. There are over a hundred of us thus dispossessed, and the tyrant has taken our estates to his own use. We patiently await the coming of a Governor, but the year is so far spent that we have no expectation of his coming, so beg to lay our miseries before you, and pray you to deliver us from this worse than Egyptian bondage. *Signed.* John Clapp. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Read 23 March, 1690/1. *Printed in New York Documents III.*, 754. [*America and West Indies* 578. *No.* 184.]

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Nov. 8. **1,171.** Mr. Sotherne to William Blathwayt. There is no mistake in appointing H.M.S. Wolf instead of H.M.S. Jersey to carry the farthings to the Leeward Islands. Please hasten the money down to her by the yacht appointed for the service. *Signed.* J. Sotherne. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 127.]

Nov. 8. Admiralty. **1,172.** Mr. Sotherne to William Blathwayt. Some of the merchant ships have orders to transport the recruits to the West Indies; their names will be reported to you as soon as possible. A yacht has been ordered to carry the farthings from Greenwich to H.M.S. Wolf. *Signed.* J. Sotherne. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 128.]

Nov. 8. **1,173.** Mr. Dudley to William Blathwayt. The soldiers have been some days on board, and the merchants are impatient. The impetuous wind has damaged the fleet somewhat. With a fair wind we expect Sir Cloudesley Shovel to accompany us down channel. Colonel Sloughter and Mr. Richier offer their service. *Signed.* J. Dudley. ½ *p.* *On the other sheet.*

Mr. Richier to William Blathwayt. A gentleman from me will wait on you to receive the flags and the seal for Bermuda. *Signed.* J. Richier. [*America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 35.]

Nov. 8. **1,174.** Abstract of an Act of the Leeward Islands for supplying the fleet with provisions. Four hundred and fifty barrels of flour, fifteen hundred bushels of pease, and a thousand and eighty barrels of beef or pork to be purchased; and a sloop to be forthwith sent to Porto Rico for the purpose.

Abstract of an Act appointing Commissioners for the affairs of the Leeward Islands in England. Bastian Bayer, Christopher Jeaffreson, Jeffrey Jeffreys, Joseph Martin and Richard Cary are appointed. The sum to be remitted to them annually for their expenses is £750. *The whole,* 2½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 129.]

Nov. 9. Temple. **1,175.** S. Guillym to William Blathwayt. I was at the House yesterday but could find neither you nor Mr. Povey. The gentlemen of the Leeward Islands yesterday showed me a list of ships and the manner of shipping the four hundred recruits thereon. The Navy Board is to receive this list to-morrow, to settle the matter better, and pass it on to the Admiralty to-morrow evening. You shall have a copy of the list as soon as possible. The gentlemen tell me it will be very inconvenient to ship the soldiers in the river (where all the vessels now lie), as they are likely to fall sick and very many may die before the ships reach St. Helen's. Besides if detained by weather they might consume the victuals shipped for them. They therefore beg that the men may be embarked at St. Helen's. 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* 9 Nov., 90. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 130.]

Nov. 10. **1,176.** Information as to the ketch Two Brothers at New York, 16 October, 1690; with declaration of the officers of H.M.S. Dumbarton that in the trial of the case on 10th November, the King's interest was deliberately thwarted from the bench. *The whole,* 3 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 123.]

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Nov. 11. **1,177.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Petition of the officers and men of the New York companies read. Agreed to refer it to Colonel Sloughter. Petition of James Graham read and referred likewise. Petition of John Severin (*see No.* 1,124) read. Agreed to refer it to Governor Codrington. Memorial of the merchants of the Leeward Islands read. The King's pleasure to be taken thereon. Memorial on behalf of Colonel Rowland Williams asking for the Government of Antigua to be laid before the King. Petition of Colonel Tobias Frere read (*see No.* 1,133). Agreed to recommend him for the next vacancy in the Council of Barbados. A draft grant of land to Dr. Cox was read. Agreed not to recommend it. Memorandum of documents sent and received. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 356-360.]

Nov. 11. **1,178.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Referring the petition of John Severin to Governor Codrington for report. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *p.* 285.]

Nov. 11. **1,179.** Petition of James Graham to Lords of Trade and Plantations. For restoration to his offices of Recorder and Attorney General of New York, from which he was ousted by the Revolution. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Read 11 Nov., '90. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 185.]

Nov. 11. **1,180.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Referring James Graham's petition to Governor Sloughter for report. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., p.* 284.]

Nov. 11. **1,181.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Referring the petition of the officers and soldiers at New York (*see No.* 1,069) to Governor Sloughter for report. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., p.* 283.]

Nov. 13. Whitehall. **1,182.** The King to Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson. Forwarding copies of Lord Howard's commission and instructions. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIII., p.* 340.]

[Nov. 13.] **1,183.** Petition of Sir Walter Young and others to the King. For release of the victims of Monmouth's rebellion who were sent as slaves to the Colonies. 1 *p. Inscribed.* Recd. 6 November. Read 13 November, 1690. [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 16, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 136, 137.]

[Nov. 13.] **1,184.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Representing to the King the difficulties caused in Barbados by the repeal of the Act obliging the rebels of Monmouth's rising to serve (*see No.* 968.) [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 137-140.]

Nov. 13. Whitehall. **1,185.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of Edward Davies and others to Lord Howard of Effingham for report. *Signed.* William Blathwayt. *Enclosed,*

1,185. 1. Petition of Edward Davies and others. In April 1688, while returning from the South Seas we met a ship which told us of the King's proclamation offering pardon to pirates who should surrender. We immediately shipped our goods and sailed for James River, Virginia. In the

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Bay of Chesapeake we surrendered to Captain Thomas Allen of H.M.S. Quaker and received his certificate. A week later while in an open boat we were seized by Captain Simon Rowe of H.M.S. Dumbarton and put in irons. We were then brought before Lord Howard of Effingham and committed to gaol on suspicion of piracy till his departure, when the Council released us, allowing us £30 a piece for our voyage to England, but detaining the rest of our goods. We petitioned meanwhile by Micaiah Perry, but further examination of the matter was stopped owing to the capture of some papers by the French. On Captain Nicholson's arrival we applied for our goods, but were told that he had orders to ship them to England. Since our arrival in England we have enquired, but cannot find that such an order was ever given, and fear that it may have been a pretext to deprive us of our goods. We beg for pardon and restitution of our property. *Copy.* 2½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 636. *Nos.* 52, 52 I.; *and* (*order only*) *Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 52.]

[Nov. 17.] **1,186.** Petition of Margaret Hill to the King. Praying for payment of a small further sum of her husband's arrears to enable her to join her husband in the Leeward Islands with her three children. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Read 17 Oct., 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 108.]

Nov. 17. **1,187.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Recommending the Lords of the Treasury to grant £100 to Margaret Hill out of £732 due to her husband, he having done good work and suffered much in the King's service in St. Christophers. *Draft, with corrections.* 1 *p. America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 109.]

Nov. 17. Bermuda. **1,188.** Governor Sir Robert Robinson to Earl of Shrewsbury. It is eighteen months since we heard from Whitehall. I can give you still no account of the revenue, as I can get no satisfactory accounts from the collector, Samuel Trott. It is thought that he has spent it. Indeed since that tax on liquors was raised we have had no more money, so we have nothing but what he keeps. It is strange that his commission was unsealed, but such men are unfit for such duties. *Repeats former complaints against Trott and Fifield* (*see No.* 1,096). I cannot pay the poor workmen; the people say I have no power to call an Assembly. In such a condition of affairs I long to be at home. *Signed.* Robt. Robinson. 3 *pp. Endorsed.* 20 May, 1691. [*America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 36, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XVIII., pp.* 289-291.]

Nov. 18. **1,189.** Answer of Lord Howard of Effingham to the petition of Edward Davies and others (*see No.* 1,185). The King's orders of 22 January, 1687, bade me do my utmost to suppress pirates, and I issued my directions to all officers accordingly. The three petitioners were seized by Captain Rowe, and were examined by Colonel Cole at my direction. It was evident that the men had been pirates, and I summoned them before Council, before whom

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they insisted that they were not pirates and did not claim the King's pardon. They were committed to gaol and I reported the matter to Lord Sunderland. The prisoners then sent a petition to the Council at Whitehall, and the Council of Virginia thereupon took bail of them to answer the charge against them in England and sent their goods to England, where they now are. I beg that the Treasury may take over the goods and acquit me of them, and that the prisoners, who are notorious pirates, may be tried. *Copy.* 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Read in Council, 18 Nov., 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 636. *No.* 53, *and Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 53-55.]

Nov. 17. Admiralty. **1,190.** Lords of the Admiralty to Captain Wright. You will stay in the West Indies until further orders. You will provide convoys for the homeward bound ships, but reunite the frigates detached for defence of the Islands to your squadron. *Signed.* Pembroke, J. Lowther, E. Russell. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 316, 317.]

Nov. 19. Whitehall. **1,191.** Order of the King in Council. That Lord Nottingham report the recovering of St. Eustatia to the Dutch Ambassador, that the Island may be redelivered to the United Provinces. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 279.]

Nov. 19. **1,192.** Receipt for the seal of the Leeward Islands received for delivery to Governor Codrington. *Signed.* Joseph Martyn. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 131, *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *p.* 280.]

Nov. 20. **1,193.** Lords of Trade and Plantations to Governor Kendall. As to the Monmouth rebels you will inform the Council and Assembly of the King's gracious intentions on their behalf, and you will give your assent to an Act to be passed in the Assembly to repeal the original Act for their servitude, but reimposing such restrictions as are requisite to prevent them from leaving the Island without the Royal permission; but the new Act must not reduce the convicted rebels to their present condition of servitude. To encourage the Council and Assembly to pass such an Act, if the new Act be not passed you will cause the Order in Council repealing the former Act to be published. *This despatch was sent also to the Leeward Islands and Jamaica.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 237-239, *and Vol. C., pp.* 140-142.]

Nov. 20. Council Chamber. **1,194.** Lords of Trade and Plantations to Earl of Inchiquin. Instructing him to pass an Act to repeal the Act for regulating the servitude of transported rebels, and for setting them at liberty. If the Assembly be not willing to pass the Act then the King's disallowance of the original Act must be published. *Signed.* H. London, Carmarthen P., R. Hampden, Hen. Goodricke, H. Boscawen, Bolton, Pembroke, Newport. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., pp.* 341-342.]

Nov. 20. Whitehall. **1,195.** Order of the King in Council. That Lord Baltimore, John Coode, and Kenelm Cheseldyn do attend the Lords of Trade and Plantations on Saturday next to make out their respective allegations against each other. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 556. *No.* 4, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., p.* 178.]

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Nov. 21. **1,196.** Lords of the Admiralty to Captain Wright. The commanders of H.M. ships that return home must transport such goods as the officers of Customs in the Plantations require them. *Signed.* Pembroke, Carbery, J. Lowther, R. Onslow, W. Priestman. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 317, 318.]

Nov. 21. **1,197.** The same to the same. You will stay with your squadron in the West Indies till further orders, supplying convoys for homeward bound ships. *Signed.* Pembroke, J. Lowther, E. Russell, W. Priestman. [*Ibid. pp.* 318, 319.]

Nov. 21. **1,198.** List of nine ships for conveyance of 259 recruits out of the four hundred for the West Indies. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 132.]

[Nov.] **1,199.** Account of the men embarked on board the said ships. 272 in all. Names of four ships that are to embark 124 more men at Portsmouth. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 133.]

Nov. 21. **1,200.** William Blathwayt to Mr. Guillym. The masters of certain ships have declined to give the officer commanding receipts for the men put on board their vessels. Please let the owners give orders for their receipts to be delivered at once. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 134.]

Nov. 22. **1,201.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Lord Baltimore, Mr. Coode and Mr. Cheseldyn attended and were ordered to be ready with their cases on 29th inst. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., p.* 360.]

Nov. 22. **1,202.** Lords of Trade and Plantations to Earl of Inchiquin. We are glad to hear of your safe arrival and that you have been able in so short a time to stop the great disorders prevalent in Jamaica. We await your further report, and meanwhile have represented your request for a ship to the King, who has ordered a fourth rate frigate to be sent in place of the Swan, or a fifth and a sixth rate instead. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., p.* 343.]

[Nov. 22.] **1,203.** Petition of the Ancient Protestant inhabitants of Maryland to the Lords of Trade and Plantations. Begging consideration of their petition to the King. ¼ *p. Inscribed.* Read 22 Nov. '90. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 30.]

[Nov. 22.] **1,204.** Petition of the same to the King. We long enjoyed peaceful rule under Lord Baltimore and his father, until lately the Government was upset by John Coode and his accomplices, who seized the records, with the titles of our property, and seized and plundered our estates, and maintain themselves in their lawlessness by force, styling all that do not go with them traitors. We beg that John Coode and Kenelm Cheseldyn, who are both in London, may be sent for to answer our complaints before you. Twelve signatures. 1 *p. Inscr bed.* Read 22 Nov., 1690. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 31, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., pp.* 181-183.]

Nov 22. **1,205.** Petition of Charles, Lord Baltimore, to the King. In February you gave orders that my agents should collect the revenue, and I have been to great expense to send a person to Maryland for

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that purpose; but my agent is returned, not having been suffered to collect the revenue, most of which is in the hands of John Coode and Kenelm Cheseldyn, who are spending it at Plymouth. I beg that these men may be summoned to answer for the injuries that they have done me. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Read the Committee, 22 Nov., 1690. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 32, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., pp.* 179, 180.]

[Nov. 22.] **1,206.** Articles against the Lord Baltimore, his deputies and officers. (1) Appointing none but Irish papists and his own relations to offices. (2) Founding Romish Chapels, and apportioning the best of the land for the support of popish clergy. (3) Arresting Protestants without warrant in time of peace. (4) Not providing for support of a Protestant ministry but escheating the land appointed for them. (5) Discouraging Protestants and preferring papists for places of honour, and erecting an upper house of Assembly contrary to the fundamental constitution. (7) Violating freedom of election. (8) Preventing representatives from sitting by summoning only a selected number. (9) Making laws extending to the estates of the inhabitants without consent of the Assembly. (10) Assuming power to allow or disallow what laws he thinks fit while absent from the province. (11) Assuming power to repeal enacted laws by proclamation. (12) Assuming power to dispense with laws to which he has assented. (13) Inflicting unjust and cruel punishments. (14) Suffering unqualified persons to sit on juries in criminal matters. (15) Extorting special bail in criminal cases. (16) Omitting to provide a public magazine and county magazines as required by law. (17) Prosecuting before Council causes cognisable at Common Law. (18) Constituting a court called a Court of Delegates. (19) Extorting unreasonable fines. (20) Granting fines to judges in criminal cases before trial and before accusation. (21) Governing by cruel and tyrannical acts craftily obtained from unwary representatives. (22) Assuming the royal style, dignity and prerogative. (23) Endeavouring to obstruct justice upon persons accused for supposed murders, etc.

Articles against Lord Baltimore's deputies, ministers, and judges. (1) All the late deputies and Council were papists. (2) Suffering Lord Baltimore's Receiver-general to exact fines for their rents, &c., contrary to law, and directing the payment to be in tobacco at twopence a pound, though he already receives half of the duty of two shillings a hogshead. (3) Suffering the Attorney-general to issue precepts to the sheriffs to arrest several inhabitants, who were wholly ignorant of the charges against them. (4) Suffering the judges for probate of wills to exact excessive charges. (5) Suffering Lord Baltimore's naval officer to exact excessive fees, called Secretary's fees, from masters of ships. (6) Suffering the same to extort threepence a hogshead for all exported tobacco, contrary to law. (7) Suffering the secretary to extort excessive fees to the annual value of 200,000 lbs. of tobacco. (8) Suffering the military officers to press provisions in time of peace. (9) Imposing an oath of fidelity without reservation of allegiance on the Assembly of 1688. (10) Violently prosecuting and punishing all criminals in 1688, to pardon them in honour of the pretended Prince of Wales. (11) Endeavouring

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to fortify the Colony against his present Majesty. (12) Endeavouring to confederate with Indians. (13) Magnifying the French entered under King James and corresponding with French subjects. (14) Endeavouring to screen their purpose by letters to Virginia and by subscriptions craftily obtained from the people. (15) Using treasonable invectives against their Majesties. (16) Threatening protestants with extirpation. (17) Taking up arms and declaring against the proclamation of their Majesties. (18) Giving arbitrary and unjust sentences in criminal cases. (19) Murdering Christopher Rousby and John Payne.

Additional articles against Lord Baltimore. (1) Erecting new offices and appropriating excessive fees to them without Act of Assembly. (2) Granting of escheated land before escheat ascertained. (3) Fining absent men without notice of trial. (4) The judges of the Probate Courts refuse to do their work at their office, but go by way of commission into the counties, to augment their fees. (5) The said judges also refuse to observe the rules laid down for them by law. (6) The arbitrary selling of places of trust to unworthy persons, whereby (7) the records of the Courts are unduly and improperly kept. (8) All the judges of the Courts and of the upper house are the same persons, so that no redress can be expected if they are sued, and (9) the penal laws against extortion cannot be enforced. (10) Writs of error are granted and denied at the arbitrary will of the said judges. *Signed.* Hen. Jowles, Nea. Blakiston, Nich. Gassaway, Nicholas Greenberry, John Edmondson, Geo. Robotham, David Browne, John Courts, John Brooke, Henry Trippe, John Thomas, Tho. Staly, Edward Jones, Ninian Beale, Jno. Coode, Kenelm Cheseldyn, Robt. King. 5½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 22 Nov., 1690. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 33, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., pp.* 189-198.]

Nov. 24. **1,207.** Lords of Trade and Plantations to Governor Codrington. We have laid your letters before the King, and you may expect the marks of the royal favour for your good service on all occasions. The King has ordered four hundred recruits with a competent number of serjeants and corporals to be sent to the Duke of Bolton's regiment. He has also directed stores of war, including a mortar and bombs, and also a miner and two engineers to be sent to you. You will return the matchlocks, which you report useless to you, to the Office of Ordnance here. Two months' provisions for the regiment and three months' provisions for the squadron have been despatched by the merchant ships. If Admiral Wright apply to you for provisions before his return home you will supply him, and draw bills on the Commissioners of the Navy for the cost. Captain Wright has orders to leave three frigates, one at Barbados, one at the Leeward Islands and one at Jamaica on his return. Governor Kendall at Barbados has been instructed and empowered to send for assistance without the consent of his Council. A copy of your letter as far as it relates to your regulations for the resettlement of St. Eustatia has been delivered to the Dutch Ambassador. The King has received a memorial from the merchants trading to the Leeward Islands, asking that the resettlement of St. Christopher's may be suspended till the close of the war; and has decided to leave

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the direction of that matter and of all others relating to the government and security of the Leeward Islands to you, to do therein as you think best for his service. *Signed.* Carmarthen, P., Bolton, Devonshire, Dorset, Fauconberg, H. London, Godolphin, H. Goodrich. *Copy.* 3 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 136, *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 269-272.]

Nov. 24. **1,208.** William Blathwayt to ? ——. You are to acquaint the masters of ships that have soldiers on board that, unless they give receipts for the soldiers embarked by them, an embargo will be laid on them till such receipt be given. *Draft.* ½ *p. Stuck on the back.* A nominal list of the recruits shipped in the "Prince of Orange." Thirty-eight names. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 135.]

Nov. 25. **1,209.** Mr. Mayors, Purveyor, to the Navy Board. Giving details of the men shipped for the Duke of Bolton's regiment (*see Nos.* 1,161-1,163). *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 137, *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 283, 284.]

Nov. 25. **1,210.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Orders for sundry payments. The Governor reminded the Assembly of the necessity for ascertaining freights and renewing the Excise Act. The Assembly having barely a quorum adjourned. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 148-150.]

Nov. 25. **1,211.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. Robert Hooper chosen Speaker. Bill for employment of forfeited bonds passed. The House waited on the Governor, who submitted certain proposals to it. Bill for regulating the exorbitant rates for freight read. Letter of thanks to Edward Littleton for his books, *De Juventute*, and the "Growers of the Plantations." Adjourned to 16 December. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 250-253.]

Nov. 26. Antigua. **1,212.** Governor Codrington to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Soon after the date of my last letter I sailed to Nevis, thence to Montserrat and thence to Antigua. Two ships from Barbados and Bristol unexpectedly provided us with shoes and clothing for our men as well as with a sufficient store of provisions for the expedition. I also took all imaginable care to encourage our men, pointing out the impossibility of dividing the plunder of St. Christophers yet without a vast loss by slipping an opportunity, whereas the delay of sharing was but a small inconvenience to them. So I had every hope of attacking Guadeloupe with the numbers stated in my last, and at my leaving Nevis and Montserrat felt reasonably assured of respectable detachments from each. But on the arrival of the fleet here Colonel Hill, whom I had left behind to bring up the forces from leeward, reported to me that not a man would stir from Nevis unless the plunder of St. Christophers were first divided. At Montserrat there were a good many enlisted for the service, but finding none come from Nevis they drew back, and both those Islands failing, Antigua absolutely refused, though otherwise she would have furnished her proportion. The remains of the Barbados regiment, being about two hundred men, came up in the fleet under command of Major

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John Legard, a diligent and obedient officer, who was grossly abused at Nevis by his Lieut.-Col., Thomas, for shipping the regiment, though he had only obeyed my orders and Colonel Hill's, and was not well treated by his Colonel, Sir Timothy Thornhill, on his arrival here. Nay, two of his Captains took upon them to challenge their Major for shipping their companies without their permission, in which presumption they were, I believe, countenanced by their Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel. The Lieutenant-Colonel having declared the expedition against Guadeloupe imprudent, and the Colonel also, until a division of the spoil, the men were naturally unwilling to go further, so I had only a detachment of the Duke of Bolton's regiment to depend on. I attribute the backwardness of these Islands chiefly to the irrational obstinacy of the common people fomented by some of the inferior discontented officers, some of whom by their way of address have more influence than all the arguments of prudence and reason. As to the Barbadians, the chief officers are the most in fault. I have also been ill dealt with by them in their representation of my own and these Islands behaviour towards them, whereby they have discouraged Barbados from assisting us further in the war, as may be seen by the enclosed letter from Governor Kendall. Their complaints, however, have little justice, as you will see by a letter to Governor Kendall, and its enclosures with which he says that he is well satisfied. You will observe further by their papers that Barbados has helped only with men, who have been clothed, fed and further gratified at vast expense to Antigua and Nevis, especially to Nevis; and that all their demands have been complied with to satisfy them and for the good of the King's service. Still I cannot deny that there has been some pretext for backwardness, which I foresaw and tried to prevent, and that there was a little unavoidable hardship for five or six weeks, which was much severer on our own Islands, but gave occasion for a mighty outcry. Lieutenant, Colonel Thomas and others, who were hardly with the regiment or knew its hardships except by report, were the loudest in complaint. Whatever our obligations to Barbados we have little reason to boast of the obligingness or way of management of some of the officers in that regiment, but as they belong to another Government I am anxious to avoid all occasions of complaint. However before we start on another expedition I hope to have all matters pertaining to that regiment, and in particular the errors of the officers, exactly regulated between the Governor of Barbados and myself. He is a gentleman of such worth, honour and loyalty that I am sure we shall be in accord in all things.

I have scarce been able to perform any part of my duty without censure and malicious expressions of virulent tongues, of which in self-defence I shall beg your consideration. Pray peruse my letters to Nevis of 18 and 29 August, the letters from the Lieutenant-Governor of that Island of 7th and 28th September, and my answers of 14th September and 3rd of October. By these papers you will see that the pressing of ships to transport prisoners for security of our new conquests, and pressing provisions for the support of the army are

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denounced as great hardships. Not a word is said of falling into still greater mischiefs by avoiding these. The Council and Assembly of Nevis are backward in business, the Lieutenant-Governor sick and weary of his work, and all are in fret and out of humour because the Government cannot do impossibilities, viz., in the very heat of war support them in the enjoyment of undisturbed and easy peace. You will observe the arguments against further prosecution of the war, and find, when these are disposed of, except one only, that one is held sufficient excuse for delay. You will observe also how unjustly I have been dealt with in many matters, and my care to prevent any inconvenience from the same to the public, by publishing an account of my proceedings in answer to their aspersions. When the fleet arrived and the forces from leeward did not, I at once called a Council of War, wherein it was agreed that I had no power legally to inflict military discipline on militia not under pay except in actual service; that I could not force them to leave their Islands to attack an enemy, and therefore it was best to take measures to attract volunteers, viz.—to distribute the plunder of St. Christophers. The delay was very inconvenient, but I had no alternative. The distribution therefore is now in progress, which will be as great a perplexity to me as any since I received my commission. I have acquainted Governor Kendall with my disappointment and that the assistance which he had prepared for us at Martinique will, as things fall out, come in time to share in the conquest of Guadeloupe; I have told him also that our people grumble much that the whole burden of the war in men and money should fall upon them, when Barbados, which is equally obliged in honour to the contest, contributes so much less than her proportion. I am much afraid that when the dividing of the spoil is over and the present objections removed, this grievance will be made an excuse for making our motions depend on Barbados; for now that the danger is a little past our people think themselves as secure as if it had never existed. Meanwhile we have sent out three frigates to cruise to windward of Guadeloupe, in order to intercept vessels passing to and from France and to harass the island. I have also sent sloops to capture prisoners for intelligence and to secure from the Indians some periagos, which are an extremely convenient kind of boat for a landing.

Since my last I have sent two ships to St. Domingo with French prisoners, and shall shortly send another, which will leave only about seven hundred women and children untransported. I enclose a petition of the former English proprietors of St. Christophers, and copy of the order made thereupon. I shall endeavour to do these poor people all the kindness I can as to their former chattels, at the next meeting of Council, so as not to disgust the army, from which we are to expect further service. Some of the proprietors deserve no favour, not having helped to reconquer the island; others have not only discouraged further prosecution of the war, but have defrauded the army by stealing the pillage, whereby they have forfeited all claim to charity or consideration from the officers. As to those who have behaved well, I hope the officers will be unanimous to help them. As to their lands they have present possession

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and I daresay a good claim to confirmation by patent, but many owned vast tracts of land, of which they were not able to settle one fourth, which was of no advantage to them and of particular prejudice to the public. The island would otherwise have been more secure and the value of each parcel of land increased. Care will be needed to avoid this mischief, in distributing the conquered land as well as in confirming possession of the old territory, by obliging proprietors to reasonable conditions of settlement. No better moment could be found at the same time to found a fund for the maintenance of Governors, for defraying other public expenses, and for the maintenance of Ministers and a free school, all of which can now be easily contrived, without a pretence of wrong to any, and will in great measure free the inhabitants from the taxes which they find so burdensome. This will be no small encouragement to settlers. It will indeed be very reasonable to make a distinction between new settlers in the French ground and the old English proprietors in the charge of raising this fund, and a further encouragement to St. Christophers to pass an act exempting the people from suit for debts, as I have recommended before. There are many other considerations well worthy of discussion which I postpone for the present. I enclose copy of a petition from Messrs. Bonnemere and Renoult, two French protestants, and the substance of my order thereon. They are well spoken of and have taken the oaths, so I granted each of them the hundred and sixty acres of their former plantations and hope our officers will agree to a charitable grant of their slaves. Madame Salinave, another French protestant, is in the same circumstances; both she and her deceased husband suffered much from their own countrymen for their kindness to our nation. I recommend these three families to your favour to procure them naturalisation or denizenation. The French took not the value of sixpence from any English or Irish papist when St. Christophers fell into their hands, and offered the same favour to all who live among them and become of their religion; and this induces me the more to recommend these families, for it would be a reflection on us to show less generosity to those of our religion than papists.

In former letters I have represented to you the advantage of annexing these Colonies to the Kingdom of England and giving them representation in Parliament; and in particular the advantage to Governors in deliverance from such turbulent practices as I then reported. I have struggled with these so far, but have found it a vast trouble, which would be greatly eased by the foregoing proposal. And as the change would be beneficial during peace, so experience tells me that another matter which is absolutely necessary in time of war, namely, that by Act of Parliament in England, the militia of these Islands should be subjected in time of war to the same discipline as if they were soldiers and in the King's pay. They should be obliged also to fight for the defence, not only of their own Islands, but to march and embark wherever they are ordered by the General to attack the enemy, under pain of death. Further, in any war the General alone, or with the consent of a council of his field-officers, should have power to frame such articles of war as should from time to time be necessary. Thus all

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our motions would be quick and expeditious; and all mutinous practices would be totally suppressed. This absolute authority I think as necessary for our security in time of war as the happy constitution of the English laws in time of peace. We have as much the better of the French in the latter respect as they have of us in the former. The trouble of governing a voluntary army is inexpressible, and the raising of it also extremely difficult; and indeed without such an Act as I suggest a general here has little more power than a captain of privateers. All his authority is precarious and his motives dependent on a multitude of uncertain humours which it is next to impossible to reconcile. It is true that we were successful at St. Christophers, but there was such an concurrence of circumstances for promoting that expedition as we are not likely to meet with again. I may say without vanity that a stranger could not have effected it; and indeed the amassing of that force met with opposition and strained all my efforts. Interest and esteem among the people is undoubtedly a great advantage to the Governor, but nothing is likely to preserve them so long as sufficient authority to act on all occasions. It is difficult to give general satisfaction in a private station; in a public station it is impossible. I have not had a sixpence, nay hardly a dinner, presented to me at the expense of any of these Islands since I assumed the Government. I have publicly said that I neither expected nor desired anything of the kind. My disputes with them have been in relation not to my private matters, but general affairs. I have spared neither pains nor expense from my own pocket for the public service, to say nothing of the loss I have sustained through neglect of my private concerns; but because I cannot reward everyone according to their estimate of their own deserts, nor settle matters according to their individual opinions, I am repaid only by murmuring and discontent. You will see from the enclosed accounts that the Council of War unanimously justifies me, but though they cannot but approve my proceedings for the public service, they do not approve of my having any share in the pillage to defray my expenses. I know that you are no strangers to the impossibility of contenting everyone and of the consequent need for arming a Governor with sufficient authority. Such an Act as I have proposed would undoubtedly be a just encroachment on the liberty of the subject, but there is a wide difference between England and these Colonies, which should rather be treated as garrisons. Self interest is not sufficient to determine the inhabitants in favour of that which is for their good; they have little regard for the public benefit and are open to no arguments but those of authority and power; but, to make the Act fair, a claim should be inserted to provide that in any expedition the troops should be given the King's full allowance of pay and victuals if the plunder fall short of answering that sum. The suggestion altogether may seem improper for one in my station; but I cannot be thought selfish, for all my interest and those of my relations are in these Islands, so that I shall be subject to the regulations that I propose. As to my former estimate of the strength of the French in their Islands and the chance of conquering them, I must admit that we have been much weakened by sickness, but so also have they, irrespective of

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the prisoners; and I am sure that if the force were made up to the strength that I named by help from home and from Barbados, we should not leave a Frenchman nearer than St. Domingo. If Barbados increase her regiment to six or seven hundred men, we shall do well enough with Guadeloupe and the little islands, but we cannot conquer Martinique without help from England. I hear that we are still successful against the French in Canada and that we have taken Quebec, but this last is only a rumour from New York. By letters lately captured by a privateer we learn that the French Islands are destitute of European commanders, that provisions are scarce, and that they have no hope of a fleet from France, so our next attempt should be successful. I have received no answer to my letters yet from Lord Inchiquin. The Council and Assembly beg me to remind you of five Acts sent home by Sir Nathaniel Johnson. I have lately summoned the Council and Assembly and I enclose the Acts passed, for confirmation. The preambles explain them (*see No.* 1,172); and indeed we dreaded nothing so much as the departure of the fleet. *Signed.* Chr. Codrington. 13 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 29 Feb. [Jan.] 1690-91. *Annexed,*

1,212. 1. Governor Kendall to Governor Codrington. Barbados, Sept., 1690. In my former letter I reported my failure to prevail with the Council to assist you, and I can now give my reasons. On receipt of your first letter I informed the Council of your desires, urged all your arguments and added many more of my own. They urged in reply first, that they had already sent seven hundred men under Sir Timothy Thornhill which the Leeward Islands confessed to have saved them, and that until the arrival of the fleet the men were well treated; but that since that time all their good service had been forgotten, that they had been not only slighted but horribly neglected, and that it was small encouragement to send men down to be so treated. Secondly, they said that the regiment had lost many men of a contagious distemper, and that our Militia was so weak that we could not defend ourselves against a like attack, so that if I sent more men it would endanger the safety of Barbados, while even if the men could be spared there were no provisions for them; and this is true, for until the arrival of a ship from New York, lately you could not have bought a barrel of beef for twenty pounds. I enclose a petition which I have received from Sir Timothy Thornhill and am extremely concerned to hear that the men are in such a miserable condition. I have given Sir Timothy leave to gather what recruits he can privately, but they are hard to get now that it is known how those who have done good service have been slighted. I beg therefore that the terms of the agreement may be strictly kept, for although they may have been so much neglected a little care and kindness from you will restore them to cheerfulness and good heart. I must ask for them the privilege of trying officers and men of their regiment by their own court-martial. Justice to them will help me to prevail with more

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men to join you, and I am satisfied that one so good, generous and just as yourself will see that the terms of their agreement are faithfully observed. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 29 Jan., 1690-1.

1,212. II. Governor Codrington to Governor Kendall. Nevis, Oct. 18, 1690. I have received yours. Want of provisions is certainly a sufficient reason for not sending us help, but I hope that a supply may have removed it. The Barbados regiment I believe may well have been diminished as much as our own regiments, which have lost two thirds of their strength, but I believe that if we work heartily together we may still master the French Islands. Your Council's first reason against sending more men I find to have been based on a misinformation very unjust to myself, for I know not how I can be said to have horribly slighted and neglected the Barbados regiment. The informers acknowledge that they were well used until the fleet came in, and I must now meet their complaints. On the departure of the fleet, the cattle on the island being almost destroyed, I sent our own regiments away, except some small detachments, that they might more easily subsist. Sir Timothy just before he left asked on behalf of his regiment that they might be supplied with provisions or permitted to return to Barbados. I consented to the latter proposal, having no provisions to give them, and said that if he could not make shift to procure provisions he might take his men back with him. However he thought not fit to do so, and if they have fared ill it is no fault of mine, unless it be a fault that I cannot create provisions, clothes and stores. I gave him sugar to convert into money for the feeding and clothing of his regiment, and would have furnished food and clothing here if I could. As soon as provisions were obtainable I supplied his regiment, which was more than I did for our own detachments, who made shift as they could with but three barrels of beef between them. Bare feet and bare backs have been the general calamity of all these Islands. Your officers often represented to me the straits they were in, but could not show me how to find more remedies than I have mentioned. They cannot say that Sir Timothy had not funds to supply them from Barbados, or that any of them could tell me where provisions were to be procured in these Islands and I unwilling to buy them; nor do I know of any other matter wherein they have not been treated as well as other regiments. You speak of agreements; but I do not remember ever to have heard of them until I read the petition enclosed by you. I am glad to see that the terms were complied with till the arrival of the fleet, and I hope I have satisfied you that any failure since has been through no fault of mine. Last March Sir Timothy Thornhill, in apprehension of a French attack on these Islands, made some agreements under which he was

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contented to stay with them but without which he proposed to leave them immediately; and these being performed it is a little strange that they should talk of agreements made by Major Crispe and Captain Thorne, when new terms were afterwards agreed on, nowise to the disadvantage of your regiment. To remove all ground of complaint I appointed Commissioners to meet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas and Captain Thorne, and to ascertain what was expected of me. The enclosed papers as to the proposals and answers then made will I think satisfy you as to my conduct towards the regiment. The arms borrowed from the magazine at Barbados shall certainly be returned or their value paid. Truly I believe that never man had harder task than I, considering that I am ill supplied with materials of war, that the fleet arrived so shortly before the hurricane season, that its provisions are getting short and that there is but slender hope of fresh supplies. If the fleet go we are worse off than ever, and it is difficult to keep together an army of volunteers of various interests and contradictory humours. I have allowed the former owners of St. Christophers to resume possession of their lands and the remains of their chattels, subject to the approval of a council of war. This has opened the mouths of many against me, who are displeased even at the appearance of charity towards these unfortunate people; while they on the other hand rail as heartily against me because I repair not all that they pretend to have lost, out of the public pillage. *Copy.* 2¼ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 29 Jan., 1690/1.

1,212. III. Particulars of an agreement made between Sir Timothy Thornhill and the Leeward Islands in March, 1690. 1. The Island of Nevis shall cloth the Barbados regiment. This cost 140,600lbs. of sugar. 2. That all ranks shall be billeted, lodged and victualled, and that officers shall have a horse and a boy to attend them. This was faithfully performed. 3. That a house should be taken for Sir Timothy and 100,000lbs. of sugar presented to him. This was done. 4. That the soldiers should receive pay over and above clothing, victuals and lodging. They were paid at the rate of 134,000lbs. of sugar per month. 5. That a sloop be hired for Sir Timothy's service. This cost 9,600lbs. a month. This agreement lasted for three months. It appears that the cost of the Barbados regiment from its arrival till the expedition to St. Christophers has been greater than if the King's full pay had been paid to all ranks; and it is a little hard that all the endeavours of the Leeward Islands have failed to give satisfaction. 1 *p. Endorsed as the preceding.*

1,212. IV. Proposals for the redress and future maintenance of the Barbados regiment. 18 Oct., 1690. 1. Officers and men of the regiment shall be tried by their own Courts Martial. 2. Their clothing and victuals shall be paid for by the public. 3. They shall receive a consideration for their

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service since the dismission of all the other regiments. 4. A consideration shall be appointed for such time as they serve voluntarily after the division of the plunder. 5. That every field-officer and captain or his representatives shall receive his share, who was actually at St. Christopher. 6. That Sir Timothy Thornhill's disbursements for his own forces and others shall be allowed. 7. That all the vessels that came from Barbados with the regiment shall be paid by the public for the time that they attended the regiment, and discharged. 8. That the plunder due to men and officers who shal return to Barbados shall be sent thither at the public expense, that care be taken of men unfit for service and that some consideration be granted them for their sufferings. 9. That a hundred negroes be appraised to provide necessaries for the men who go on further service. *Signed.* Jno. Thomas. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed as the preceding.*

1,212. v. Answer of Governor Codrington to the foregoing proposals. Nevis, Oct. 18, 1690. 1. Agreed to, provided that the Governor be at liberty to reserve special cases for trial by a Council of War, to which even the English regiment is subject. 2 and 3. Agreed to. I will use my best endeavours with the Council of War. 4. The regiment shall have its share of the plunder of Guadeloupe, and provisions for a month after the expedition is ended. If the division of the plunder be postponed for longer, allowance shall be made for it. 5. Agreed to, but the point must be settled by the Council of War. 6. Agreed to. Commissioners will be appointed to examine Sir Timothy's accounts. 7. The hire of the vessels that brought the Barbados regiment shall be paid by the Leeward Islands, but the expense of their attendance shall not be paid, since they have waited without any authority or consent and contrary to the desire of the government. But I am ready to submit that point for the decision of the Governor of Barbados. 8. Agreed to. 9. Agreed that negroes enough to raise £500 be appraised. The foregoing are all the answers that I can make. I have not hitherto neglected you in anything which lay within my power. My intentions towards you have always been good, and I hope that you will convince the common soldiers of this. *Signed.* Chr. Codrington. *Copy.* 2½ *pp.* *Endorsed as the preceding.*

1,212. vi. Governor Kendall to Governor Codrington. Barbados, 4 Nov., 1690. I have received yours with the proposals of the Barbados regiment and your answers, which seem fair and reasonable, and I hope have contented them. I accept the duty of arbitrating on the seventh article. I beg you to give to the Barbados regiment the same commission as to Courts Martial, that you gave to the blue regiment. I hope that Sir Timothy Thornhill will keep them strictly obedient to your orders and that you will have no reason to complain of them. If you find them otherwise I know

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of no remedy but severe discipline. I hope you will remember that the blue and Barbados regiments ought to be considerably distinguished in the partition of the plunder as they have had all the fatigue and done all the duty of the Island since the recapture; and if you will take my advice you will grant Colonel Thomas's request to give the regiment King's pay since the arrival of the fleet, for their share of the plunder will probably amount to much more. I think you have behaved yourself with gallantry, prudence and discretion. You have had great difficulties in your hands, but you have abilities to carry you honourably through them. *Signed.* J. Kendall. 1¼ *pp. Endorsed as the preceding.*

1,212. VII. Governor Codrington to the Council and Assembly of Nevis. St. Christophers, August 18, 1690. I am surprised to hear of the liberty that is taken among you basely and unjustly to calumniate me. I have reason to believe that such mutinous practices are rather encouraged than checked by you, who being in authority tend thus to subvert all Government; for only confusion can result from leaving these scurrilous tongues unpunished. If your Governors are to be thus used, none but men of desperate fortunes will covet the employment; and such behaviour comes ill from you who importuned me to accept the trust from you. The other Islands have helped and obeyed me. A Governor cannot discharge his duty faithfully unless he be faithfully served by those in authority under him. If you would inform me of my mistakes and omissions it would be more advantageous than to slander me and misrepresent me. I am resolved to check such proceedings, and I therefore demand of you the name of those who have aspersed me. I am told, 1. That I am extremely railed against for my kindness to the French. 2. That I am sending away underhand slaves and sugar to defraud the army for my own profit. 3. That my terms to the French and Irish were too lenient. 4. That I have restored their estates to the former proprietors of St. Christophers, which belong of right to the army, as plunder. 5. That I have shown favour and partiality to Antigua above Nevis. 6. That I delay the division of the plunder, with a view to defraud the army, and that the army will go on no further service in consequence. In reply to these charges. 1. I gave the French as generous terms as Count de Blenac gave the English, and I do not understand the souls of men who would begrudge this. Most of the persons particularly favoured were recommended to me by the officers of the army. My commission from the King raises me above the scale of a privateer-captain. I forbade the soldiers to pillage for sound military reasons, and I offered good terms because the numbers of the enemy after our first success were too formidable to allow us to drive them to desperation. The surrender of the Island was hastened by my orders. No man can be such a brute as to think a

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little pillage worth a great risk. I believe that no men have less reason to complain of my prohibition of pillage than the murmurers and mutineers of the Nevis regiments. My fault has been lenity to them rather than to the enemy. 2. This is a base and unworthy calumny, as I can prove. 3. The terms granted to the French garrison were the same as the French gave to Colonel Hill. The Irish were not excepted from those terms, lest in case of a French success they should make similar exception against the French Protestants among us. 4. I have done no more for the inhabitants of St. Christophers than allow them to return to their estates to enable them to subsist, promising confirmation of their titles on conditions to be approved by the King. They keep their chattels in security, pending the decision of a Council of War. Only mutineers and persons without charity could grumble at this. 5. This is the usual complaint of Nevis, and as usual groundless. 6. This is simple malice, for the plunder cannot be divided until it is collected. As to the mutinous resolutions which some have made, I have only to say that I mean to do my duty. Lately all of you were in distress for want of a fleet; but now that it is come you will not join with it. If we do but little with it while it is here we shall deserve to suffer when it is gone. Whoever discourages the King's service and appears backward in the next expedition shall have no share in the pillage of St. Christophers, shall be esteemed a disaffected person, and may expect punishment rather than countenance from authority. On the other hand I promise that all wounded soldiers shall honestly have their shares, for I wish all to join me cheerfully against the King's enemies. *Signed.* Chr. Codrington.

The same to the same. 29 Aug., 1690. In spite of my former letter I find that I have still good ground of complaint against you. I am now busy in preparing for another expedition, and for division of the pillage, and for transporting of the French prisoners. I have done my best for the public service, and I call upon you to observe the protests in my former letter. *Copies. The whole, four large and very closely written pages. Endorsed as the preceding.*

1,212. VIII. Substance of a letter of Deputy-Governor Netheway to Governor Codrington. Sept. 7, 1690. The master of one of the ships, *Morning Star*, taken for transport of French prisoners, is very backward, and Netheway is afraid to press him for fear of complaints of merchants at home. Netheway is of opinion that the fleet should have transported the prisoners. He cries out for power to press provisions at Nevis, as the planters are so ill-supplied; he desires appointment of more Councillors, as for want of them and from the backwardness of the Assembly no business can be done, and the Governor's letter of

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29 August cannot be answered; and he announces that he is ill, that the Government has put him to great trouble and expenses and that he desires to resign.

Governor Codrington to Deputy-Governor Netheway. Four hundred Frenchmen remain to be transported before I can leave St. Christophers. Order the master of the *Morning Star* to sail on Friday at latest; if he refuse I order you to press him and his ship. I will issue fresh orders to him here and take responsibility for any damage to the merchants. The public, if it be ready to take the risk, must be preferred to private persons. I shall use the power committed to me respecting the fleet as I think best. As to pressing provisions I must repeat to you my former orders. I must have a share of all that come into these Islands for our next expedition; for it is wrong that the men engaged therein should starve as the men at home. I know that the pressing of ships and provisions is a hardship, but I know not how it can be avoided without greater mischief. I have increased the Council as far as my instructions permit. If Members of the Assembly refuse to work, others must be elected in their place. As to reading my letter, you can do so by summoning the gentlemen and the officers civil and military and communicating it to them. Though my letter be long it will require but a short answer. 1. To point out any mistakes of fact or flaws in my vindications. 2. To give me the names of the authors of these calumnies. 3. To give me your own opinion as to our next expedition. I will readily give you furlough to New England or, if you desire to resign, will acquaint the King. *Copy.* 3 *pp. Endorsed as the preceding.*

1,212. IX. The substance of a letter from Deputy-Governor Netheway to Governor Codrington. 28 Sept., 1620. Report of the backwardness in Nevis for the expedition to Guadeloupe owing to recent heavy mortality, want of shoes and clothing, and scarcity of provisions; and because the pillage of St. Christophers has not been divided.

Governor Codrington to Deputy-Governor Netheway. I am sorry to hear that the Island is so thin of men, but I must do the best that I can and shall take no more from Nevis than her just proportion. As to division of plunder, all thinking men know that it cannot be made before a meeting of the Council of War to settle the shares and other details. I shall be with you in a few days and shall do my best to encourage the common soldiers; but if men desire impossibilities I shall not trouble myself to answer them. You will see that a division of the plunder cannot be effected in less than two or three months, for it will be three weeks or a month before a Council of War; and I cannot delay the King's service for two months and keep the fleet idly consuming its stores to satisfy the humours of a few discontented people. A French fleet will be here in three months, and then our opportunity will be lost; the English fleet's provisions are running low, so we must

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make the most of it while it is with us. It is a strange perversity in men that they would prefer any inconvenience to the public rather than to wait two or three months for their shares of spoil. *Copy.* 1½ *pp. Endorsed as the preceding.*

1,212. x. Petition of the late freeholders of St. Christophers to Governor Codrington. Asking for restitution of the remains of their property, which will be but a small diminution of the pillage of their fellow-soldiers and is not likely to be grudged, and restoration and confirmation of their estates, as they are in extreme poverty and want. *Twenty-one signatures. Copy.* 1½ *pp. Endorsed as the preceding.*

1,212. xi. Proclamation of Governor Codrington. Empowering the former proprietors of St. Christophers to resume provisional possession of their former estates and property, and engaging himself to do his best for them at the Council of War. 29 August, 1690. *Copy.* 2½ *pp. Endorsed as the preceding.*

1,212. xii. Petition of Jean Baptiste Renoult and James Bonnemere to Governor Codrington. For liberty to settle in St. Christophers, being French Protestants. 1 *p.*

Order of Governor Codrington granting them one hundred and sixty acres each, pending division of the pillage of St. Christophers. ½ *p. Endorsed as the preceding.*

1,212. xiii. The gentlemen of Antigua to Governor Codrington. Disclaiming any sympathy with the mutinous and slanderous party at Nevis, and expressing regret that the Governor should have endured such treatment at its hands. Recommend speedy division of the pillage of St. Christophers. *Forty-two signatures. Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed as the preceding.*

1,212. xiv. Governor Codrington to the Council of War. Antigua, Nov. 20, 1690. Some time ago a number of calumnies were spread abroad against me at Nevis, which I answered; but I have now some few matters more to add to prevent further cavils. As to their charges. 1. I adhere to the number of slaves restored to the French as correct, and refer to the testimony of the Commissary General. 2. The slaves sent to my own plantations are as accountable to the public there as anywhere else. 3. The French themselves thought my terms of capitulation just. 4 and 5. I have nothing to add. 6. I am told that, having delayed the division of the pillage, I have engrossed the whole of it for myself. You are aware, I suppose, that the captured slaves here have been distributed in the various Islands to be preserved until the time for division. I am ready to account for those sent to my own plantation and I shall do so forthwith. I must claim a proportion for the King's share, to which I am sure that you will readily agree, and for which I shall be accountable. I have been at great expense for the King's service during the war, and if I

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neglect now to raise a fund to answer it when I lawfully may, my loss might be imputed to folly, since the drain on the English exchequer is not likely to cease. As to my own share as Captain-General I hoped to have thrown it into the common stock for the encouragement of the next expedition, but since neither promises nor persuasions can prevail to the immediate execution of that project, I esteem myself no way obliged to these discontented murmurers who have obstructed my design, so at the next Council of War I shall insist upon a share and leave it in the hands of the commissioners for the encouragement of the next expedition, that the meritorious and the ungrateful may not equally share it. Another complaint is that I have delayed the division; but the minutes of the Council of War will show that this was no fault of mine. The negroes were ordered to be sent to different Islands on 9th July, but not a word was said as to division because it was not yet collected. Since division was proposed I have not obstructed it, but done my best to hasten it. I confess that I had rather have deferred it until the end of the expedition to Guadeloupe, for if there had not been refusal to embark on it we should have been masters of the Island by this time; and I think you will agree with me that it would have been better to have postponed the division to the expedition than the expedition to the division. I believe that in future expeditions the division of the plunder may be so regulated beforehand as to be easy and expeditious, but this did not occur to me in time for the present matter. Again I am represented as chief hindrance to an attack on Guadeloupe, but I have always been zealous for it and proposed it in the Council of War of 11 July. At the same time the attack on St. Eustatia was resolved on, and Sir Timothy Thornhill's regiment was ordered for the service; but on its return it needed rest owing to the sickness among the men and the want of shoes and clothing. So the attack on Guadeloupe was delayed, and the transportation of the prisoners undertaken. On the 1st of August this resolution was confirmed and the fleet took its departure owing to the hurricane season. Was I to blame for this? I then made every effort to have all ready for an attack as soon as the fleet should return, and did my best to persuade the Islands to the enterprise. I even consulted as to whether I could not force the regiments by military discipline, but found that legally I could not. I therefore call upon you to vindicate me from these aspersions.

Minutes of a Council of War. St. John's, Nov. 20, 1690. Resolved that the Governor in his letters of 18 and 29 August and 20 November has made a full reply to all objections against him and that he has in all particulars proceeded according to our resolutions and advice except in the matter of the King's share of the plunder, which we do not consent to nor allow of.. *Signed.* T. Weaver,

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Secretary of War. *The whole*, 4½ *pp. Endorsed as the preceding.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *Nos.* 138, 138 I-XIV., *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 286-306.]

Nov. 27. **1,213.** Memorandum of Lords of Trade and Plantations. To recommend the King to grant leave to Archibald Carmichael if Governor Kendall see no objection. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., p.* 239.]

[Nov. 27.] **1,214.** William Blathwayt to Mr. Sotherne. Asking what ships of strength have been ordered to remain at Jamaica for the security of the place. *Draft.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 78.]

Nov. 28. Admiralty. **1,215.** Mr. Sotherne to William Blathwayt. In reply to your letter of yesterday, by Order in Council of 18 September the Admiral in the West Indies was instructed to send either a fourth rate, or a fifth and a sixth rate to Jamaica in place of H.M.S. Swan. *Signed.* J. Sotherne. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 79.]

Nov. 28. Isle of Wight. **1,216.** Joseph Dudley to William Blathwayt. Since I left London I have been begged by Dr. Cox and others to take up the management of the Jerseys and put them into better order, which I am unwilling to do without your knowledge and advice. I understand that they are trying to obtain the royal assent, so far as a letter can do so. It would serve to raise me out of the contempt of those who least love the King's interest in those parts and may bear its own charge. They will wait on your favour therein; and I shall gladly resign that or any other province if I am thought worthy of a post in my own country. After many disasters we are still wind-bound, and have a miserable winter voyage before us. *Signed.* J. Dudley. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. from Dr. Cox, 11 Dec., 90. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 186.]

Nov. 29. **1,217.** Extract from a letter of Mr. Samuel Myles, a minister at Boston. Pray stir for our relief. Many are going off the land, it being impossible for us to live. Our church is perpetually abused, the windows broken as soon as mended, and we are much threatened with what shall be done when the Charter comes. Young Mr. Mather has received a letter from his father saying that the King has promised the Charter, which has raised fury and rage in the people against those whom they call the enemies of their Country. *Copy.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 124.]

Nov. 30. **1,218.** Order of the King in Council. On the petition of Lord Baltimore, that John Coode and Kenelm Cheseldyn attend the Lords of Trade and Plantations. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., p.* 180.]

[Nov.] **1,219.** Memorandum from the Lord President. To represent to the King the danger from the French, the necessity for ships in Jamaica, the unfitness of Sir Francis Watson and Thomas Ballard for the Council, the new councillors recommended, and the evils of patents as set out in Lord Inchiquin's letter of 31 August. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 6-8.]

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Nov. 30. **1,220.** The King to the Earl of Inchiquin. Warrants for the appointment of Samuel Bernard, John Towers, Andrew Orgill, Francis Blackmore, Nicholas Laws, Charles Penhallow, and Charles Knight to the Council of Jamaica. *Countersigned.* Nottingham. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 8.]

Nov. 30. **1,221.** The King to the Earl of Inchiquin. Warrant for the removal of Sir Francis Watson and Thomas Ballard from the Council of Jamaica. *Countersigned.* Nottingham. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 9.]

Dec. 2. **1,222.** Abstract of the ships allowed to sail to the Colonies, Africa, and the East Indies. 237 ships of 30,000 tons. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 150.]

Dec. 3. **1,223.** Address of the House of Commons to the King. For an embargo to be laid on all ships, except those carrying arms and provisions to the Colonies, that there may be seamen sufficient for next year's fleet. 1 December, 1690.

Answer of the King, 3 December, detailing the orders already given. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 143, 144.]

Dec. 3. **1,224.** Copy of a letter from Rochelle. Bad news has come from Canada this week that the English are high up the river before Quebec. We have great fear that some of our ships bound for Canada may fall into English hands before they can be warned. Our news says that the inhabitants of Quebec had abandoned the lower, and retired into the upper town, with resolution to make a stubborn defence. We hear that 3,000 men have marched from Boston against Montreal. We are busy fitting out five great ships at Rochefort, which are to be joined by others, though for what service we know not; some say for the West Indies and some for Ireland. 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 125.]

Dec. 3. **1,225.** Extract from the above, as to the fitting out of ships at Rochefort. ½ *p.* [*Ibid. No.* 126.]

Dec. 3. **1,226.** Lords of the Admiralty to Captain Lawrence Wright. You are, despite all previous orders, to send at once a sixth-rate and a fifth-rate or two fifth-rates for the defence of Jamaica. *Signed.* Pembroke, Carbery, J. Lowther, W. Priestman. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *p.* 320.]

Dec. 4. **1,227.** Order of the King in Council. Detailed orders as to the shipping to be allowed to proceed to the West Indies. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 144-146.]

Dec. 5. **1,228.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Lord Baltimore and the deputies of the Convention of Maryland attended; and the Convention's letter of 11 July, as also the declaration of the inhabitants of 25 July (*see No.* 986), were read. The Articles against Lord Baltimore were presented and both parties heard. The counter petitions of Lord Baltimore and of sundry inhabitants of Maryland were also read and copies ordered to be sent to Mr. Coode and Mr. Cheseldyn. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 361, 362.]

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Dec. 5. **1,229.** Order of Lords of Trade and Plantations. For a copy of the petition of the ancient protestants of Maryland to be sent to John Coode and Kenelm Cheseldyn for their answer in writing. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., p.* 199.]

[Dec. 5.] **1,230.** Copy of the letter of the Council of Maryland, of June 19, 1689. 4 *pp. Endorsed.* Read Dec. 5, 1690. [*Board of Trade*, Maryland, 2. *No.* 34.]

[Dec. 5.] **1,231.** Copy of a proclamation of Lord Baltimore disallowing all acts of 1678, passed in his absence, except those expressly confirmed since his return. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Read 5 December, 1690. [*Ibid. No.* 35.]

Dec. 6. Basseterre. **1,232.** Commission of Governor Codrington to Nathaniel Blakiston to be captain in the Duke of Bolton's regiment of foot. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 139.]

[Dec. 8.] **1,233.** Account of the tobacco imported into London from the Colonies, from Michaelmas, 1688 to Michaelmas, 1690. Total value of duty received 155,217*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* 8 Dec., 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 636. *No.* 54.]

Dec. 9. **1,234.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. On news of the defeat of the New England forces in Canada, ordered that the Council meet on 12 January to consult for the defence of the Colony. Order forbidding more than twenty Irishmen to be sold on any one river and prohibiting export of powder and shot. Order for Captain Rowe to be vigilant in speaking all ships in the bay for intelligence. Order for securing powder and shot that is in the hands of traders. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 415-419.]

Dec. 9. **1,235.** Resolution of the House of Commons. That the members who are of the Privy Council shall represent to the King the petitions to the House from merchants and traders to the Colonies. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 147.]

Dec. 10. **1,236.** Account of all the tobacco exported from London from the 25th December, 1689 to 10th December, 1690. Total 2,568,913lbs., which drawing back 4½*d.* per lb. amounts to 48,168*l.* 7*s.* 9½*d.* 10 *pp.* [*America and West Indies*, 636. *No.* 55.]

Dec. 10. **1,237.** Abstract of the account of tobacco exported from London from 25 December, 1688 to 10 December, 1690. Total, 7,725,659 lbs., on which a drawback of 4½*d.* per lb. amounts to 144,856*l.* 1*s.* 3½*d.* 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 636. *No.* 56.]

Dec. 10. **1,238.** Order of the King in Council. That the ships allowed under previous orders in Council to voyage to the Plantations shall sail. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 147-149.]

Dec. 12. **1,239.** Abstract of a letter from Mr. Samuel Myles, Minister at Boston. We are in a deplorable condition. Every motion made since the revolution has been blasted by Almighty Providence. I confine myself to the expedition to Canada. About 2,500 men were sent under Sir William Phipps. After arrival and three days' stay they sent ashore a summons, but were answered with defiance.

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They then landed one thousand or more men, and the ships fired, some against the town, some against the rocks, like men in a fright. The land army advancing had a few men killed and wounded. They then called a Council of war, which continued until the French had fortified the place on the river where they were to pass, and there made some show of their men. Our men seeing this seemed as if to give battle, but cunningly ran in the night to their ships, leaving cannon, drums and colours to the enemy, and soon after set sail to New England. Some of the vessels are arrived, having lost some half of their men, some more than half, some even all, not having one man not sickly on board before they left Canada. There are great complaints of neglect and want of proper provision and care, men being dead in holes before they were missed, and some having their eyes and cheeks eaten by cats before they were found. Those who are arrived at Boston or elsewhere die up and down like rotten sheep. The cost of the expedition is set down at £50,000, for which the people are rated, though already intolerably taxed. I fear there will be bloodshed as at New York. The French are making great preparations and we are utterly unable to defend ourselves. The men have been so horribly abused and cheated in late expeditions that they will not go. Few if any of the soldiers employed on the frontier have been paid, unless they have great relations. The people cannot conceive what becomes of all the money taken from them, unless it is sent to Mr. Mather to procure the Charter. Young Mr. Mather informs the people that the reason for our calamities is permitting the little chapel for the Church of England among us. It is insufferable for it to stand, according to him, though it is battered and shattered most lamentably already. *Copy.* 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 127.]

Dec. 12. Citadel, Plymouth.

1,240. Sir Nicholas Hanning to William Blathwayt. I have received orders for a draft of one hundred and thirty men of late Lutterell's regiment to be embarked for the Leeward Islands. The men have been drawn and will be embarked to-morrow. *Signed.* Nicholas Hanning. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 140.]

[Dec.]

1,241. Abstract of receipts taken at Plymouth from ship's masters who carry the Duke of Bolton's recruits. Fourteen ships; 424 men. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 141.]

Dec. 16. St. Christophers.

1,242. Governor Codrington to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We are greatly surprised at the recall of Admiral Wright, which will prevent our operating against the French Islands and leave us in extreme danger if a French fleet should arrive. But if affairs of greater moment demand the presence of our fleet we must trust in Providence, hoping the King will watch the motions of the French in relation to these parts and send another squadron as well as some land forces to complete the conquest of the French Islands, unless great victories in Europe involve the fall of the French in America. I hope, when our long expected fleet of merchantmen arrives, to receive the royal instructions as to securing these Islands in the absence of a fleet, for without them I do not see how I dare

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desert this Island, considering that if fully settled it is more valuable than the other three, nor how to hold the other three, which are of more value in case a French fleet arrives, without deserting this. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 321, 322.]

Dec. 16. Plymouth. **1,243.** Receipt of William Robertson for three recruits of the Duke of Bolton's regiment embarked. *Scrap.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 142.]

Dec. 16. Plymouth. **1,244.** Benjamin Blagge to Major Wildman, Post-Master General. On the 13th there arrived here a ship from New York with a trunkful of papers directed as on enclosed parchment. I forward the letters, one to the King, one to Lord Monmouth, one to Lord Shrewsbury, one to the Bishop of Salisbury and one to yourself, together with the Acts of Assembly. Pray present them that misrepresentations may be prevented, and that loyal subjects there may not be abused by having those men set over them who were justly laid aside at the Revolution. Pray tell me too if this and the obtaining of a line or two from the King in favour of my Master will require my personal presence in London. *Signed.* Benjamin Blagge. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 187.]

[Dec. 16.] **1,245.** Abstract of John Clapp's letter from Long Island of Nov. 7 (*see No.* 1,170).

Abstract of deposition of Henry Greverat, taken at Virginia. 16 December, 1690.

Depositions of John Swyndale and another, taken at Virginia, 14 June, 1690. That at the end of August thirty ships under Sir William Phips sailed for Canada, and anchored two miles below Quebec for three days. On landing the men fell into an ambuscade, and lost forty of their number, but beat off the French. Some time after the landing four ships sailed up the river, engaged the town for a day and dropped down again. Phips then ordered the land forces aboard, leaving five guns ashore and the dead unburied and sailed after some delay for New England. The fleet was dispersed by a storm, and on the 12th December five ships were still missing. Five hundred men were dead, chiefly for want of food and clothes. Want of ammunition drove the fleet from the river. *Copies.* 3 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 188.]

Dec. 16. **1,246.** Information of Henry Greverat. Most of the inhabitants of New York, being dissatisfied with Leisler's proceedings and weary of heavy taxes and oppression, began to mutiny, so much so that a hundred and fifty of them marched against New York under Major Willet. They were met by Captain Milborne at the head of about three hundred men, who, being asked by the Long Island men why he came on their lands, answered by abusing them, and at last coming to blows struck one of them with the butt of his musket and fired, upon which all his party fired also. The Long Island men then retreated saying that they had no orders to fire, and escaped in different directions. The French were said to have assembled sixteen tribes of Indians and to be within sixteen days'

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march of Albany. Pennsylvania was without arms and without permission to use them. 2 *pp. Inscribed.* Recd. 23 March, 1690-1. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 128.]

Dec. 16. **1,247.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Orders for measures to keep the negroes quiet at Christmas. The Court at St. Andrew's reconstituted. Thomas Ryves and two more left out of the Commission of the Peace. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 70.]

Dec. 16. **1,248.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Governor represented to the Assembly the want of new carriages for guns, the need for erecting a battery at Kirton's Bay and other matters as to fortification. He also submitted to them sundry petitions for payment from the public treasury which could not be met, as the Excise Act provided insufficient funds, and asked them to make further provision for the same. Order for sundry payments in rebate of duty.

Dec. 17. The Assembly brought up several Bills. Those for ascertaining how the bonds forfeited for departure without leave shall be employed, and for ascertaining the bushel weight of powder were passed; and the bill for prohibiting Clerks of Common Pleas to practice as Attorneys was reserved. The bill for an impost on liquors provided for turning out the former Treasurer without reason assigned, and for payments to be made by order of the Governor, Council and Assembly. This being contrary to the Royal instructions, the Governor laid these particulars before the Assembly for consideration. The Assembly returning replied that the appointment of the Treasurer was their ancient privilege and that they had amended the bill by omitting to direct how the money should be paid out of the Treasury. The Council reserved these matters for consideration. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 150-154.]

Dec. 16. **1,249.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. William Foster elected Speaker. The Governor submitted a list of several small matters requiring notice in the forts. Bill to regulate rates for freight amended and read. The lease of Fontabelle considered, and the Speaker directed to call the attention of the Governor and Council to certain points. On the Bill of Excise, Melitia Holder was chosen Treasurer.

Dec. 17. Bill for an impost on Liquors read, also a bill to ascertain the weights of produce read; bill to regulate freights read a second time. Address to the Governor for payment of George Payne's salary. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 254-257.]

Dec. 18. **1,250.** Memorial praying for the exchange of certain French Protestants at St. Domingo against the French prisoners taken at St. Christophers, as the said French Protestants are cruelly persecuted. ½ *p. French. Endorsed.* 18 Dec., 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 143.]

Dec. 18. **1,251.** Another copy of the preceding. [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 144.]

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[Dec.] **1,252.** Minutes of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Lord President is desired to move the King that Governor Codrington may have orders to exchange French prisoners first for British subjects and afterwards for French Protestants kept in duress in the West Indies. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *p.* 280.]

Dec. 18. **1,253.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. New judges for three precincts appointed. Order for the Duke of Albemarle's commission and instructions to be lodged with the Secretary, who shall permit no access to them but by the Governor's special order. Order for a proclamation for payment of arrears of quit-rents. Orders for sundry payments. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 71.]

Dec. 18. Whitehall. **1,254.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of Edward Davies and others, Lord Howard's answer thereto and the depositions annexed, to Lords of the Treasury for their report. *Signed.* Cha. Montague. ½ *p. Annexed,*

1,254. 1. Copies of the documents above enumerated. 8 *pp. The whole endorsed,* Recd. 4 March, 1690/1; read in Council, March 12, 1690/1; read at the Committee, July 29, 1691. [*America and West Indies.* 636. *Nos.* 57, 57 1.; *and* (*order only*) *Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 56.]

Dec. 18. **1,255.** Duplicate of the foregoing order. [*America and West Indies.* 636. *No.* 58.]

[Dec. 18.] **1,256.** Petition of Edward Davies and others to Lord President Carmarthen. For a sight of Lord Howard's answer to their petition and for speedy examination of their case. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 636. *No.* 59.]

[Dec.] **1,257.** Sir Robert Holmes to the King. I hear that Edward Davies and his accomplices, the notorious pirates, are now before you, and have petitioned for restoration of their goods. The Spanish Ambassador who was preparing proof against them is dead, so I think it my duty to inform you that the prisoners were proved guilty in Virginia of several piracies, that they denied the fact, and that they did not claim the royal pardon. I had sent orders to Captain Berry, who was then my agent, to prosecute them, but he was drowned in H.M.S. Deptford; and the prosecution having been otherwise delayed they found ways in Lord Howard's absence to come to England and regain part of their goods. I beg that they may be secured and sent back to Virginia for trial, and that the Spanish Ambassador may be informed that he may collect evidence in the Spanish Indies. *Copy.* 4 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 636. *No.* 60.]

[Dec. 18.] **1,258.** Petition of Philip Ludwell. Prays for hearing of an appeal which he entered in the Courts of Virginia. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Referred to the Committee, 18 Dec., 1690. Recd. 11 March, 1690/1. *Annexed,*

1,258 1. Copy of the record of the Court at Virginia, as to Philip Ludwell's appeal against its jurisdiction in the case of William Fisher v. Ludwell. 26 April, 1690. 3 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 636. *Nos.* 61, 61 1.]

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Dec. 18. Whitehall. **1,259.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of Philip Ludwell to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Cha. Montague. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 22 Dec., 90. Read 11 Mar., 1690/1. [*America and West Indies.* 636. *No.* 62.]

Dec. 21. Plymouth. **1,260.** Henry Greenhill to William Blathwayt. I send receipts from the masters of the ships who have embarked the recruits for the Duke of Bolton's regiment. Only two are wanting, who could not with the greatest diligence be found. *Signed.* Henry Greenhill. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 550. *No.* 145.]

[Dec.] **1,261.** List of clothing sent out with the Duke of Bolton's regiment to the Leeward Islands. 1 *p.* [*Ibid. No.* 146.]

[Dec.] **1,262.** List of ships to carry the Duke of Bolton's recruits. Eighteen ships; 400 recruits. 1 *p.* [*Ibid. No.* 147.]

Dec. 22. **1,263.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Colonel Codrington's letter of 14 October read (*see No.* 1,101). Lord Baltimore and the deputies of the Convention of Maryland heard and sundry documents read in reference to the case (*see Nos.* 1267, 1268). Agreed that the Governor to be sent to Maryland shall report on the matter. Mr. Coode to give an account of the revenue. Petitions of Henry Darnall and Richard Hill read (*see No.* 1266). Agreed to advise that their bail be discharged. Agreed as to the recommendations to be given as to exchange of prisoners in the West Indies. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIX., pp.* 362-364.]

Dec. 22. **1,264.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. On the enquiry of the Governor, such members of Council as had held the office of Treasurer declared that they never understood the appointment to that office to be the peculiar privilege of the Assembly, but that the Governor and Council were always consulted; that the Council resented this pretension of the Assembly and saw no reason why the late Treasurer should have been removed; and that it requested a conference with the Assembly. The Governor then withdrew, and the Chairman appointed by the Council informed the Assembly that at such a time it would be better to avoid all disputes and simply to renew the old Act of Excise until a more convenient time. The Assembly then retired and brought up two Acts which were passed, but refused to abandon their position as to the appointment of a Treasurer. His Excellency thereupon prorogued them. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XVI., pp.* 154, 155.]

Dec. 22. **1,265.** Journal of Assembly at Barbados. Bill to regulate freights read a third time; bill to confirm the lease of Fontabelle read. The House attended the Council as to the Excise Bill. The Bills to regulate freights and for an impost on liquors returned by the Council with amendments, when the House fell to amend them. Adjourned to 15 Jan. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 258, 259.]

[Dec. 22.] **1,266.** Petition of Henry Darnell to the Privy Council. On the accusation of John Coode for alleged treasonable words against the Prince of Orange I gave bond for good behaviour. I deny the charge and pray for release from the bond. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Read 22 Dec., 90. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 36.]

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[Dec. 22.] **1,267.** Answer of John Coode and Kenelm Cheseldyn to the petition of the Protestant inhabitants of Maryland (*see No.* 1,203). These persons have no authority to speak in any but their own name. It is not true that the county enjoyed peace under Lord Baltimore and his father. Witness the insurrection at the Cliffs occasioned by the re-election of two only out of every four representatives elected to the Assembly. These representatives imposed the heaviest levy ever known, which the people refused to pay, whereupon three were condemned and two executed. Witness also the confusion at the time of the Popish plot and the murders by the Indians, since which we have been in perpetual fear of French and Indians. We deny that we maliciously deposed the Government. It was only after their Majesties had been settled on the throne for five months and were still not proclaimed in Maryland, where papists were disarming Protestants, confederating with Indians, discouraging loyal subjects and spreading false news of King James's success, when good Protestants were flying to Virginia for fear, that we took up arms. Then they marched to the Court House, and though it was full of armed men, caused them to surrender: then marched on to Mattapany Fort and caused that to surrender also. We then formed a convention, put out all papists and put in Protestants, continued all the temporary laws, imposed the smallest levy ever known for expenses of Government and held the county for the Protestant interest. *Large sheet. Endorsed.* Read 22 Dec. 1690. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 37; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., pp.* 200-207.]

[Dec. 22.] **1,268.** A collection of papers referring to the affairs of Maryland.

1,268. I. Copy of Lord Baltimore's grant of a third of all forfeitures of vessels to William Digges and Henry Darnall. 7 May, 1784. 1 *p.*

1,268. II. Deposition of Matthew Tennison of Maryland. That Indians had told him they were forced away from their towns to come and fight for Lord Baltimore against the Protestants. ½ *p.*

1,268. III. Depositions of John Hammond. That Richard Hill called the late rising in Maryland a rebellion and advised him not to be too hasty in swearing allegiance to the Prince of Orange. 1 *p.*

1,268. IV. Deposition of Edward Burford. That on the voyage to England, John Coode had said that all that he had done was in revenge against Lord Baltimore. Sworn before the Mayor of Plymouth. *Good impression of the town-seal.* 1½ *pp.*

The whole of the foregoing, Endorsed. Recd. 22 Dec., 1690. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *Nos.* 38 I-IV.]

Dec. 23. **1,269.** William Blathwayt to John Coode and Kenelm Cheseldyn. The Lords require of you an account of the revenue raised in Maryland since the revolution, and in particular of the two shillings a hogshead duty, how much is expended and where the balance is at present; you will attend with the same on Friday afternoon. *Draft, with corrections.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 39; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., pp.* 212, 213.]

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Dec. 29. **1,270.** Copy of the declaration against the ketch, Endeavour, at Boston; with protest of the master against his illegal detention there. *The whole*, 3½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 129.]

1,271. Abstract of despositions relating to New York. *A few scribbled lines. Unfinished.* ¼ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 601. *No.* 27.]

[1690?] **1,272.** Petition of Reginald Wilson to the King. For continuance in the office of Clerk of the Naval Office of Jamaica. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 80.]

[1690?] **1,273.** Copy of the oath taken by Thomas, Lord Windsor, as Governor of Jamaica, and of the oath of a Councillor. 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 81.]

[1690.] **1,274.** Fragment of draft of an Order in Council. ¼ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 189.]

1,275. A list of papers from New York of various dates. 3 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 190.]

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Jan. 1. **1,276.** Proposals of the Agents of Massachusetts concerning a new Charter. (1) That the King re-establish the old Corporation with grant of all former lands and privileges; the Corporation to consist of such as were formerly, or shall be hereafter made, free, and to extend to Maine as well as to Massachusetts. (2) That New Hampshire also be expressly put under the Corporation. (3) That, looking to the increase of the Colony, which makes it impossible for all the freemen to be present at any Court or Assembly, a General Assembly of representatives may be constituted. (4) That the election of the General Officers of the Corporation be by majority of all freemen present or sending their votes. (5) That the General Assembly have power to erect Courts of Judicature, which, as to the province of Maine, is fully granted to Sir Ferdinando Gorges. (6) That the General Assembly being expressly empowered not to make laws repugnant to the laws of England, may also be expressly empowered to impose necessary taxes for the support of Government. (7) That the Admiralty jurisdiction given in Sir Ferdinando Gorges' grant be extended to the whole. (8) That increased powers may be given for raising militia, pursuing enemies and erecting fortifications. (9) That a clause be inserted confirming grants made to individuals in New England. (10) That the proviso for liberty of fishing be limited, with regard to the rights of owners of the soil. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 130; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 256-258.]

Jan. 1. Whitehall. **1,277.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the petitions given in preceding abstract to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., p.* 258.]

Jan. 1. **1,278.** Order of the King in Council. Report of Lords of Trade and Plantations. We have fully examined the case between the Convention of Maryland and Lord Baltimore. We recommend that the matters be referred to your Governor for report, and that

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Colonel Henry Darnell and Richard Hill may be discharged from their bonds. 22 December, 1690. Ordered accordingly. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., pp.* 210, 211.]

Jan. 1. Whitehall. **1,279.** Order of the King in Council. That Lord Nottingham prepare a letter to Colonel Codrington directing him to exchange French prisoners first against British subjects and afterwards for French Protestants. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 280, 281.]

Jan. 3. **1,280.** The King to Colonel Codrington. Giving the orders issued by the Order in Council of 1 January (*see preceding abstract*) as to exchange of prisoners. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *p.* 281.]

Jan. 3. **1,281.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the commission for Governor Copley be referred to Lord Baltimore for his objections thereto, if any. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., p.* 207.]

Jan. 8. [Boston.] **1,282.** Abstract of a letter from James Lloyd, merchant, of Boston. Sir William Phips with about 700 men went to Port Royal, which surrendered on terms; the cost of the expedition being £3,000 more than the value of the plunder. After Sir William's return Leisler's man-of-war made desolation there; and so Port Royal lies—not an Englishman there that we know of. In the summer we were alarmed by pirates, with three ships, who took and held Block Island for some days, and took Leisler's plunder from Port Royal which was on board two ketches. In course of time we sent men-of-war for their relief, but before they arrived Captain Pain and Major Gold of Rhode Island had moored their sloops under Block Island and drove them off with great loss. You may have heard of the expedition to Canada. Its history is this. At a meeting of persons from each Colony at New York it was agreed to send (I think) 500 English and 1,500 Indians to Montreal. They moved slowly but at length got to Albany. Jacob Milborne was appointed General by Leisler. Albany being divided against New York there arose a dislike thereof, to heal which who more fit than General Winthrop? Accordingly he marches to Drowned Lands, and finds no preparation of canoes for so great an army, and the Indians pleading sickness. He therefore returned to Albany, where Leisler meets them and claps Winthrop in ward. The Indians at once released Winthrop, threatening to make a Jesuit of Leisler (*i.e.* to scalp him). Home come the Connecticut men; the General Court at Hartford approves of Winthrop's actions and votes him money, for which Leisler calls them traitors.

Now as to the expedition by sea. Some thirty-two vessels were fitted out by private subscription, two of the ships of over 100 tons, but the rest poor, sorry things. Victuals for three or four months were collected, but ammunition scanty; only fifteen barrels on board the flag-ship of forty guns, and perhaps seventy in the whole fleet. About the 9th of August, contrary to expectations, they were pushed into the ocean, and after nine weeks arrived before Quebec. Young Thomas Savage was sent ashore to summon them to surrender to mercy or on conditions hidden in Sir William's breast.

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He was at once carried blindfold into a circle of martial men, who, finding a pumpkin fleet with the Union flag commanded by a man who never did exploit above water, told him their guns would answer for them. This startled our men, who had been "preached to other things." This happened on Sunday. On Monday about twelve hundred men were landed three miles below Quebec, with a river between them and the enemy. Some days were spent in considering what to do next, advancing now and then to small skirmishes. Meanwhile the whole country came in, also forces from Montreal, which our people feared would sally against them. So on Friday night they examined their ammunition, easily found it too scanty for an attack on the town and began to talk of returning. The notion no sooner entered their crowns than they hurried on board; and happy the commander who could seize his boat first. At length, after much confusion, all were on board, save five field-pieces and a drum, which they intended to fetch next day; but by that time the guns spoke French. All this while Sir William pelted the hills of Quebec night and day and shot away almost all his powder. Our men hurried on board without order of ships or of their number. Sir William's ship had a spring in her cable, and down they all fell thirty leagues below Isle d' Orléans. Here a storm of wind came on, and cutting their cables they hurried out to sea. The first ship that arrived had lost 65 out of 120 men by small-pox and fever; others had lost considerably, and now on the 8th of January there are still eight vessels missing, while three more have been cast away and burnt. Small-pox and fever were rife among them; and the men still die like rotten sheep, infecting the country, so that we fear within a twelvemonth that a quarter of them will be dead. This expedition is very costly and the burden falls on Massachusetts. It will mean £40,000 in rates. Subscribers being out of cash the present way of raising money is by bank-papers issued by the Treasurer to pass as money. Debentures are already sunk to half price. Since the revolution I judge that we have lost a thousand men by the Indians and I fear still more by the Canadian expedition. The money expended, debts, and money required may amount to £200,000. In fact I fear that we are almost run aground. Leisler has subdued Long Island; Rhode Island is almost destroyed by small-pox. When our fleet went to Canada the Eastern young Indians went to help the French. Meanwhile I think we have concluded peace with the old men till May. I know of no preparations for defence; you may imagine what condition the land is in. These Colonies would have all men of their own persuasion, Rhode Island all Quakers, New York all Dutch. In every one the oppressed party longs for England's Government, and stumbles at elections after the King's letter. If no French ships come on the coast, if no French and Indians come over the Lake, if the Five Nations prove true, if the young Indians of the East approve of the old men's sayings, and if we agree among ourselves, then the country will be safe and happy. If not—then the Indians have a saying, "Drive the pigs to the great sows Boston and New York, and they will suck her to death." 3½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 131.]

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Jan. 10. **1,283.** Bill in Chancery exhibited against Edward Davies and others, pirates who surrendered at Virginia, by Captain John Purvis. *Copy.* 6½ *large pages.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 1.]

Jan. 11. Charles Fort, St. Christophers. **1,284.** Colonel Thomas Hill to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Since the fleet has been ordered home I think it my duty to give an account of these Islands. They are in a very weak condition to receive an enemy, and should a fleet come from France and command the sea we should be still worse off for want of provisions, of which there is already a great scarcity. An addition to our misery is the almost total want of fresh provisions, which have been consumed not only by the army but by the sick people, who for nineteen months past have groaned under small-pox, spotted fever, flux, and fever and ague, by which we have lost the major part of our best men. I hope that recruits are coming in the fleet, which is daily expected. But if supplies be not sent, or unfortunately cut off, it is to be wished that we might trade with Porto Rico for fresh provisions, whereby many a life might be saved. I presume you are aware that nearly seven years' arrears are due to the King's two foot companies here. An order was sent in 1690 for the payment of one company from the funds of the four and a half per cent. duty, but I can obtain no money though I have often applied to the General for it. The fort too is but slenderly provided with stores of any kind. It was the want of such that made us surrender before, but we hope care will be taken that we be not forced to surrender a second time. I assure you that I have borne such a share of the scarcity here that the coarsest diet known among us has been welcome to me. Having no money and being consumed by much sickness I am now in danger of a further calamity. *Signed.* Tho. Hill. *Holograph.* 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 21 Sept., 1691. [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 1; *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 416-418 *and* 44. *pp.* 1, 2.]

Jan. 11. **1,285.** Duplicate of the foregoing. *Endorsed.* Recd. 3 April, 91. [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 2.]

Jan. 12. **1,286.** Order of the King in Council. That Lord Sidney represent the case of Edward Davies and others to the Spanish Ambassador and ascertain if he has any objection to the restoration of their goods to them. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 148.]

Jan. 14. **1,287.** William Blathwayt to Lord Baltimore. Requiring him to return his answer to the office as to Colonel Copley's Commission. *Draft.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 40.]

Jan. 15. Whitehall. **1,288.** Order of the King in Council. That Lord Chief Justice Holt and the Attorney General settle the draft of Colonel Copley's commission as Governor of Maryland. *Copy.* ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 556. *No.* 5.]

Jan. 15. **1,289.** Lord Baltimore's answer as to the draft Commission to Governor Copley. The draft contains several clauses prejudicial to the privileges granted me by my charter. I give four instances. For this reason I cannot sign the Commission, and I hope it will not be taken amiss if I insist on my rights by Patent, viz.

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to nominate such deputy as I think fit to govern the province, though I am willing to appoint a Protestant, and to entrust the militia and military stores to Protestants. *Signed.* C. Baltimore. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Read in Council, 15 Jan. 1690/1. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 41; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., pp.* 208, 209.]

Jan. 15. **1,290.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. The Lieutenant-Governor communicated letters from several gentleman in New England as well as information of masters of vessels as to the late expedition to Canada, and danger from French and Indians, and from the disorders of neighbouring Colonies. Ordered that copies of the depositions and letters be sent to the Lords of Trade and Plantations, begging for an early settlement of the neighbouring Colonies. Suggestion was made of the expediency of establishing regular posts through the Colonies. Order for the Commanders of the forces at the head of the four great rivers to appoint an officer and eleven men to range from river to river once a week, as a security against Indians, until further order; that on the least alarm of Indians the nearest officer raise the militia and give immediate notice to the Commander-in-Chief of the County; and that the several Commanders in the Counties prepare a fitting number of men to reinforce the rangers, if needed. The Board made representations as to the claim of Lord Culpeper's heirs to Northern Neck, and requested the Lieutenant-Governor to ask the Lords of Trade to deal finally with the whole matter. Representations also were made as to the lack of ammunition, the defective state of H.M.S. Dumbarton, the scarcity of clothing owing to the failure of shipping from England; and the Lieutenant-Governor was requested to communicate them to Whitehall. Order for the coast of Lower Norfolk County and the Eastern shore to be watched. The value of tobacco for purposes of the penny duty, fixed at one penny per pound. Proclamations to appoint anchorages and to forbid people from boarding ships that have not first reported themselves ashore, ordered. Representations as to the abuse of his power by Colonel Philip Ludwell, as Deputy to Alexander Culpeper, Surveyor General, and as to the expediency of the surveyors being appointed by the Government of Virginia. Order for a force to be always ready to go to the assistance of Tindall's fort. Resolved that no more letters be written to Maryland since the last remain unanswered. Resolved that the ships for England, being few, be allowed to sail separately. Order for the last proclamations to be communicated to North Carolina and Maryland together with the orders as to ranging. Order for the Collectors to collect salt at the rate of twenty-five bushels a man and secure it for the use of the country. Order for the Council to meet on the 18th February, and that those who cannot be present send their opinions in writing. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 419-439.]

Jan. 15. **1,291.** Extract from Minutes of Council of Virginia. Resolved that in view of the peril from French and Indians, copies of the depositions of several masters of vessels as to that peril be sent to

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the Lords of Trade and Plantations, in the hope that the Government may be speedily settled in the neighbouring Colonies. *Copy.* 2½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 2.]

[Jan. 15.] **1,292.** A collection of depositions, on which was founded the resolution given in preceding abstract. Deposition of John Swindall. 14 Jan., 1691. A meagre account of Sir William Phips's expedition against Quebec, and of its failure. Deposition of another ship's master as to rumours of French reinforcements in New England. *Same date.* Deposition of Bartholomew Greene. As to the arrival of French reinforcements in Canada and the failure of Sir W. Phips's expedition. Deposition of another ship's master in confirmation of Bartholomew Greene. 15 Jan. Deposition of Henry Gravenraedt. As to the disorders consequent on Leisler's proceedings at New York and the danger of an attack on Albany. 16 Jan. Proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, for the strict enforcement of the laws in every branch of administration. Circular of the Lieutenant-Governor to the sheriffs of the various counties in furtherance of the proclamation above-mentioned, and asking information as to militia, the promoters of education, etc.* Proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor, forbidding the sale of arms and ammunition to the Indians, except as provided by law, and appointing ports which alone trading vessels shall enter. 16 Jan., 1691. *The whole,* 23 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 3; *and* (*as far as**) *Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 449-464.]

[Jan. 15.] **1,293.** Duplicate of the foregoing, so far as the fourth deposition. 8½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 4.]

Jan. 15. **1,294.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Assembly attended and were reminded by the Governor of the necessity for an Act of Excise, which they brought up, passed, in the afternoon. Order for sundry payments. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 156, 157.]

Jan. 15. **1,295.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. After attending the Governor the Assembly decided to revive the existing Excise Act. Address to the Governor asking for payment of the Clerk's salary. Order for a bill to appoint a committee of public accounts. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 260, 261.]

Jan. 20. **1,296.** Abstract of Lord Howard's case against Edward Davies and others, pirates, who surrendered in Virginia. 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Heard in the Treasury, 20 January, 1690/1. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 5.]

Jan. 21. **1,297.** Draft Commission to Lionel Copley to be Governor of Maryland. This differs in no essential particular from that issued to all Colonies immediately under the Crown *At the end.* Minute approving the draft. *Signed.* J. Holt, Geo. Treby. 21 Jan., 1691. *Endorsed.* Warrant signed 14 Feb., 1690/1. *Great Seal.* Dated 27 June, 1691. 32 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 42, *and* 8, *pp.* 1-17.]

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Jan. 21. **1,298.** "A modest and impartial narrative of several grievances and great oppressions that the peaceable and most considerable inhabitants of . . . New York . . . lie under by the extravagant and abitrary proceedings of Jacob Leisler and his accomplices." *Printed pamphlet.* 26 *pp. Printed in full, with a facsimile of the title-page, in New York Documents III.* 665. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 132.]

Jan. 26. / Feb. 5. **1,299.** Extract from the Paris Gazette of 5 February 1691. 3 Feb. 1691. Count Frontenac being gone to the side of Montreal, where the French have gained several advantages over the English, heard that the English had entered the St. Lawrence with thirty four sail to attack Quebec. He arrived at Quebec on the 15th of October, where next day he was summoned by Sir William Phips to surrender the town to King William. He answered that he knew of no King William, that the Prince of Orange was an usurper, that his officers would never allow him to trust a traitor, who had been false to his true king, and that his cannon would answer for him. On the 17th the English landed 2,000 men. The whole of the country had flown to arms and the English had hardly marched half a mile before they had been beset by several little detachments and had lost a number of men. Four of their largest vessels approached the town, but the cannon almost totally dismasted the flag-ship and handled the rest so roughly that they were obliged to sheer off and repair damages. Two days later the English advanced to the little river, as if designing to pass it, and Count Frontenac called out all his regular troops to dispute the passage. For some hours there was skirmishing, always with loss to the English, who retired to their first camp and re-embarked with precipitation under cover of night. Their loss was five hundred men. 1¼ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 133.]

Jan. 26. / Feb. 5. **1,300.** Another copy of the same. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 134.]

Jan. 26. / Feb. **1,301.** Translation of the same. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 135.]

Jan. 26. James City. **1,302.** Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson to Lords of Trade and Plantations. About the middle of November last some English while hunting about twenty miles above the Plantations on James River were two of them killed and two of them wounded by the Indians. The Indians were pursued but could not be overtaken. I am told that some English are killed every year while hunting or trading, but as such hunting and trading are now forbidden I hope that this mischief will cease. I think it would be well to send instructions concerning the Indian trade. Were it entrusted to a Company, and were anyone, whether here or in England, allowed to subscribe, money could soon be raised to carry on the trade, increase the revenue and check Indian incursions. We are apprehensive at reports from Pennsylvania. If directions have been sent to them to act as they are said to intend, and if they carry on correspondence with the French and Indians (as they very well may) then the consequence will be fatal to most of these Colonies, for

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they have a great correspondence with each other in all the provinces. I shall do my best to stop any evil designs; but if the King do not send out a Governor I hope we shall have orders about Pennsylvania.

The people are much inclined to go upon the linen and woollen manufactures, being fearful that few ships will arrive from England this year. Goods will then be very dear and the tobacco will be left in the country and will run the risk of being spoiled. They say the merchants care not if half the tobacco in the country be spoiled, so they get but the other half into England, for then it would fetch more than if the whole were sent home. I hear that 10,000 hogsheads were left in the country last year, and there is a good crop now. So I heartily hope that ships enough may arrive to carry it to England, for the sake of the King's revenue. I must represent the delay that may happen to the King's service owing to the distance at which Councillors reside from this place and from each other. If it should be necessary to call the Council together in winter (as recently it was) not above three or four can come together. They live upon different Necks, and in most winters there is no passing the rivers sometimes for eight or ten days together when the messenger goes to summon them, while they may be hindered for as long in coming. Colonel Lee and Colonel Allerton live nearly a hundred miles off, and Colonel Custis on the Eastern shore is often hindered by wind and weather. The rest, except three that live on this neck and Colonel Bacon (who ought to have his quietus by the first ship), live at least ten miles from hence and have a river to cross. If four or five of the Council lived close together I would abide in that part, or if residing one or two hundred of miles away could meet them, it should be done. It is good that gentlemen living in different parts of the province should be of the Council, for they are all men of the best estates; but I beg that Councillors enough for a quorum may be made of residents upon one of the necks, especially now in time of war. Captain Rowe of H.M.S. Dumbarton is very sick, and it is feared that his ship will not be fit to cruise, but I shall bring her condition before the Council in February. *Signed.* Fra. Nicholson. 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 23 March, 1690-1. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 6; *and Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 37-39.]

Jan. 26. **1,303.** Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson to the Secretary of State. A duplicate of the preceding except for a very few superficial variations. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 7.]

Jan. 26. **1,304.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Colonel John Lear appointed to inquire into the truth of alleged kidnapping of Indians. A survey of H.M.S. Dumbarton ordered. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 440-443.]

Jan. 27. Virginia. **1,305.** The Secretary of Virginia to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I forward the proceedings of the Council, from which you will gather the measures taken by the Lieutenant-Governor and Council. *Signed.* William Cole. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 23 March, 1690-1. [*America and West Indies,* 637. *No.* 8; *and Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 40.]

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Jan. 27. **1,306.** The same to the Secretary of State. A duplicate of the preceding with a trifling variation of language. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 9.]

Jan. 29. Whitehall. **1,307.** Order of the Privy Council. That Governor Copley's commission be not passed until Lord Baltimore's objections be heard, and that the hearing be fixed for the 5th of February. *Copy.* ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 556. *No.* 6.]

Jan. 30. James City. **1,308.** Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson to the Secretary of State. H.M.S. Dumbarton has been surveyed; copy of the survey I have sent to you. I shall lay the matter before Council in February, but I hope to have the assistance of a frigate or two before long. I suppose the best and cheapest way would be to send her men and what is saved of her home in the frigates. *Signed.* F. Nicholson. ½ *p.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 23 March, 1690/1. *Annexed,*

1,308. I. Survey of H.M.S. Dumbarton. 29 Jan., 1691. Her bottom is so unserviceable that she cannot be repaired here; her timbers are dry-rotten, her outside planks as bad. She can only be repaired in dock, when the expense would be as great as that of a new frigate. *Copy.* ½ *p.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 23 Mar., 1690-1.

1,308. II. Account of the fortifications of Virginia. James City. Six guns mounted; thirteen more spiked during Bacon's rebellion. All stores wanting except powder. Fort James, York River. Ten guns mounted, eleven unmounted; not all serviceable. No stores except powder. Nancymond. Six guns mounted, two spiked in Bacon's rebellion. No stores except powder. Squire Wormeley's platform, Rappahannock River. Five guns and a mortar mounted, and one mortar unmounted; a few shot, grenades and small arms. Carrotowman, Rappahannock River. Twenty-four guns are lying in the sand and are mostly spoiled, as the tide flows over them; 150 shot for the said guns. Yeocomico, Potomac River. Six guns buried in the sand. 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 29 Jan., 1690-1.

1,308. III. Duplicate of the preceding. *Endorsed.* Recd. 10 Feb., 1690-1. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *Nos.* 10, 10 I-III.; *and* (*without enclosures*) *Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 57.]

[Jan.?] **1,309.** Extract of a letter from New England to John Usher. We have had a trial over the £15 due for malt. Mrs. Stebbings's daughter appeared and said that her mother bought so much malt of you as Treasurer, and that it was the country's malt. We pleaded that though it had been once, yet now the property was altered; the debt was your own and you had accounted for it. The bench said that if you would not pay the country's debts you must not sue for what is owing and so threw it out of Court. We expect to have our Charter, especially since the King has bidden M. [?Increase Mather] come to him to sign it, and troubles himself no further when it is drawn up. I suppose when our Great Mogul arrives here there will be nothing wanting, as a letter to his wife says that he has but to ask, to obtain all he pleases. You have

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heard of the Canada Expedition; it has been a sad thing for the country, for which we may thank M.; and now, to cheat the men, we have paper-money of which you may buy £20 for £13 in cash. Sir William Phips is gone to England, M. says that he may have what he likes from the King and Queen both for himself and for the Country. Mr. D. [Danforth?] has been with the young pope M. [Cotton Mather?] who has absolved him from whatever has been amiss, so that now he is a very good man. ½ *p. Copy.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 136.]

[Jan.?] **1,310.** News from New England, "the author of which is a person of great esteem and repute in that place," viz:—That this people of God was never in such distress nor its counsels so clogged by delay. There has been alarm of a fresh attack from Canada. God is come forth with an axe and soon every root is likely to receive the stroke, etc. *Extract.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 137.]

[Jan.?] **1,311.** Address of the Grand Jury of Jamaica to the King and Queen. Loyalty and gratitude for the appointment of Lord Inchiquin. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 10-12.]

Feb. 2. **1,312.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Governor reported Captain Haughton's intelligence of fourteen large ships sailing into Martinique. Commissioners appointed to see to the victualling of Admiral Wright's fleet. Order for an embargo on shipping, for all seamen to repair to their ships, and for a general muster of militia. Proclamations for the two latter objects. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 158-162.]

Feb. 2. **1,313.** Extracts from several letters from Boston. 3 *December*, 1690. Our men left Canada in such haste that they left five guns to the French. Our last hope for the poor souls who are missing is that they have gone to the West Indies. Eight ships and about five hundred men are missing, most being short of provisions. If, as is feared, the French and Indians attack the South and East, they will drive all before them.

8 *December*, 1690. Our fleet before Quebec is defeated. We arrived about the middle of October and were detained for three weeks twenty miles from Quebec. The enemy were thoroughly alarmed, and Count Frontenac entered the town three days before our men of war could get up. A summons was sent to them, as severe as our four clergymen (who were joined to the Council of war) could make it. The four are Hales, Wise, Emerson and Rawson. Young Thomas Savage who took the summons ashore received a verbal answer. "You are traitors to your King; and as you threaten us with no quarter if we refuse, we shall neither ask nor give it." On Wednesday we landed about two miles from the town 1,200 men under Major General John Walley, with no very great loss—3 killed and about 70 wounded. We beat up their ambuscades and marched to within half a mile of the town, where our reinforcements were to join us. As none came, the great land-officers (as if none else would have served the purpose) went aboard Sir William Phips to ask the cause. He answered that his ammunition was spent, having encountered the rocks mostly in the

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night time, so concluded a retreat. This was irregularly performed on Friday night; and the French, perhaps not understanding our meaning, suffered us to go and to get well aboard, leaving five out of field-pieces behind us, to our great dishonour. After exchanging prisoners we sailed for Boston. Before this was treated, all our ships were secured, and the General and many others slipped their sheet anchors and cables with two buoys at the end of them. All rode with the Union flag. All but seven ships have arrived, but the mortality, owing to a thoughtless committee, has been great, neither provisions nor accommodation being suitable to the men. Over four hundred are dead, and the missing men may be reckoned among them. We still harden our hearts and talk of a second attempt, but some think that Sir W. Phips is better employed in going home to ask for help. I understand that we are in treaty for a truce with the Indians till May. Twenty rates are to be collected, and I know not how we shall bear them. We are already £55,000 in arrear.

31 *December*, 1690. We are undone for want of help from England, and the great author of all our mischiefs is about to sail to ask for it. In our expedition to Port Royal we kept bad faith, and our perfidy has been retaliated on us in Canada by a shameful overthrow. Our extremity is such that any orders from the King would be acceptable.

29 *January*, 1691. We have news that Colonel Sloughter is started for New York, that Mr. Mather has procured confirmation of the Charter of Connecticut and that we too are to have a charter—which will be fatal to us. I hope the sword will never be put into such mad men's hands.

2 *February*, 1691. The loss and waste, which we have suffered over the Canadian expedition, can hardly be repaired, whatever some men may say. We are stopping the mouths of soldiers and seamen by a new mint of paper-money. Not many will take it, and these that will scarce know what to do with it. *The whole*, 2½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 138.]

Feb. 2. Boston.

1,314. Major Savage to his brother. There is no news but that of our defeat in Canada. We sailed with thirty-two ships, about 2,000 men, four months' provisions, and little enough ammunition. We had no pilot for the river, of which there is 100 leagues to go up before reaching Quebec, so that we knew not what to do when we got into the river. This made our passage long, but at last we got up to the city, and it was agreed that the men should be put ashore on a beach about two miles from it, move as close to the town as possible and encamp for the night. For there was a river, about knee-deep at low water, between us and the town. It was settled that at night small vessels with guns, ammunition and provisions for us should come, and bring our field-pieces to cover our passage of the stream, and that, when we had crossed, the big ships should move up and batter the town. We landed accordingly about twelve hundred men, and I was the first field-officer ashore. No sooner were we ashore than we found an ambuscade of about 600 French in a swamp by the side of the beach. These galled us somewhat during our landing, but our men at once beat them out

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and pursued them a long way, being all wet to the knee, if not to the waist, from wading ashore. We marched about half-a-mile from the river and encamped. Our men had spent most of their ammunition, having brought only fifteen or eighteen shot ashore with them, and two biscuits apiece. The reason was that we expected the small vessels to bring us everything that night. We had about five men killed, and twenty wounded in this skirmish. My brother Ephraim was shot in the left thigh, and though I sent him on board ship he caught cold and is still so ill that I fear he will never recover it, being unable to stand or go.

About midnight they sent us ashore six eight-pounder field-pieces, which we knew not what to do with, for the place was marshy with several small gullies to be crossed. They sent us also half a barrel of powder—you may judge how poor an allowance for 1,200 men—and no provisions. No sooner were we engaged at our landing than our four big vessels weighed anchor, contrary to orders, and fell to battering the town. They had spent the best part of their ammunition by the time they got back, and the Admiral was forced (so they say) to slip his anchor and cable. We had several skirmishes while ashore, but little harm done. Prisoners tell us that if we had come four days earlier, we should have found but 600 people in the town: but our long voyage up the river gave them warning, so that they had now 3,000 men in the town and 800 in the swamp by our side. We often sent on board to get victuals, for we found little ashore, and at last they told us that they had no more ammunition and sent us a biscuit apiece, with orders to re-embark. Fifty seamen were sent to look after the field-guns, and we began to go aboard, myself and my regiment having orders to go first. By midnight therefore we were embarked, but for some unknown reason five of the field-guns were left behind. Then, provisions being scarce, we made the best of our way back and are all well arrived except two vessels cast away and nine of the men lost, another ship burned, but all hands saved, and four not yet come in. You will probably hear many reflections on Lieutenant-General Walley, but he is not guilty of what they charge him with; but some who make themselves faultless blame him. We killed about thirty of the French and exchanged seventeen prisoners. Some of those whom we recovered had been some time in the town and confirmed the statement as to the number of men there, telling us that if we had crossed the river we should have been destroyed. So that I look upon the issue as the providence of God, for if provisions and ammunition had been sent us we should certainly have been with them. *Copy.* 2¼ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 139.]

Feb. 5. **1,315.** Joseph Dudley to William Blathwayt. Eight weeks' easy weather has brought one ship to Boston, and, I hope, the fleet and frigate to Bermuda, from whence we daily expect them at New York. I shall meet them and assume my duties there. Leisler, I hear, rages to that degree, that, at the houses of the gentlemen who have fled, he has driven every living creature away and set the broad arrow on their houses. He has so exasperated everyone that his credit is almost gone, even at Boston. We are now raising

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twenty rates here, which makes thiry-seven since the revolution, but all too little to pay for the last expedition to Canada. The blame is divided between the field-officers and Sir William Phips who by this time, I suppose, is at Whitehall to give an account of himself. I am told that the whole story was sent home a month ago. It is now three months since the return of the Expedition, and there is still no news of five vessels, which had not a month's provisions on board. If they are lost, as is feared, then there are about a thousand fighting men dead in this expedition without a blow struck. The country is in a very bad state in all ways, and the King's delay in our settlement will make us a prey to our enemies and to each other. It will be hard long to support and quiet the true lovers of the Crown and Government of England if we lie much longer neglected. *Signed.* J. Dudley. *Holograph.* 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 24 Mar., 90-91. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 140.]

Feb. 10. **1,316.** Account of the proceedings of the present rulers of Massachusetts to Laurence Hammond, clerk of the peace of the County of Middlesex. The writer describes how in 1690 he was required by the revolutionary Government to give up the records of the County then in his charge and refused to do so. He then continues as follows: All was quiet after my refusal in October until the 3rd of this inst., when the County Court was held. On that day the records were again required of me, and on my refusal, John Green, who delivered the order to me, tried to arrest me; but on my refusing to go with him, though without drawing my sword on him, he left me; and on the 5th I was summoned to answer before the General Court for my refusal. I answered by repeating my reasons for refusal, and declined to appear, as I knew that it signified imprisonment. On the 6th John Green came, followed by some of the Boston rabble, with a warrant of Thomas Danforth, broke into my house and closet and carried away the records. I repeat that the records were entrusted to me by the authority of the Crown, and that I knew of no persons lawfully authorised by the Crown to receive them of me. My office is of no profit to me, so my objection was not obstinate but conscientious. Expecting this violence, I escaped the night before this visit. 2½ *closely written pages; the first part printed in the pamphlet abstracted under date of April* 9, 1691. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 141.]

Feb. 12. Whitehall. **1,317.** Order of the King in Council. That the Draft Commission to Governor Copley be prepared for the Great Seal and royal signature. *Copy.* ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 556. *No.* 7.]

[12 Feb.] **1,318.** Extract of a letter from Governor Codrington to Mr. Gwyllym. You will see by mine of 3rd August that I have preserved the fort and Island of St. Eustatia and invited the former Dutch settlers to reoccupy it, which many of them have done. I was advised to destroy the place, but spared it for the sake of these people. I have also been very kind to a Dutch gentleman of Guadeloupe, who was recommended to me by the King, and have

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given him a good plantation in St. Christophers. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. from Mr. Gwyllym, 12 Feb., 1690-1. [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 3.]

Feb. 15. **1,319.** Governor Christopher Codrington to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Since mine of 16th December we have received the joyful news that the fleet has been ordered to remain here, instead of returning to England. I long extremely for the arrival of the merchant fleet and for your instructions for the prosecution of the war. If these instructions do not forbid me I design to propose to the Governor of Barbados that if he lends me five hundred men I will destroy the remainder of the French Caribbees, Martinique excepted; or if he will undertake it himself (for he has thrice as many men in his one Island as I have in my four) he shall have the fleet, the King's regiment, and as many men from these Islands as he sent down from Barbados. I am sure that he will comply with one or other of these proposals, and I hope that the report I gave you of the inconvenience of restricting Governors by the consent of their Councils will cause new instructions to be issued herein. Two days after the news arrived that our fleet's return had been countermanded I received accounts of the arrival of a French fleet. I have heard nothing from Admiral Wright, who is at Barbados and, I expect, will not move till the merchant-fleet comes out. I cannot believe that all the ships arrived at Martinique are men of war. If the King of France would spare them he would hardly send them with no merchant vessels among them, so I suspect they are mostly merchant ships with some frigates for convoy, and the more so since I hear nothing of any of them cruising. If they be all men of war our landsmen will require little persuasion to man our ships; if not I hope you will soon have a good account of one of my two projects aforesaid. I hear poor accounts of the feats of Sir William Phips and the new English in Canada. They are a hardy people, but so little used to war that they have no officers to instruct them. To my surprise I have not had a line from Lord Inchiquin at Jamaica, though I have written frequently. I am told that he is displeased at my sending so many French prisoners into his Government, as he calls St. Domingo. I wish that he would make it his Government and then he could send the prisoners where he pleases. I have no more news, and am ashamed to give the King so poor a return for all the expense to which he has been put for the West Indian squadron. No effort on my part has been wanting to kindle greater activity. *Signed.* Chr. Codrington. 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 3 April 91. Read 22 May, 1691. *A copy of his letter of* 16 *December* (*No.* 1242) *is written on the outside sheet of the despatch. Enclosed,*

1,319. i. Captain Wickham to the Governor of Montserrat. H.M.S. Antelope, 18 January, 1691. Last Sunday this ship and the Bristol left the fleet at Barbados with orders to cruise six days off Martinique. The Bristol saw fourteen great ships sail into Port Royal, which from the account given by a merchant-vessel I believe to be men of war. With these Northerly winds I chose this passage, instead of the Southward, to Barbados in order to warn you. I

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dare not lose time or should gladly offer you my services. I intend to warn Antigua if I can, but I must entreat you to inform the Governor and the other Islands, for breach of my orders to hasten to the Admiral may be very dangerous in every way. They look for the Jersey's convoy of merchantmen every day at Barbados. The fleet is ordered to stay out here. I wish you prosperity and victory. *Signed.* Hen. Wickham. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 4 Apr., 1691. [*America and West Indies.* 551. *Nos.* 44, 44 I, *and, without enclosure, Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 322-325.]

Feb. 15. **1,320.** Abstract of Colonel Codrington's letters of 26 November. The Lieutenant-Governor of Nevis being unwilling to keep his appointment I intend to appoint Colonel Charles Pym to succeed him pending the royal orders. It is detrimental to the King's service that there is no allowance to the Lieutenant-Governors. I beg that this may be represented to the King, and that a discreet person may be sent to Nevis. In eighteen months that Island has lost 1,500 men by sickness; and malignant fever is still among them, whereby the strongest of the Leeward Islands has become the weakest. I complain that the Lieutenant-Governor of Nevis has refused to obey my orders to send me some of the stores sent thither for all the Islands, pleading the Council's opinion. I beg that it may be signified that these Islands are to be governed by the orders sent from England. A Lieutenant-Governor will do much for the settlement of the place, and encourage the importation of white servants. By the management of the Lieutenant-Governor of Montserrat, there is now good correspondence between the English and Irish in that Island. Colonel Williams, who is in charge of Antigua, is well qualified, but he will not keep the post without an allowance. Fresh provisions are nearly at an end, and I beg for liberty to trade for them with Porto Rico. 2 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 5.]

Feb. 17. **1,321.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Assembly attending, the Governor recommended to them the repeal of the Monmouth rebels Act and a bill for the admeasurement of parishes. The repealing bill was brought up and referred to a Committee. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 162, 163.]

Feb. 17. **1,322.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. John Sutton chosen speaker. Bill appointing a committee for public accounts passed; the bill for repealing the Monmouth rebels Act. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 262-263.]

Feb. 18. **1,323.** Duplicate Copy of the Minutes of Council of Virginia from 9 December, 1690 to 18 February, 1691. 29 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 11.]

Feb. 18. **1,324.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Order for no ships to sail for other Colonies without giving £500 security not to sail to Europe. Order for taking security for the production of powder and lead, taken for the King's service, if required. Order for securing certain arms captured at sea for the King's service.

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Feb. 19. Order for arrest of Daniel Pugh for permitting Indians to be shipped from the country. Order for James Minge, appointed Deputy-Surveyor by Colonel Philip Ludwell, to appear at next Council and meanwhile to make no change among the surveyors already appointed. Robert Dudley appointed sheriff of Middlesex County.

Feb. 20. Order for recommendations of fit persons for sheriffs, coroners and justices, and a sheriff and surveyor ordered to appear to answer for neglect in enforcing the Lieutenant-Governor's recent instructions. Resolved that an oath be taken not only from the masters but from the loaders of ships as to the quantity of tobacco laden, when laden in bulk. Order for grand juries to take greater care to prevent the making of casks of false gauge. Draft circular to the Churchwardens approved. Proclamation for preventing desertion of seamen approved. Order for a survey of H.M.S. Dumbarton as soon as the captain of the frigate arrives, since her captain reports her defective. Resolved that an Assembly be called, but that the writs be not issued before the 4th of March, and that if the frigate arrive not by that time, the meeting be fixed for the 16th of April. Orders for reinforcement of the rangers and calling out of the militia in case of alarm of Indian invasion. Ordered, in view of the declaration of the people of Pennsylvania that they will not fight if invaded, and in view of the frequent meetings of Quakers without notification to the Governor, according to law, that no Quakers hold meetings without giving due notice as required by Act of Parliament, and that they receive no strangers and publish no strange news without informing a justice of the peace. Order that the Justices of James City County may sit in the General Court-house, when not required for other purposes, provided they keep the room in repair. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 467-485.]

Feb. 19. **1,325.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. The Governor announced the suspension of Sir Francis Watson and the appointment of James O'Bryan in his place, which latter was sworn. Resolved that if any will advance money to hire cruisers, the Council promise to reimburse them as soon as possible. Resolved that if necessary seamen be pressed for the service of the Island, volunteers to be paid 45 shillings and impressed men 35 shillings a week. Resolved that writs be issued for an Assembly to meet on the second Tuesday in June. On petition of Smith Kelly, ordered that his accounts be audited. Charles Bouchier resigned the Clerkship of the Council, and the Governor nominated George Reeve to succeed him, who was sworn. Orders for certain payments. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 72, 73.]

Feb. 20. **1,326.** Report of Lords of the Treasury to the King. In the matter of Edward Davies and others, pirates, we have examined all the papers and heard Counsel on both sides. *Here follows an elaborate account of the case, and of the arguments and statements of both sides.* On the whole we are of opinion that Davies and his companions did not comply with the conditions of the proclamation for surrender of pirates, but that they abandoned their ship and

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went to Virginia with the intention, in good faith, of surrendering; and therefore that they have a right to the goods taken from them. *Signed.* Godolphin, R. Hampden, He. Fox. 10 *large pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 12.]

Feb. 20. **1,327.** William Blathwayt to Mr. Sotherne. Enquiring how long the victuals prepared, under an Act of the Leeward Islands, for the squadron, may be expected to last. *Draft with corrections.* ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 6.]

Feb. 21. Admiralty. **1,328.** Mr. Sotherne to William Blathwayt. In reply to yours of yesterday, it is impossible to calculate how long victuals will last unless the quantity of beef and pork in the barrels is known, but I will ascertain how long the supply may be expected to serve Wright's squadron according to the reckoning at the Victualling office. *Signed.* J. Sotherne. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 7.]

Feb. 21. **1,329.** Proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia to prevent seamen belonging to ships coming from England from desertion. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 13.]

Feb. 23. **1,330.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Lord Baltimore, Mr. Cheseldyn and Mr. Coode were heard as to the Revenues of Maryland. The Lords agreed on their decision.

Lord Inchiquin's report on the petition of Colonel Ivy and others read. The Lords agreed on their report.

Petition of John Grey and others read. The Lords agreed on their report.

Order for a copy of Mr. James Twyford's petition to be sent to the African Company.

Memo.—On Feb. 26 it was ordered that Captain Wright's squadron should remain in the West Indies and be provisioned for six months. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 1-4.]

Feb. 23. **1,331.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the petition of James Twyford for restoration of the ship Society, condemned in Virginia, be referred to the Royal African Company for their reply. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 59.]

Feb. 23. **1,332.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Desiring the Lord President to lay before the King Lord Inchiquin's report on the petition of Colonel William Ivy and others, concerning fines imposed on them by the Grand Court. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 12.]

Feb. 23. **1,333.** Report of Lords of Trade and Plantations. We find that of the two shillings per hogshead duty imposed on tobacco exported from Maryland, one half is appropriated for the support of the Governor there. We therefore recommend that, out of the bills of exchange remitted for the same and for the fourteen pence per ton duty, one moiety be applied by the Treasury to the support of

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the Government, and that officers be appointed to collect it; and that the value of the bills for the fourteen pence duty and a half of the two shilling duty be answered to Lord Baltimore. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., pp.* 217, 218.]

Feb. 23. **1,334.** Petition of John Grey and others, defendants against an appeal of Sir John Witham's executors, to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Praying that the appeal may be dismissed in consequence of the continued delay and evasion of the appellants. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Read 23 Feb., 1690/1. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 57.]

Feb. 23. **1,335.** Order of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the executors of Sir John Witham prosecute their appeal within fourteen days, in default whereof it will be dismissed. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., p.* 278.]

[Feb. 23.] **1,336.** Memorial of Colonel Bastian Bayer and others, on behalf of the Leeward Islands, to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Twelve months ago the King was good enough to send Admiral Wright's fleet and the Duke of Bolton's regiment for the preservation of the Leeward Islands, with good success. We learn from public and private sources that a French fleet, more powerful than the English, has sailed from the West Indies. We beg that if the present English squadron has been recalled (as is reported) another may be sent to the West Indies in its place. *Signed.* Bastian Bayer, Jos. Martyn, Ri. Cary. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 23 Feb., 1690/1. [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 8; *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 307-309.]

[Feb. 23.] **1,337.** Representation of Roger Williams. That his application to be Clerk of the Naval Office in the Leeward Islands has not been answered. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 23 Feb., 1690/1. *Annexed,*

1,337. I. Roger Williams's original petition for the office to the King, with a minute of 1 January, 1689-90, signed by Lord Shrewsbury and referring the matter to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. 1 *p.*

1,337. II. Certificate that Roger Williams is loyal and a good Protestant. *Signed.* Tho. Pilkington, Mayor, and by four others. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. *Nos.* 9, 9 I, II.]

Feb. 26. Whitehall. **1,338.** Order of the Privy Council. For the despatch of six months' provisions to Captain Wright's squadron in the West Indies. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *p.* 346.]

Feb. 27. **1,339.** Order of the Privy Council. That, in accordance with the Committee's report of 23 February (*No.* 1333), the value of the fourteen pence duty and half of the two shillings per hogshead duty be collected and received by Lord Baltimore for his own use. *Copy.* 2 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 556. *No.* 8; *and* (*dated 26th*) *Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., pp.* 219, 220.]

Feb. 27. **1,340.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. The Lieutenant-Governor reported the receipt of Lord Howard's Commission and instructions, which were ordered to be read on the 5th of March.

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Order for arrest of George Mason and others for the murder of John Payne. Warrant issued for survey of H.M.S. Dumbarton. Order for despatch of the Proclamation as to seamen and of the orders as to ships to the Government of Maryland. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 485-488.]

Feb. 27. Admiralty. **1,341.** J. Sotherne to William Blathwayt. Orders were sent to Captain Wright to send a fifth and a sixth-rate, or two fifth-rates for the protection of Jamaica. H.M.SS. Experiment and Wolf are to bring back the convoys from Virginia and Maryland and H.M.S. Dumbarton. *Signed.* J. Sotherne. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 601. *No.* 28.]

Feb. 28. **1,342.** William Blathwayt to Mr. Sotherne. Asking for the list of ships now comprising Admiral Wright's squadron, with the number of men and guns. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 10.]

March 1. Admiralty. **1,343.** J. Sotherne to William Blathwayt. Enclosing a list of Captain Wright's squadron. ¼ *p. Annexed,*

1,343. I. List of ships under Captain Wright's squadron. Mary, third-rate, 280 men, 54 guns. Fourth-rates, Bristol, Antelope, Assistance, Jersey, each of 200 men and 42 guns; Tiger (prize) 210 men, 42 guns; Success, Princess Ann, 200 men, 48 guns; Hampshire, 185 men, 40 guns. Fifth-rates, Swan, 115 men, 28 guns, Guernsey, 110 men, 28 guns. Sixth-rate, Quaker, Ketch, 40 men, 10 guns, Fireship, St. Paul, 45 men, 10 guns. *Mem.* Two ships are detailed for Jamaica, and three more for the homeward bound convoy. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. *Nos.* 11, 11 I.]

March 1. **1,344.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. The suspension of Sir Francis Watson and Thomas Ballard signed. Peter Beckford, John Towers, Andrew Orgill, Francis Blackmore, and Charles Knight sworn of the Council. The Governor reported the expense of purchasing a sloop and victuals. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 73, 74.]

March 3. **1,345.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Nicholas Lawes sworn of the Council. Order permitting merchant ships to sail for Europe under convoy of the Quaker, ketch. Order for survey of a hired merchant vessel taken up by Captain Wright. Nicholas Lawes and Charles Knight appointed to examine the Receiver-General's accounts. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 74.]

[March 4.] **1,346.** The Secretary to the Royal African Company to Lords of Trade and Plantations. In the matter of the ship Society, the seizure and condemnation of the ship was made without any direction from the Royal African Company, which has no concern in the affair. *Signed.* Sam. Heron. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 4 March, 1690-1. Read March 11, 1690-1. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 2; *and* 36. *p.* 59.]

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March 5. New York. **1,347.** Proclamation of Jacob Leisler and his Council. That since Major Ingoldsby has demanded the fort, having no authority but his Captain's commission, and has since taken upon him to raise forces, superintend militia and search parties going into the fort with fuel, it is hereby delared that Leisler and his party feel constrained to take up arms in defence of the King's supremacy and call upon all loyal subjects to aid them. *Signed.* Jacob Milborne. *Copy. Large sheet. Endorsed.* Recd. 7 July, 1691. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 1.]

March 6. **1,348.** Declaration of the Council of New York, and of the officers of the foot-companies. That in view of the violent proceedings of Leisler at the fort, they will take measures for the defence of the province. *Large sheet, damaged. Endorsed.* Recd. 7 July, 1691. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 2.]

March 7. **1,349.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Lord Howard's Commission and instructions read. Edward Hill and Henry Whiting sworn of the Council. The publication of the Commission and the instructions as to a Court of Exchequer deferred till a fuller attendance of Councillors, also the consideration of the instructions as to free trade with Indians. Order for account to be taken of all arms and ammunition brought into the Colony; and further questions as to defence deferred. Consideration of Lord Howard's letters and the Orders in Council as to Edward Davies and others deferred. Warrants and instructions for election of Burgesses approved, and the appointment of a Clerk of the Burgesses deferred. Order for a full Council on 14 April. Orders to ensure the sailing of all ships for Europe under convoy of H.M.S. Experiment on 10 May, and that no ship, without any exception, be allowed to sail before. Order for carpenters to report what is fittest to be done with H.M.S. Dumbarton. Order for careful watch to prevent ships sailing from Maryland before the fleet, and that no ships be allowed to sail to other Colonies after 10 April. Order for the delivery of three of the murderers of John Payne to the authorities at Maryland for trial, and also of George Mason, the fourth, if he be arrested in time. The Lieutenant-Governor's letters to the Governments of New York, New England, Pennsylvania and Maryland approved. Colonel Cole's Commission as Secretary read. Order for regulating meetings of Quakers approved. Order for repair of the General Court-house. Orders to the rangers approved, and officers appointed: ordered also that none be impressed for rangers. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 488-503.]

March 7. **1,350.** Duplicate Copy of the Minutes of Council of Virginia from 17 February to 7 March, 1691. 34½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 14.]

March 9. Admiralty. **1,351.** Mr. Sotherne to William Blathwayt. A ship has been hired to carry the royal packets to the West Indies and will be ready in ten or twelve days. *Signed.* J. Sotherne. ½ *p.* [*America and Indies West.* 601. *No.* 29.]

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March 10. New York. **1,352.** Proclamation of Jacob Leisler. Protesting against the raising of forces by Major Richard Ingoldsby. *Signed.* Jacob Milborne. *Copy. Large sheet. A long document. Endorsed.* Read 7 July, 1691. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 3.]

March 10. **1,353.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for the regiments of St. Elizabeth's and North Side to be turned into independent companies. The Governor proposed an expedition to Petit Guavos with the two frigates now in harbour, two sloops and five hundred men, which was agreed to. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 75, 76.]

[Mar. 10.] **1,354.** Petition of the Executors of Sir John Witham. For further time to collect evidence in Barbados and for leave to obtain copies of documents. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Received 10 Mar., 1690. Presented 21 Apr., 1691. Read 27 Apr., 1691. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 58.]

March 11. **1,355.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Order for a list of the West Indian squadron with designation of ships appointed for convoys, and of an account of the readiness of provisions and other stores for the same.

Six Acts of the Leeward Islands read and referred to the Attorney-General for report.

Captain Leisler's letter of 20 October read (*see No.* 1127) and a copy ordered to be sent to the New England Agents. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 5, 6.]

March 11. Whitehall. **1,356.** William Blathwayt to Mr. Sotherne. Asking for a list of Captain Wright's squadron, of the ships stationed at Jamaica, and of the ships ordered to return as convoys. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *p.* 347.]

March 12. Admiralty. **1,357.** J. Sotherne to William Blathwayt. Forwarding a second list of the West Indian Squadron. *Signed.* J. Sotherne. *Annexed,*

1,357. I. List of the King's ships in the West Indies. This includes the vessels enumerated in *No.* 1343 I., with the following additions. Wolf, fourth-rate, 200 men, 48 guns, Experiment, fifth-rate, 115 men, 28 guns. Dumbarton, sixth-rate, 70 men, 18 guns. All of them returning with convoy from Virginia and Maryland. The Commissioners for victualling have orders to send six months' provisions to Wright's squadron, and other stores will also be sent under convoy of the fourth-rate, Mary Rose, and the fifth-rate, Constant Warwick. 1½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. *Nos.* 12, 12 I.; *and* (*enclosure only*) *Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 348, 349.]

March 12. **1,358.** The Queen to the Government of Maryland. Ordering half of the two shilling duty to be applied to the use of the Government and the other half and the fourteen pence duty to be collected for Lord Baltimore. Orders have been issued to Virginia as to the trial of the murderers of John Payne. *Countersigned.* Nottingham. *Copy.* 2 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 556. *No.* 9; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., pp.* 221, 222.]

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March 12. **1,359.** Order of the Privy Council. That the case of Edward Davies and others, pirates, be laid by Lord Sidney before the Spanish Ambassador. Abstract of the report of the Treasury upon the case for presentation to the Spanish Ambassador. *This order had already been made on* 12 *January. See* No. 1286. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 62-65.]

March 13. Admiralty. **1,360.** Mr. Sotherne to William Blathwayt. The packet for the West Indies is ready to sail, and our despatches will be ready to-morrow night, when yours, it is hoped, will be ready also, unless the Lords of Trade desire the packet to be detained. *Signed.* J. Sotherne. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 601. *No.* 30.]

March 16. **1,361.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The bill to repeal the Monmouth Rebels Act was sent down to the Assembly. Order for a Committee to report on the accounts of Captain Strong, who was sent after a French vessel. Order for certain payments.

March 17. The Assembly brought up the Monmouth Rebels repealing Act which was passed. Order for issue of writs for election of a new Assembly. Order for all Magistrates, Councillors etc. to receive the Sacrament on Easter day, April 12. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 163-166.]

March 16. **1,362.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. No quorum. Adjourned till next day.

March 17. The Monmouth Rebels repealing Act was received from the Council and passed. Addresses for payment of the Clerk's and Marshal's salaries. Put to the vote whether a present be made to the Governor. Votes equal. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 263, 264.]

March 17. **1,363.** Captain Lawrence Wright to Governor Kendall. *This letter will be found abstracted under date* April 4. No. III. *Copy.* 2 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 13.]

March 19. Whitehall. **1,364.** William Blathwayt to Messrs. Coode and Cheseldyn. Ordering them to bring their bills of exchange to the Treasury to-morrow morning. *Draft.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 43.]

March 19. **1,365.** The same to Lord Baltimore. Requiring his presence at the Treasury to-morrow on the business of the Revenue of Maryland. *Draft.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland 2. *No.* 44.]

March 19. **1,366.** Minutes of Council of New York. Colonel Henry Sloughter was sworn in as Governor, and at once ordered Major Ingoldsby and his foot-company to demand admission to the fort. The Major presently returned with Joost Stoll and was sent again to order the fort to be surrendered, the men to lay down their arms and disperse to their homes, Leisler, Milborne and his Council to attend the Governor immediately, Colonel Bayard and Mr. Nicolls to be released. Major Ingoldsby returned bringing with him Milborne and De La Noy, who said that Leisler refused to attend

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himself or to release the imprisoned gentlemen. Whereupon Milborne and De La Noy were arrested, and Major Ingoldsby was sent a third time to demand surrender of the fort and of Leisler, which was peremptorily refused.

March 20. Joseph Dudley, Frederick Flypse, S. Van Cortlandt, Gabriel Minivelle, Chidley Brooke, Thomas Willett and William Pinhorne were sworn of the Council, also Colonel Bayard and Mr. Nicolls. Jacob Leisler, Abraham Gouverneur, Gerard Beekman, William Churcher, and eight others were brought in prisoners and committed to custody. John Lawrence sworn Mayor of New York, and Thomas Clarke, coroner.

March 21. Sheriffs were appointed, for New York, Thomas Lindow; King's County, Gerard Strycher; Queen's County, John Jackson; Suffolk, Josias Hobart; Richmond, Thomas Stillwell; Westchester, Benjamin Collier; Ulster and Duchess, Cornelius Bogardus; Albany, Gaspar Teller. The Assembly appointed to meet on the 9th of April. Thomas Stillwell sworn Sheriff. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 234-236.]

March 20. Fort William. [New York.] **1,367.** Jacob Leisler to [Governor Sloughter]. Major Ingoldsby besieges this fort so closely that I could not send a messenger to ascertain your safe arrival, and learn what has been published, of which I am still ignorant. My joy at a full assurance of your arrival by Ensign Stoll has been somewhat troubled by your detention of my messengers. I see in this a stroke of my enemies who wish to misrepresent my loyalty to the King and Queen, and so to blot out all my faithful services hitherto. I have been rigorous to them in the execution of my duty. Pray order the Major, in relieving me from the fort on my delivering him the King's weapons and stores, to act as he ought towards myself. *Copy.* 2 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 579. *No.* 1.]

March 20. **1,368.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for payment of £1,000 from the sums in the late Receiver General's hands towards the expenses of the expedition to Petit Guavos. An officer escaped from the French reported French vessels sailing from Isle des Vaches. Order for sloops to cruise about Cape Tiburon. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 76, 77.]

March 21. Chester River, Maryland. **1,369.** John Hawkins to Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson? I hear that it is by your order that my ship, the Katherine and Anne of New York, has been seized, though for what reason, unless for damages which you have sustained from Jacob Leisler, who was formerly part owner, I cannot tell. She now belongs to other owners. If she be condemned I beg that before she is disposed of I may have the refusal of her; and I should be glad if the trial could be deferred for three weeks. But if there be no cause of trial I beg that she may be sent back with all speed. *Signed.* John Hawkins. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 15.]

March 23 **1,370.** Minutes of Council of New York. Messrs. Dudley, Van Cortlandt and Brooke, appointed to examine the prisoners; Mr. Flypse, Mr. Minivelle and Mr. Willett to report on the stores. The

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members in town appointed to report as to the accounts of the two foot companies. James Graham's claims as Collector to be heard next Wednesday. Thomas Newton sworn as Attorney General.

March 24. Andrew Gibb and Joseph Lee appointed Clerks of the Peace for Queen's County and Westchester. Order for Sir Robert Robinson, Colonel William Smith, William Pinhorne, John Lawrence, Gasper Hicks, Richard Ingoldsby, John Young and Isaac Arnold to be Judges of a Court of Oyer and Terminer to try the prisoners concerned in the rebellion. William Beekman, Johannes Kipp, William Merritt, Brant Schuyler, Balthasar Bayard and John Merritt sworn as Aldermen of New York. Mr. D'Lance, Eben. Willson, Thomas Clarke, J. D'Key, and Thomas Coker sworn Common Councilmen. John Tuder sworn Notary Public and William Pinhorne, Recorder. Order for Captain Hicks to return the men pressed from Captain William Kidd. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 236-239.]

March 26. **1,371.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Referring the Acts of the Leeward Islands to the Attorney General. *Signed.* William Blathwayt. 11 March, 1691. *Written below.* Opinion of the Attorney General that the Acts are agreeable to law. *Signed.* Geo. Treby. March 26, 1691. *The whole,* 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Read 22 May, 1691. [*America and West Indies.* 561. *No.* 14; *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 331, 332.]

March 26. **1,372.** Minutes of Council of New York. George Lockhart sworn Clerk of the Market. Two French prisoners ordered to be sent on board the Archangel. Joseph Dudley and Thomas Johnson sworn judges of the Admiralty Court. Order for payment of the salary due to James Graham. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 241.]

March 26. Fort William Henry. **1,373.** Governor Sloughter to the Earl of Nottingham. The Archangel sailed for Bermuda and New York on the 1st of December, with the soldiers and stores under convoy; but the difficulty of finding Bermuda in winter, contrary winds and the striking of the vessel on the rocks at Bermuda, delayed our arrival at New York till the 19th inst. The other ships arrived two months before us, and the two companies demanded admission to the fort, but were absolutely and with great contempt denied by Jacob Leisler, the usurper. The troops were therefore obliged to lodge in the town-hall, and suffer many false insinuations from Leisler, to the effect that their commissions were forged by King James. On this Colonel Dudley and the Council met in the city, and decided to soothe the people, and let Leisler stay in the fort until I should arrive. But this would not quiet the matter, for they could see men and provisions daily carried into the fort, and daily threats issued against them from Leisler; so at the request of the loyal inhabitants the trainbands of the county were called in to save the city from Leisler's violence. Meanwhile Leisler issued a proclamation that Major Ingoldsby had no authority in the province, and fired upon the King's guard on its rounds. The trainbands were then summoned, and Leisler was warned that this

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measure was only for the security of the city inhabitants. None the less he again fired, as also another party of his people in the blockhouse also, killing one man and wounding one of the soldiers and seven or eight of the inhabitants. The trainbands and soldiers, however, never stirred, and the blockhouse presently surrendered. This was the state of things when I arrived. I hastened ashore, took the oaths, swore in the Council (except Mr. Bayard and Captain Nicholson, who are prisoners) and demanded the immediate surrender of the fort and of Leisler himself. Three times he refused, but by the next day his people began to desert him, the gates were opened, and Leisler and his chief officers were made prisoners. I have appointed a special Court to try them next week.

New England is in great disorder for want of the Royal commands, and the loyal subjects are discontented and unwilling to submit to the arbitrary usurpations in power there. Several have applied to me, though I have not been here a week, but not in such form as I can present to you. They assure me that the royal authority will be welcomed and that they are unhappy and taxed beyond all precedent by their present masters. The Government of Connecticut, which begins not thirty miles from hence, I could soon settle without any further charge to the Crown. The two Jerseys are in rather a better state and the proprietors have requested Colonel Dudley to take charge of them. He is very capable of the duty, and I think this a good arrangement until the provinces are annexed to New York or otherwise disposed of. The King's orders for this Government are very acceptable and I have summoned an Assembly for the 9th prox. There is some uneasiness about the revenue, which was granted on consideration of certain privileges, which were withheld by the late King, but I hope that the Assembly will continue the revenue and lay their desires before the King. People come in daily to show their readiness to support the Government, and care is taken that all officers shall be loyal men. Albany has long expected a French attack, and the Maquas are unsteady. I intend to despatch one of the foot-companies to Albany forthwith until I can go thither myself, and shall shortly send some of the Council to Boston to fetch the records, the sloop of war and the guns brought from Pemaquid, and to see what number of the inhabitants of the county of Cornwall will return to the fishery. The said fishery cannot be revived without a frigate at sea and a fortified post ashore. The whole country from Delaware to Pemaquid is much damaged by the late ill-managed and fruitless expedition to Canada. The debt on that expedition is £40,000; a thousand men were lost by sickness and shipwreck and not a blow was struck, from want of courage and conduct in the officers. So it is said and believed here, and I do not know how there can be improvement while the country is in this distracted and disunited state, and no one knows who is to command and who to obey. I beg that Captain Hicks may be instructed to stay here and guard the coast against French privateers until relieved. Another frigate is wanted in the bay of Boston, where the French did what they pleased last year. *Here follows a postscript of* 6 *May for which see under date.* 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* 12 Sept., '91. *Printed in New York Documents III.*, 759. [*America and West Indies*, 579. *No.* 2.]

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March 27. New York. **1,374.** Governor Sloughter to the Earl of Nottingham. After sixteen weeks' passage from the Isle of Wight the Archangel reached New York, though she lost fifty feet of her outer keel on the rocks at Bermuda. I found that the ships with the soldiers and stores had arrived two months before me and by advice of the Council had secured themselves against the outrages of Leisler, who maintained the fort against them and refused all entrance until he and his Council were made prisoners. The three hundred men with him laid down their arms and were allowed to go to their homes. The loyal people, which comprises the whole country, are persuaded that but for the arrival of the train-bands he would have maintained the rebellion to the last. I have written at length to the Lord President, and shall report the proceedings as to Leisler, as also the transactions of the General Assembly which is to meet on the 9th prox. I recommend Thomas Johnson, Peter Schuyler, John Lawrence, Richard Towneley, and John Young, all good and loyal men, for Councillors. The want of a good settlement in New England is a great inconvenience to us here. There are people enough there for any service that the King may order against the French, but it is impossible to do anything with them while they are divided by factions. Connecticut would, if the King approve, be proper to annex to New York. The intolerable taxes and losses and the general confusion have made them ready to receive the Royal orders as to government; though they do not regard themselves as they ought, nor do their agents properly apply; but I trust that you will not let them be brought to ruin, for there are many good loyal men among them. *Signed.* H. Sloughter. *Holograph.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 13 July, 1691. *Printed in New York Documents III.*, 756. [*America and West Indies.* 579. *No.* 3, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol.* 69, *pp.* 291, 292.]

March 28. **1,375.** Minutes of Council of New York. William Smith sworn of Council. Certain prisoners bound over to take their trial. Orders for payment of a hundred pieces-of-eight to Captain Richard Foster; that John Joost give security to have his sloop ready when required; that a bill be submitted to the Assembly making Councillors justices in every county. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 239-241.]

March 28. Antigua. **1,376.** The General Assembly of the Leeward Islands to the Agents for the Leeward Islands. We send an address to the King, which we beg may be presented by some one who can shew how our security depends on the granting of its prayer. While a French Island remains in our neighbourhood our only safety lies in a naval force. We fear that all the King's pains and expenses in providing a squadron have for some months been wasted. We do not know Captain Wright's instructions or the resolutions of the Councils of war, but of this we are sure, that his way of moving, or rather of lying still, has been of great advantage to the enemy. Former commanders of squadrons in these seas have battered the enemy's towns, spoiled their plantations, seized their slaves and shipping and kept them in perpetual alarm; but since the recapture of St. Christophers, this squadron has accomplished nothing but the capture of one small sloop. The

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enemy's ships have not felt the stress of war except from privateers. The squadron has never so much as lain in the way to meet with them; and thus the enemy have been fully supplied and have been able to send their produce for France. Their Islands have not known whether we have a fleet or not, but have been left in perfect quiet. Had the squadron cruised off Martinique or about Barbados, instead of lying in port, it must have caught most of the ships passing backward and forward from and to France, in particular two of great wealth. The recent French merchant fleet and its convoy could not have escaped, had Captain Wright sailed with his squadron instead of sending two frigates from Barbados. When the two frigates returned and reported the merchant vessels to be men-of-war, he took up six merchant vessels, which he kept until the 18th inst., and would then have discharged them but for Governor Codrington's protest. We should not have given our consent to this impressment of merchant ships, knowing the loss that it entails to the King's customs, and much more for that it took away the men, who might have been home in due time; but when they were kept two months for no purpose and discharged just at the moment of action, we interfered and begged that they might be kept for three weeks longer. This is the ground of our address; and in truth the inhabitants of these Islands have no ground for thinking themselves obliged to Captain Wright. It is bad enough that with such a squadron in these waters the enemy should be allowed to pass and repass in safety; but it is insufferable to have our own ships daily taken by French privateers. Within the last three months seven had been carried into Martinique, some of them laden with provisions, and there were upwards of eighty English prisoners there. The Governor has written fully about the squadron, so we shall detain you no further, except to add that in the general opinion here little has been effected by Captain Wright, and that it would be an advantage if the Naval Commander-in-Chief were in greater dependence on the Captain-General. We sent you two Acts for confirmation. Effects shall be forwarded to defray your expenses. *Signed.* Anth. Hodges, speaker, Jno. Gunthorpe, Edw. Byam, Phil. Dewitt, R. Brodbelt, John Scott, Ja. Winthrop, John Yeamans, Walter Symonds, Wm. Helmes, Thomas Symmons, Wm. Fox. 3 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 15, *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 351-356.]

March 30. Whitehall. **1,377.** Order of the Queen in Council. Referring the petition of Samuel Allen to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* William Blathwayt. ½ *p. Annexed,*

1,177. 1. Petition of Samuel Allen to the King and Queen. Petitioner bought New Hampshire of Captain John Mason's heirs and has a contract to supply the Navy with masts and timber for seven years. New Hampshire after many disputes was finally adjudged to Robert Mason, and Edward Cranfield was sent Governor in 1682. Petitioner begs to be sent Governor to New Hampshire. *Attached is a copy of the contract for providing ship-timber.* 2½ *pp.*; *and copies of the law-officers' opinions of* 17 *May*, 1675 *and July* 1677,

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deciding in favour of Robert Mason's proprietary of New Hampshire. 3½ *pp. The whole endorsed.* Recd. 21 April, 1621. Read at Committee 22 May and 13 June, 1691. [*Board of Trade.* New Hampshire, 1. *Nos.* 1, 11, *and* [*order and petition only*] *Col. Entry Bks., Vols. LXII., pp.* 281-284, *and LXVII., pp.* 171-178.]

March 30. **1,378.** Minutes of Council of New York. Nicholas Bayard, Stephanus van Cortlandt and William Pinhorne appointed to collect evidence against the prisoners, and William Nicolls, George Farewell and James Emott to be the King's Counsel. Order for arrest of all vagrants wandering about without a pass from a justice of the peace. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 242.]

March 31. New York. **1,379.** Copy of the trial of Jacob Leisler and his accomplices. 11 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 10 Sept., 1691, from Capt. Nicholson. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 4.]

April 1. **1,380.** Minutes of Council of New York. Orders for audit of accounts for burial of Macgregor, slain in the King's service, and of all accounts before the Governor's arrival; for payment of £20 to Joseph Dudley for his expenses at a late gaol-delivery held by him in Suffolk, and for arrest of Elias Makelson of East Jersey.

A Sachem from Long Island was presented to the Governor, delivered a congratulatory speech and presented thirty fathom of wampum, which was accepted. At his departure his youngest son presented a bundle of brooms, saying that Leisler had left the Courts foul. Order for a day of thanksgiving. Order for a patent to Dame Macgregor and her son Hugh for land purchased by her late husband, Lt.-Colonel Macgregor; that the quit rent be five bushels of wheat, and that the officers take no fees for the patent or the seal, Colonel Macgregor having died in defence of the Province. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 242-245.]

April 2. Whitehall. **1,381.** Order of the Privy Council. For the Commissioners of the Privy Seal to despatch Governor Copley's commission. *Copy.* ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 556. *No.* 10.]

April 3. Antigua. **1,382.** Archibald Hutcheson to William Blathwayt. The Governor left Nevis last month, having made all preparations there for an expedition, and arrived next day at Montserrat. There he embarked the men, and on the 15th March, matters not being in the expected state of readiness here, it was decided in a Council of War to send the hired ships with Bolton's regiment to attack Mariegalante, by which means the ships might winter and the men refresh themselves, and also three hundred men might be cut off from joining Guadeloupe. The Island being destroyed, the troops and ships were to remain there till further orders. Instructions were accordingly given to Captain Wright and to Major Nott (who commands the troops) and on Saturday the 21st the fleet sailed hence. The Governor, using all diligence to settle and despatch all affairs, sailed on Wednesday the 1st of April, with eleven hundred militia from these Islands. The English regiment, exclusive of men left at St. Christophers, numbers 550, two Jamaica privateers will land 130 men, the five hired merchantmen promise each a

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company of 60 men, and if the frigates do the like we shall be able to land near 2,500 men. Mariegalante is the rendezvous, and our future proceedings will be governed by the intelligence obtained there. A gentleman who came out from England may also be expected with three sloops and men from Jamaica. A month ago three Brandenburg ships, bound for St. Thomas, touched at Nevis, and the Governor suggested that they too, having four hundred men on board, might join us. The Commander said that he would answer on his return from St. Thomas, so that he is now expected any day. The entire force of Nevis counting those now gone off is about 500, of Montserrat 700, of Antigua 1,100, of St. Christophers, besides the garrison, about 200 inhabitants. The Governor has deferred his answer to the merchants' petition in relation to that Island until the result of the present expedition is known. So far as our best intelligence goes, the force at Martinique has not for some time exceeded 2,500 or 3,000 men, who have suffered much from sickness. Also the force is so extremely scattered and divided by creeks of the sea that it takes several days to collect half of it. In Guadeloupe and Grande Terre there is reckoned to be 1,000 men, but these have been much reduced by sickness. The rest of the French Islands are very inconsiderable, and the whole of the recruits sent from France amount only to four companies. I expect that this will be the last expedition from the Leeward Islands during this war, so innumerable are the difficulties and contradictions met with by the Governor in bringing them to bear. Whatever is to be done for the security of these Islands must be done before the return of these forces. The Islands are so miserably weakened that in case of a French fleet they can reckon on nothing but the presence of an English squadron or the preliminary capture of Guadeloupe and Martinique.

The present design is to attack Guadeloupe and, that Island destroyed, to summon the promised assistance from Barbados against Martinique. Colonel Codrington's own plan I know to be to sail direct to Martinique from Mariegalante, sending a sloop to summon the troops from Barbados, and to effect a landing with such forces as we have. These, if Captain Wright do his best for us, will be equal to all the troops in Martinique, and double what can be collected in one place to oppose us. The inducements to this course are that there is reasonable prospect of securing Martinique, the fort excepted, into which the Governor will not admit women and children, and but five hundred men. The rest must therefore fall into our hands. The women can be shipped to Guadeloupe, the men whithersoever is most convenient, and when this is done and the country destroyed, the forces from Barbados can see to the fort, while the rest of the troops would attack Guadeloupe, which would hardly fire a shot after the fall of Martinique. Thus to conquer Martinique is to conquer both Islands; and the enterprise is the more feasible since the attack will be unexpected. Guadeloupe on the other hand has long expected us and made all preparations, having prepared ambuscades and procured reinforcements from Martinique. Our success can hardly be doubted, but we must expect sharp resistance and considerable loss, which will probably put a stop to the operations. For, as was

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seen after the taking of St. Christophers, a voluntary army is a most ungovernable sort of animal, and not easily brought to the discipline of paid troops, though pretty severe articles have been enacted for the purpose by the Council and Assembly. But if Martinique be attacked, Guadeloupe is on our way home, and even if we fail to conquer it we cannot fail to do great damage. These are Colonel Codrington's opinions, and unless he meet with unexpected intelligence at Mariegalante, or be overcome by general dissent of his officers, I believe he will act upon them. His hurry at departing prevented his writing to you, so he laid the duty on me. He will write at large at the return of the merchant-fleet. Since I began this letter the Jamaica sloops report that the expedition found Mariegalante abandoned and all the inhabitants moved to Guadeloupe, which is an argument for attacking Martinique first. *Signed.* Arch. Hutcheson. *Holograph.* 6½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 16, *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 48. *pp.* 326-330.]

[April 3.] **1,383.** Notes of three bills drawn by Governor Kendall on the Commissioners of the Navy, 30 March and 3 April. Total £1,168 10*s.* 1½*d.* (*see next abstract*). [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 59.]

April 4. Barbados. **1,384.** Governor Kendall to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I received your letter of 27 November last by Captain Talmash, who arrived here with the fleet under his command on 20th January. I have by this ship sent the Act for the freedom of the Monmouth rebels and the quarterly returns required by my instructions. I have also informed the General of the Leeward Islands that I am ready to help him with all the men that I can when he has any design against Martinique, since he does not need my help against Guadeloupe. Colonel Nott, who commands the Duke of Bolton's regiment owing to the illness of Colonel Holt, told me that if General Codrington would make up his regiment to a thousand men he would undertake to give a good account of that Island. He also wrote to him very earnestly about it, but General Codrington said nothing of it in his last letter to me, though I knew not why so fair an offer should be refused. Captain Wright was at anchor here in Carlisle Bay with his squadron when he received orders from the Admiralty to stay longer in these parts. He sent the Bristol and the Antelope to cruise off Martinique; and on the 31st of January the Bristol returned with the information that they had seen fourteen large French ships sail into the Cul-de-Sac of Martinique. Whether they were more they could not be sure, as night was just falling. Next morning Captain Wright summoned all his captains on board him, where Captain Haughton of the Bristol made his report, and it was resolved to take up six of the best merchantmen as men-of-war to strengthen the fleet. At a second council next morning it was agreed to take the ships for six months certain, and application was made to me to victual them for two months. I appointed three of the Council to see to the matter and provided half of the money myself. I beg that you will see that the bills which I have drawn shall be honoured. On the day after receiving Captain Houghton's report I sent away a sloop with

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a knowing man on board her to stand into the Cul-de-Sac as far as he safely could, and report. He returned in three days to inform me that he had seen nine large ships, one flying a flag at the main, and from twenty to thirty smaller vessels. Nevertheless the Naval Council of War thought it necessary to carry the merchant ships with them; so, having no power over Captain Wright, I could only desire him earnestly to lie off Martinique with his fleet, in order to engage the enemy if they came out, or to get some men off the Island and so ascertain what their strength really was; knowing that it was of the last consequence that the merchant ships should return as soon as possible to England for the manning of the fleet at home this summer. I also begged him, if the enemy proved to be not so strong as he suspected, to send the merchant-vessels back that I might despatch them home with all speed. To convince you how earnest and careful I was herein, I sent him, by a sloop that sailed two days after him, the enclosed letter, but heard nothing of him until the 25th of March, when I received the enclosed reply from him. Since the merchant-vessels have not returned I have resolved to send home this ship with as many others as have men to sail them, and hope that they may arrive safely.

You will perceive that there is an Act annually passed here for levying an excise for repair of the fortifications and for other uses. The appointment of a Treasurer under this Act has given me great trouble, and will give me the like every year unless you intervene. The Assembly claims this appointment as absolutely its own. The Council say that it lies with the Governor, Council and Assembly equally. I hope that the King will empower me to nominate the Treasurer in future. The Assembly take themselves to be notable politicians, and some coxcombs have made them believe that they have as many privileges as the Commons of England. They brought me a bill of *habeas corpus* which I rejected, and were about bringing in a bill to close all the Courts of Judicature, but withdrew it on hearing that I had expressed myself warmly on the subject. I hope that the next Assembly, for which I have issued writs, will prove better tempered and more sensible.

By a sloop that arrived from Hispaniola on the 25th March I learn that in October last about seven hundred French, who were settled on the North side of the Island, assaulted and took a town called St. Jago de los Cavalieros. They held it for twenty four hours, but were ambuscaded by the Spaniards on their retreat, most of them cut off, and the whole of their plunder retaken. I heard also that the Governor had sent two thousand men by land and seven men-of-war, attacked the French settlements on the North side, killed or captured most of their men and destroyed all their plantations. From the same source I learn that the French had but two men-of-war and a little fleet of twenty merchant men that came to Martinique this summer, but that they expect a good squadron at the close of the summer expedition in Europe. Freight being very dear I have passed an Act fixing its price at 6*s.* 6*d.* *per cwt.* for muscovado and 7*s.* 6*d.* for white sugars, to protect the poor planters from the imposition of merchant men. Without such relief they would be ruined. The season has been so dry that most of the plantations will not make half the sugar that they made last

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year. Without this Act freight would have risen to £30 a ton. I wish you would enable me to send men well armed and equipped when General Codrington requires them of me. I have already informed you that I have not two hundred muskets fit for service in the magazine, no hand-grenades, no half-pikes, in fact no arms of any kind. I do what I can to make the militia serviceable in case of attack. I have ordered all the men to be exercised in one way, and that they shall fire at targets instead of firing volleys. This accustoms them to look at the muzzles of their muskets which they were a little shy of before. I do my best to encourage the poorer people, who are very miserable and have been too much oppressed and dispirited. I exercise them often myself and do my best to make the defence of the Island efficient, but without arms and ammunition I am afraid that it can be but weak. I shall send home the merchant vessels as soon as they are discharged by Captain Wright. *Signed.* J. Kendall. 3 *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 17 June, 1691. *Enclosed,*

1,384. I. Governor Kendall to Captain Lawrence Wright. "Dear Lawrence," I cannot let you go without wishing you success once more. It was my zeal for the King's service and my friendship for you that made me press you to change your resolution of sailing to windward of Martinique. The same considerations now urge me to desire you to cruise about that Island as long as you think General Codrington will be preparing his forces to put on board you for the Guadeloupe expedition. I know that as soon as you have ascertained the strength of the enemy's naval forces you will either send back or retain the ships that you have taken up here; and if you are satisfied in that matter you should immediately bear down for the Leeward Islands. You cannot expect to lie less than three weeks at anchor, for General Codrington cannot have his force ready in less time. By cruising about Martinique for that time you will keep the enemy's ships from cruising; you will keep them also in constant hurry and alarm, and I am confident that every day that you stay about Martinique will cost the enemy fifty men without endangering one of yours. For you presence will compel them to distribute their force into several large bodies, for fear of your landing, which will give you a sure opportunity of putting men ashore, taking prisoners and destroying plantations. I hope that these reasons will be agreeable to you. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 25 June, 1691, from Colonel Kendall.

1,384. II. Duplicate of the foregoing. *Endorsed.* Recd. 6 Nov., 1691.

1,384. III. Captain Lawrence Wright to Governor Kendall. H.M.S. Mary. Antigua. 19 March, 1690-1. Since we sailed from Barbados the 15th we passed by Martinique, but as it was blowing very hard, the ships bound to Jamaica bore away and left us, and one of the hired men-of-war, having lost the head of her main-mast, bore away with them, taking with her 20,000 cwt. of our bread and twenty soldiers. On the 16th between Guadeloupe and Montserrat I called a Council of Captains to debate

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an attempt on Guadeloupe with the recruits from Barbados and the seamen; but it was resolved against it, owing to our want of small arms. It was however resolved that two of our ships should sail for Jamaica, and that the merchant-ships should not be discharged, but should be sent to Antigua, not being fit to ply to windward. The 17th we anchored at Nevis, the 18th at St. Christophers, where we landed the recruits to be equipped with arms; on the 20th the Hampshire and Jersey sailed for Santa Cruz with 640 French prisoners. On the 2nd March they returned; on the 4th we re-embarked the soldiers, and sailed to Nevis to get provisions for them. The 10th we sailed from Nevis and on the 12th anchored at Antigua. When we shall sail for Guadeloupe Christ knows, for everything is so much delayed that I am distracted at it. I offered the General yesterday to sail for Mariegalante, to destroy, and to get water and fresh provisions for our men, who daily fall sick, both seamen and soldiers; but he refused, and told me that on Thursday I should know for certain when we should sail. At a council of war to-day the merchant vessels taken up at Barbados were discharged, and I have given them their orders for the return of their men and stores. I received your letter, which put me in mind of doing that which I had resolved, but we have an old sea proverb, "wind and weather permitting," and the wind and rain since we left Barbados has been such as never was known since the age of man. It was therefore impossible for me to cruise without great risks to masts and sails; and you know how defective we are in both. Since we left St. Christophers the mountain negroes led by some French have come down in a body, attacked Major Legard's company and killed seventeen of them. If the Hampshire and Jersey had not been there, they might have done more mischief, but fifty seamen landed under the Captain and soon routed them. *Signed.* Law. Wright. *Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 25 June, 1691. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *Nos.* 60, 60 I-III., *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 246-254.]

[April 4.] **1,385.** Duplicate of the foregoing letter and Enclosure No. 1, but addressed to Lord Shrewsbury. *Endorsed.* Read 25 June, 1691. [*America and West Indies.* 456. *Nos.* 28, 28 I., II.]

1,386. A further copy of the letter and enclosures. [*Ibid. Nos.* 29, 29 I., II.]

April 5. **1,387.** Chidley Brooke to Sir Robert Southwell. One company of foot arrived here on 23 January and the other about ten days later; but the Governor not till the 19th of March. Major Ingoldsby requested Leisler to admit the troops and stores into the fort; and he was willing to admit the stores. This put us on our guard. This fussy usurper was so infatuated by his taste of power, that he could not conceal his resentment. Nevertheless he had such a hold on the rabble that we durst not land the men till we had prepared some

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loyal men in the city to defend us if attacked, and put the men ashore on the 6th of February with as much caution as in an enemy's country. The men are now in the Town Hall. Leisler spreads reports that we are papists and encourages his men to insult our soldiers, but for sake of peace we endured all patiently till Governor Sloughter should arrive. After five weeks' waiting Leisler's hopes revived with the thought that the Governor might be drowned, and he began a new tyranny, calling in the rabble to the fort and turning the cannon on the town. This forced us to stand on our defence, but he had the impudence to stop the King's soldiers on their rounds and imprisoned a serjeant and four men for some hours. Finally, as no Governor appeared, he resolved to force his rule upon us and on the 16th of March he issued a proclamation to strengthen and delude his faction. Next day he sent a letter to Major Ingoldsby that if the King's forces were not immediately disbanded he would destroy them all, and gave him two hours to make up his mind. We answered within the prescribed time in a peaceable style, but he would not break the seal, and in a quarter of an hour opened fire with cannon and small shot. His people at the blockhouse were more faint-hearted, and hearing that we meant to attack them by sea and land surrendered that evening. On the 18th he fired some shot at us with no harm, and we stood on our defence, for we could not storm the fort with our handful of men. Next day happily the Governor arrived, and found all his friends with white tied round their arms for distinction. Three several times Leisler refused to surrender the fort, but at last sent De la Noy and Milborne to negotiate. The Governor seized them and so broke the neck of his project, for Milborne was his oracle and De la Noy his great minister of state. He surrendered the fort next day and they will shortly be tried *Copy.* 4 *pp. Printed in New York Documents III.*, 737. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 5.]

[April.] **1,388.** Petition of Jacob Leisler, jun., to Lords of Trade and Plantations. For the judgments against his father and his accomplices to be reversed. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 6, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., p.* 385.]

[April 6.] **1,389.** Rough abstracts from letters of Joseph Dudley of 17 March and 6 April, and of Governor Sloughter of 27 March, as to the State of New York from the arrival of the two companies until Leisler's condemnation. *Draft.* 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 7.]

[April 9.] **1,390.** Certain inhabitants of Boston and Charlestown to the Secretary of State. The low ebb of the King's interest in New England, occasioned by the tumultuous removal of Sir Edmund Andros and the distractions occasioned thereby have moved us to present an address setting forth our miserable condition. *Signed.* Nicho. Paige, Thomas Greaves, Richard Sprague, Lawr. Hammond, Fra. Foxcroft, Nath. Clarke, J. Nelson, James. Lloyd. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Presented to My Lord Sydney, 9 April, 1691, by Sir Purbeck Temple. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 142.]

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April 9. Whitehall. **1,391.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of certain inhabitants of Boston and Charlestown to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Rich. Colinge. ½ *p.* *Annexed,*

1,391 i. The petition referred to (*see No.* 1393). *Large sheet. Endorsed.* Presented 9 April. Read at Committee 21 April. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 143, 143i, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 255 *and* 259-262.]

April 9. **1,392.** Abstract of the petition above named. *Draft.* 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 144.]

[April.] **1,393.** Address of divers inhabitants of Charlestown, Boston and places adjacent, to the King. We wish to lay before you the deplorable state of this country. The late Revolution divided the country into ten parts, viz. Pemaquid, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Plymouth, Rhode Island, King's Province, Connecticut, New York, East and West Jersey; thereby debilitating all and giving great advantage to our enemies. Many hundreds of people have been murdered or captured. Pemaquid, all Maine except three towns, and Senectady have been destroyed, and depredations have been made in New Hampshire and Massachusetts to the imminent danger of the frontier towns. An expedition was sent against Port Royal, which surrendered on terms, but as no care was taken to preserve it, little annoyance has been given to the enemy by that or by any other enterprise hitherto engaged in. An agreement was made by those who pretend to govern the Colonies for an attack on Canada by sea and land; but the land-expedition failed, and the navy sent to Quebec was defeated; which (besides the former heavy taxes) will leave Massachusetts in further arrears of £50,000. Many died in that expedition also. For want of a settled Government the divisions in New York have risen to such a height that the Colonists have taken up arms against each other, which will weaken them still further. We beg you to take us under your immediate care and protection. *Thirty-four signatures, among them those of* Laurence Hammond and Nicholas Tippet. 2 *printed pages.* Here follows a letter by Laurence Hammond, dated Charlestown, 22 November, 1690. Describing the fiasco of the attack on Quebec; an attempt of the revolutionary part to take from him the records of his county; and the insulting treatment of Colonel Nicholson's emissary in Bolton. *The whole,* 5½ *pp. Pamphlet, printed in Blackfriars, London.* Licensed, 28 April, 1691. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 145.]

April 9. **1,394.** Address of the Governor, Council and Assembly of New York to the King and Queen. Protestations of loyalty, and requests that the ancient dependencies of New York may be restored to it. Twenty-nine signatures. This request is renewed at greater length in the address of 6 August, 1691 (*see under that date*). *Large sheet. Endorsed.* Recd. 10 September, 1691. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 8, *and Col. Entry Bk., LXIX., pp.* 301-303.]

April 9. **1,395.** Copy of the preceding. *Endorsed.* May. Read 6 Sept., 1692. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 9.]

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April 9. **1,396.** Minutes of Council of New York. William Smith and Chidley Brooke appointed to swear in the Assembly. Order for a proclamation forbidding the promotion of quarrels over the late troubles.

April 10. Isaac Arnold sworn of the peace for Suffolk County. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 245, 246.]

April 11. **1,397.** Proclamation of the Governor of New York. For a day of thanksgiving for the King's success in Ireland. *Copy. Large sheet. Endorsed.* Recd. 6 Sept., 1692. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 10.]

April 13. **1,398.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for payment of the late Dr. Hanmer's salary up to the day of his death. The Council, on being consulted by the judges of the Assize Court, said that the King's letter to Captain Nicholson could not be interpreted as giving any power to Jacob Leisler.

April 14. Elias Doughty, Daniel Whitehead and Thomas Willett sworn justices of Queen's County, and Alexander Boyle sworn Surveyor General.

April 15. Daniel Jamison, sworn Clerk of Council. Order for letters to the neighbouring Colonies asking their assistance against the Indians.

April 16. Order for a grant of land to Thomas Carhart. Ellis Duxbury, John Dally, Andrew Cannon, and Abraham Lakeman sworn of the peace for Richmond County. The King's letter to Boston sent by hand of Mr. Newton.

April 17. On complaints against Captain Hicks the Governor said he would write to him as to his practice of pressing inhabitants and seamen without authority.

April 18. Order for payment of £12 for the support of the Chevalier D' Eau, a French prisoner, and his servant. Order for payment of £60 a year to Dr. Godfredus Dellius for his good service in converting the Indians. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 246-250.]

April 14. **1,399.** List of Magistrates and Assistants elected for Massachusetts in 1691, with the number of their votes. Simon Bradstreet 973, Tho. Danforth 903, John Pyncheon 209, Wm. Houghton 550, Nathaniel Saltonstall 495, John Richards 466, James Russell 787, Peter Tilton 874, Robert Pike 933, Elisha Cooke 908, William Johnson 701, John Haythorne 657, Elisha Hutchinson 876, Samuel Sewall 900, Isaac Addington 871, John Smith 601, Wait Winthrop 942, John Phillips 850, Jonathan Curwin 770, Jer. Swaine 553, Sir William Phips 805, Tho. Oakes 696, William Bond 279, Daniel Peirse 269, Samuel Partridge 158. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 146.]

April 14. **1,400.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Peter Beckford delivered his bond for approval. Edward Broughton sworn Clerk of Council. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 77.]

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April 15. **1,401.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Assembly was sworn, though certain seats were in dispute, and presented John Mills as their speaker, who was approved. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 179, 180.]

April 15. **1,402.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. List of Members:—

St. Michael	Lt.-Col. Thomas Morris. Lt.-Col. Samuel Farmer.
St. Peter	Alexander Walker. Captain Edward Holloway.
St. Philip	Philip Price. Willoughby Chamberlayne.
Christchurch	Lt.-Col. Richard Elliott. Lt.-Col. John Dempster.
St. Thomas	Lt.-Col. William Allonby. Captain William Eastchurch.
St. James	Colonel Abel Alleyne. Malatiah Holder.
St. Andrew	Lt.-Col. John Mills. John Gibbes.
St. George	Robert Hooper. John Cosins.
St. Joseph	Colonel John Waterman. Major Benoni Waterman.
St. John	Colonel John Leslie. Captain Archibald Carmichael.
St. Lucy	Lt.-Col. Robert Harrison. Major John Boteler.

John Mills chosen speaker, George Payne, clerk, William Geddes, marshal. The members were sworn. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 265, 266.]

April 15. **1,403.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. William Byrd, William Cole, John Lear, Ralph Wormeley and Christopher Wormeley sworn of the Council. Order to ascertain whether Peter Beverley be a fit person to be Clerk of the Burgesses. Order for survey of the stores of H.M.S. Dumbarton, of which some shall be sent home and others retained, and that the ship be broken up. Peter Beverley appointed Clerk of the Burgesses by the Lieutenant Governor. Resolved that the security of the country, the easing of the levy by poll, and the building of a house for the Governor be the only questions submitted to the Assembly. The Lieutenant-Governor's intended speech to the Burgesses approved. Order for delivery of the records, etc. of the Burgesses to Peter Beverley. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 527-532.]

April 17. **1,404.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That a copy of the address from Boston, referred by Order in Council of 9th inst., be sent to the Agents for New England to give an account in writing of the state of the Colony; also that all persons concerned and in particular Sir Purbeck Temple and Sir William Phips attend the Committee on the 21st inst. *Draft with corrections.* 2¼ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 147.]

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April 17. **1,405.** Extract from the Journals of the House of Representatives of New York. Eight resolutions condemning Leisler and all his works, and an order for an address to the Governor. Minute of Council, April 18, recording the thanks of the Governor and Council to the House. *Copy. Large sheet.*

Duplicate of the foregoing. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *Nos.* 11, 12.]

[April 17.] New York. **1,406.** Address of the House of Representatives of New York to Governor Sloughter. Congratulations on his arrival; and expressions of abhorrence for the acts of Leisler, and of loyalty to King William and Queen Mary. *Signed.* James Graham, speaker. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

Duplicate of the foregoing. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *Nos.* 13, 14.]

April 17. **1,407.** Minutes of the General Assembly of Virginia. The Burgesses were summoned to hear Lord Howard's Commission and dismissed to elect their speaker. They presented Thomas Milner, who was approved. Speech of the Lieutenant-Governor recommending the lessening of the levy by poll, by the imposition of a duty on liquors, and the regulation of the Indian trade. The Clerk of the Burgesses approved, and the law as to the new oaths delivered to them for perusal.

Members appointed to swear the Burgesses and copy of the Governor's speech sent to them. Address of the Burgesses approving the proposal for a general fast. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 619-624.]

April 17. **1,408.** Journal of the House of Burgesses of Virginia. Thomas Milner elected speaker and Peter Beverley clerk.

April 18. List of the Burgesses :—

William Randolph Francis Eps	Henrico County.
Henry Batt Robert Bowling	Charles City County.
Henry Hartwell	James City.
James Bray William Lewis	James City County.
Tho. Barber Jos. Ring	York County.
Lawrence Smith John Smith	Gloucester County.
Arthur Allen Francis Mason	Surrey County.
Arthur Smith Henry Applewhite	Isle of Wight County.
Tho. Milner John Brassier	Nancymond County.
Richard Whitaker Miles Cary	Warwick County.

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John West William Leigh	New Kent County.
Geo. Mason Martin Scarlett	Stafford County.
Charles Scarborough William Anderson	Accomack County.
John Robins Tho. Harmanson	Northampton County.
Anthony Lawson John Sandiford	Lower Norfolk County.
Chr. Robinson William Churchill	Middlesex County.
Robert Carter William Ball	Lancaster County.
Richard Kenner Peter Prestly	Northumberland County.
William Hardidge Laurence Washington	Westmoreland County.
William Wilson Tho. Allonby	Elizabeth City County.
Henry Aubrey John Stone	Rappahannock County.

The Governor's speech considered in Committee, and an address in reply voted. The Clerk sworn. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 691-699.]

April 20. **1,409.** The Bishop of London to William Blathwayt. Desiring that Captain John Blackwell may be summoned to attend the Committee to-morrow. *Holograph. Signed.* H. London. *Dated.* Monday night [20 April], *though endorsed apparently,* 9 April, 1691. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 148.]

April 20. **1,410.** Warrant of the Governor of New York permitting an unfree ship to trade at New York. *Copy.* 1 *p. Minuted and endorsed by Edward Randolph.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 15.]

April 20. **1,411.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for a patent to George Brown for 120 acres of land on Staten Island. A petition for compensation for goods spoiled by Leisler, referred to Colonel Bayard.

April 21. Order for two belts of wampum to be sent to the Indians, and a letter encouraging the Praying Indians to return to their friendship. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 250, 251.]

April 22. **1,412.** Order for Edwin Palmes's protest against the injustice of a pretended Court of Justice in Connecticut to be recorded. Orders for the Collector to issue writs to the Sheriffs for the collection of quit-rents in the provinces; for the records of Westchester County to be delivered to Joseph Lee; and for payment of £25 due to Alexander Boyle.

April 23. Order for hue and cry after three deserters from the King's frigate.

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April 24. Order for Nicholas Bayard and William Pinhorne to administer the oath to the leading inhabitants and officers of the city. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 250, 253.]

April 20. **1,413.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Order for issue of a commission for trial of a murderer.

April 21. James Minge appeared and was required to obey the order issued as to his proceedings. Richard Lee, Isaac Allerton and John Armistead, Councillors, refusing to take the oaths and being therefore unable to sit, Edmund Jennings was appointed to the Council. Order for the goods of Edward Davies and others to be sent to England. Order for the examination of the public accounts of the late William Spencer. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 527-538.]

April 20. **1,414.** Journal of House of Burgesses of Virginia. Major Arthur Allen having scruples about being sworn, the fact was reported to the Lieutenant-Governor. Sundry Committees appointed and the clerks sworn. Message from the Lieutenant-Governor appointing a day of humiliation. Address to the Lieutenant-Governor thanking him for his care for the security of the country. Order for examination of the records of last Assembly.

April 21. Order for the accounts of the threepence per gallon duty to be presented. The grievances of the several Counties read and referred to a Committee. Order for James Bray, who has failed to attend the House, to be brought before the House to-morrow morning.

April 22. James Bray excused attendance on account of sickness. Report on the threepence per gallon duty presented. Grievances of Counties read and referred to a Committee. Several bills proposed by last Assembly. Order for further examination of the accounts of the threepence per gallon duty.

April 23. Petition of an Indian interpreter for his salary read and referred. The House adjourned.

April 24. Propositions on behalf of two counties considered. Message from the Governor as to the appointment of rangers. Sundry petitions read and referred. The Committee for propositions presented the following bills:—To give rewards for killing wolves; for charge of criminals; to prevent the casting of ballast into rivers; to prohibit innkeepers from giving credit to seamen; for regulating public claims; and for regulating accounts of Sheriffs. Sundry petitions referred by the Governor and Council read. Adjourned to 27th. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 700-714.]

April 20. **1,415.** Minutes of General Assembly of Virginia. A new writ ordered for selection of a burgess in place of Arthur Allen. Address of the burgesses received, and a message sent to them appointing a day of humiliation.

April 21. Order for a proclamation appointing a day of humiliation.

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April 24. Message from the Lieutenant-Governor acknowledging the Burgesses' thanks and their recognition of his measures for security of the country. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 624-628.]

April 21. **1,416.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That Captain Blackwell shall be summoned to attend the Committee this afternoon on the business of New England. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 149.]

[April 21.] **1,417.** Sir William Phips's account of his expeditions against Acadia and Quebec. In March, 1690, I sailed with seven ships and seven hundred men, raised by the people of New England, reduced Acadia in three weeks and returned to Boston. It was then thought well to prosecute a further expedition. 2,300 men were raised, with whom and with about thirty ships I sailed from New England on the 10th August, 1690, but by bad weather and contrary winds did not reach Quebec till October. The frost was already so sharp that it made two inches of ice in a night. After summoning Count de Frontenac and receiving a reviling answer I brought my ships up within musket shot of their cannon and fired with such success that I dismounted several of their largest cannon and beat them from their works in less than twenty-four hours. At the same time 1,400 men, who had been landed, defeated a great party of the enemy, and by the account of the prisoners the city must have been taken in two or three days, but the small pox and fever increased so fast as to delay the pushing of the siege till the weather became too severe to permit it. On my leaving Quebec I received several messages from French merchants of the best reputation saying how uneasy they were under French administration and how willing they would be to be under their Majesties'. The enemy suffered much, having several men killed and prisoners. Our loss did not exceed thirty. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 267-269.]

[April 21.] **1,418.** The Agents for Massachusetts to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We have received a copy of an address to the King from divers in Boston and Charlestown. There are several mistakes therein, for the late Revolution did not divide the territory into ten Colonies. Fort Pemaquid was and is under the Government of New York, where it is hoped that Governor Sloughter's arrival has composed all differences. The province of Maine was purchased many years since by Massachusetts. New Hampshire was taken to be within the charter of Massachusetts, continued under it many years, and since the Revolution has by desire of the inhabitants been rejoined to it. The King's Province never was a distinct Colony, but was claimed as part of Massachusetts. Connecticut and Rhode Island have their charters still in full force, having neither been cancelled by legal process nor surrendered. As to Massachusetts the present administration of the Government was authorised by the King's letter of 12 August, 1689, until things could be brought to a settlement. We hope that such authorisation does not make us pretended governors, as the writers insinuate. Most of those writers are well known to us, one of the principal of them having opposed the Revolution in England as well as in New England, insomuch that he imprisoned the messenger who brought

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the present King's (then the Prince of Orange) declaration to Boston. Several of them are men of little or no fortune, and some, as we are informed, were entrapped into signing the address. It is evident that the majority of the inhabitants do not approve of the address if no more signatories could be found, though they have been gathering hands from three several Colonies. Massachusetts has done its utmost always not only for their Majesties' interest against all enemies whatever, but also to enlarge their dominions, and have taken Port Royal and Acadia, whereby the Indians in those parts were disappointed of further supplies of arms and ammunition and so distressed that they desired a truce. This was granted to them on condition that their Sachems would meet our Commissioners in May to settle a final peace. The French inhabitants also have sworn allegiance to their Majesties and are well satisfied with the change, having tasted the sweetness of English Government in former years, and the French garrison have been brought prisoners to Boston. So we know not what more could have been done, in the circumstances, to serve the Crown of England. The incursions upon Albany were prevented by the expedition to Canada, of which an account has already been given, and Sir William Phips, who commanded it, is ready to lay the particulars before your Lordship. It is true that Massachusetts and the other Colonies of New England were in a distressed condition, which was first occasioned by putting them under a despotic power, who disposed of their persons and estates, imprisoned and fined at their will and pleasure to the terror of the inhabitants, so that the people became careless in business and solicitious not to earn more than sufficed for their necessities; whereupon trade failed, rents fell by one third and the land was greatly impoverished. Then the present war came, and the attack of the French and Indians on Pemaquid, soon after Sir Edmund Andros's seizure of Mons. de Castine's sloop at Penobscot. This was continued until the breach between the two Crowns, whereby we were great sufferers in our shipping and merchandise and disappointed of seasonable supplies of arms and ammunition. Still as yet, by God's blessing, there is not a fourth part of the desolation wrought by the enemy as in the Indian war of 1675-1676. The most damage is in Maine and to Eastward and there only of such places as were then destroyed. But our present most imminent danger lies in the French from Canada, and this trouble arises from our loyalty to their Majesties, the French have proclaimed that their reason for invasion is our declaring for King William and Queen Mary. The removal of their neighbours would not only secure the English interest in these parts, but cut off a growing nursery for seamen, which the French King has here and in Newfoundland. The people of New England hope to be restored to the former charter-privileges taken from them in the last year of King Charles II., and, notwithstanding the great expense to which they have been already subjected, are willing to make another attack on the French in Canada with such supply as the Government of Massachusetts has already begged for. Nothing could be greater encouragement to the prosecution of this war than restoration of the ancient liberties and privileges for which our fathers transported themselves to the wilderness, and have since

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defended it against all enemies, with considerable advantage to England. *Signed.* Hen. Ashurst, Elisha Cooke, Increase Mather, Thomas Oakes. 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* Read 21 April, 1691. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 150, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 263-266.]

April 21. **1,419.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The agents of New England and Sir William Phips attended, and the petition of merchants of Boston and Charlestown (*see No.* 1393) was read. After which the agents delivered their answer to the same (*see preceding abstract*) and Sir William Phips gave in an account of the expedition to Canada, both of which were read. Ordered that Captain Blackwell and others attend and that the Lord Chief Justice be also present.

Several representations from Virginia read and referred to Lord Howard of Effingham. [*Board of Trade.* Journals, 7. *pp.* 7, 8.]

April 22. **1,420.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations to Lord Sydney. To ascertain if the agents of New England will accept a New Charter from the King, with as large privileges as are enjoyed by any corporation within their Majesties' dominions, leaving to their Majesties the power of commissioning the Governor and Council from time to time; the representatives of people meeting once a year or oftener, as the Governor shall think fit, in the nature of a House of Commons for the making of laws relating to property and good government. *Draft.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 151.]

April 23. **1,421.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Assembly attending, the Governor informed them that money was wanting to pay sundry debts, to keep the fortifications in repair, and to hire a couple of sloops now that the fleet was absent in the Leeward Islands. The Assembly presented petitions from John Salton and John Pilgrim against the return of Captain Thomas Morris. The Governor said that he had looked into the matter and had given his opinion that Colonel Morris was duly elected; and that he was astonished that the Assembly should receive petitions as to matters which did not belong to them, especially when the Governor had already decided them.

April 24. The Assembly attended and insisted on the point raised by them yesterday, quoting precedents, which being turned up in the Council's books proved to be against them. The Governor therefore told them to persist no further in the matter. The Assembly afterwards sent a message to say that they were considering a bill to raise money, but could not pass it this sitting. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 181-183.]

April 23. **1,422.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. The Assembly waited on the Governor. (*See preceding abstract.*)

April 24. Address to the Governor as to the right of the Assembly to decide contested elections, and the Governor's reply. Bill for a levy on negroes passed. Bill to decide qualifications of electors passed. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 267-272.]

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April 23. Whitehall. **1,423.** Order of the King in Council. That the fines imposed on William Ivy, John Towers, Francis Blackmore, Charles Bourchier, James Bannister, and William Ivy, junior, in 1688, be wholly remitted. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 12, 13.]

April 23. **1,424.** Memorandum of names of persons to be summoned to attend the Committee on the business of New England, viz. Captain John Blackwell, Colonel Charles Ledgett, John Usher, Thomas Brindley, Thomas Dudley, Captain David Kelly, Thaddeus Mackerty. *Scrap. Endorsed.* 23 April, 1691. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 152.]

April 24. **1,425.** Summons for the gentlemen named in the memorandum of 23 April (*see preceding abstract*) to attend the Committee on the business of New England on the 27th inst. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 153.]

[April 24.] **1,426.** A collection of documents relating to the trial of the murderers of John Payne.

1,426. I. Order of the Convention of Maryland for the trial of the murderers of John Payne. *Signed.* John Llewellin. 16 April, 1691. *Scrap. Endorsed.* Recd. 10 Oct., 1691.

1,426. II. Commission for the trial of the said murderers. 21 April, 1691. *Endorsed as the preceding.*

1,426. III. Record of the proceedings at the trial of John Woodcock, George Mason and William Burley for the murder of John Payne. 16th to 24th April. 6½ *pp. Endorsed as the preceding.*

1,426. IV. Account of the case of the murderers of John Payne. A long story, endeavouring to set forth that the prisoners had not a fair trial. 11½ *closely written pages. Endorsed as the preceding.*

1,426. V. An account of the quarrel that led to the murder, with the depositions taken at Virginia. 10 March, 1690. 14 *pp.*

1,426. VI. Minutes of the meetings of the Virginia Council. 16 January and 10 March, 1690. 4 *pp.*

1,426. VII., VIII. Minutes of the meeting of the Virginia Council on 28 and 29 April, 1690. 5 *pp.*

1,426. IX. Copies of letters written to Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson by John Coode, on 19 and 28 May, and 24 June, as to the murder of Payne and the escape of Richard Hill, accused of treasonable words, to Virginia. Also copy of a letter from Jacob Younge, 30 May, 1690, as to movements of Indians. *The whole,* 3 *pp.*

1,426. X. A duplicate of the letters of Samuel Phillips and others and Richard Hill of 1 and 2 June (*see Nos.* 919, 922).

1,426. XI. Copies of Colonel Nicholson's letters of 6 June and 1 August to the Government of Maryland (*see Nos.* 928, 1002). 4 *pp.*

1,426. XII. Copy of the protest against John Coode of June 19th (*see No.* 948). 3¼ *pp.*

1,426. XIII. Copy of the letter from Maryland to Colonel Nicholson of 8 August (*see No.* 1014). 2 *pp.*

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1,426. XIV. Copy of Richard Hill's bond to surrender to the Secretary of State. 18 August, 1690. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *Nos.* 45 I-XIV.]

April 25. Maryland. **1,427.** Representatives of Maryland to the King and Queen. The murderers of John Payne have duly been tried, and three of them condemned and sentenced, to the terror of like evildoers. Still we have cause to complain of the rude and insolent carriage of the popish party and of their efforts to disturb the peace; and in particular of the persons whom Lord Baltimore procured to appear against us in Council last year. These have since returned hither, loaded with notorious false pamphlets and letters from Lord Baltimore, which they scatter abroad to terrify your loyal subjects from their allegiance by a prospect of a renewal of the popish Government from which you delivered us. They scruple not to say that King James will be restored, but we doubt not under Providence of your safety and our salvation. *Signed.* Ne[a] Blakiston and twenty others. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Oct. 12, 1691. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 46, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., pp.* 229-231.]

April 25. **1,428.** Edward Randolph to William Blathwayt. I hear that Mr. Rafford of New England has a full account of the state of that country and can offer the reasons he has received from Mr. Tippet, one of the subscribers to the Address. Pray let him be summoned. He lives in Bow Lane. I take physic, so cannot wait on you. *Signed.* Ed. Randolph. *Holograph.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 154.]

[April 25.] **1,429.** Petition of John Riggs to the King. In 1688-1689, I was ensign of a foot-company in New England and was posted at Pojebscot Falls in Maine. On the outbreak of the Revolution I was obliged to quit my garrison and was carried prisoner to Boston, but on being liberated went at once to New York, from whence Colonel Nicholson sent me with despatches to England, and in August, 1689, was sent back to New York with despatches, and back once more to England. My expenses for the journeys amount to £80, which I beg may be repaid. 1 *p. Inscribed.* Recd. 25 April, 1691. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 155.]

April 26. May 6. Quebec. **1,430.** Passport of the Count de Frontenac to Sieur de la Chesnaye. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 156.]

April 27. **1,431.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Order for the merchants concerned in convoys to attend on the 4th of May, and agreed that the present embargo on shipping be removed.

Petition of John Grey and others read and decision taken (*see Nos.* 1433, 1442).

Several merchants or others interested in New England called in, when Mr. Wrayford presented abstracts of letters. On consideration of the former Charter of New England and the drafts of a New Charter presented by the Agents, it was resolved to take the King's pleasure as to whether he would appoint a Governor, or leave the making of laws wholly to the people. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 8-10.]

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April 27. **1,432.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That it be submitted to the King's decision whether the Governor of Massachusetts shall be appointed by the Crown or elected. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., p.* 269.]

April 27. **1,433.** Petition of John Grey and others, defendants against an appeal of the executors of Sir John Witham, to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Praying for dismissal of the appeal (as in *No.* 1334). *Inscribed below.* A minute by the executors praying for further time till the arrival of the next West Indian fleet. *Signed.* Robert Chaplin. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 27 Apr., 1691. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 61.]

April 27. **1,434.** Minutes of Council of New York. Sundry documents relating to the revolution of 1689 were read. In answer to the petition of the Mayor and Council of New York for the restoration the weigh-house taken into the King's hands in 1674, the Governor deferred his answer. Petition of James Wright and John Jordaine of Connecticut complaining of the existing government, and praying for the Governor's protection. The Governor said he would do all that he could for them, and represent their grievances to the King. Order for their depositions to be taken. Nicholas Bayard's claim for repayment of money spent by him on the fortifications considered.

April 28. Order for a letter to the sheriff of Richmond County, directing him to secure the ringleaders of the riots there. Order for payment of £36 to Nicholas Gerritse. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 253-255.]

April 27. **1,435.** Journal of House of Burgesses of Virginia. The six bills brought in on the 24th read a first time. Sundry petitions sent down from the Council read. Benjamin Harrison sworn, being returned in place of Major Arthur Allen.

April 28. The committee for examination of the threepence per gallon duty reported the balance in hand to be £789, but the balance due to be £950. Ralph Wormeley's petition, as assignee of Cuthbert Potter, for £108 rejected. Dame Francis Berkeley's petition, on behalf of Philip Ludwell, read. Order for preparing an address of thanks to the King for redress of the grievances represented by Philip Ludwell. The six bills aforesaid read a second time, and a bill for ports read a first time.

April 29. Order for James Bray to be brought up to attend the House. Resolved to order the Lieutenant-Governor to forbid settlement in the land of Nottaway Indians in future. Order for a bill to be prepared to prevent horses from running wild and barking fruit trees. A free conference with the Council as to the maintenance of forces desired. Order for preparation of a bill as to tanners and curriers. Order for addresses to represent to the King the grievances of the inhabitants of Northern Neck, and the state of the country. Order for bills to be prepared for an impost on liquors, and to encourage manufactures. The six bills brought in on the 24th passed and sent up to the Council. Mr. James Bray again excused. Message from the Council appointing conferrers.

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April 30. Conferrers appointed to arrange with the Council as to the forces to be raised, as to erection of a college, and obtaining a royal Charter and a grant of quit-rents for the same. Several bills returned from the Council. Order for drawing up an address as to the college. Bill for Ports read a second time.

May 1. Bills for Ports recommitted with instructions to the Committee. Martin Scarlett, a burgess, committed to custody for neglect of his duty and misbehaviour in the House. Bill as to horses read a first time. The bills as to wolves agreed to, and those as to ballast and Sheriffs' accounts amended.

May 2. The Bills to prohibit giving credit to seamen and as to certificates for public claims agreed to. Martin Scarlett made his submission and was readmitted. Message from the Lieutenant-Governor asking for names to be submitted of persons fit to be justices of the peace. Bill as to horses read a second time. Bills as to sheriffs' accounts and as to ballast received from the Council with amendments and recommitted. The Council's amendments on the bill as to criminal's charges approved. Adjourned to 4th. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 714-726.]

April 27. **1,436.** Minutes of General Assembly of Virginia. Councillors appointed to swear Benjamin Harrison.

April 29. Councillors appointed to meet the Burgesses in conference. Six bills brought up from the Burgesses.

April 30. William Cole reported the sense of the Conference as to the defence of the country and founding of a college. Three of the six bills agreed to; and three sent back with amendments. Conferrers appointed to meet the Burgesses to-morrow.

May 1. Mr. Cole reported as to the addresses. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 628-632.]

[April 27.] **1,437.** Representation of the Lieutenant-Governor and Council of Virginia. King Charles the Second in 1669 granted to the Earl of St. Albans the profits of the neck of land between the Potomac and the Rappahannock on condition that for such of the land as should not be settled within twenty-one years the grant should be void; and in 1679 the King granted fifty acres of land to any person coming to settle there. There are many people anxious to settle and ready to pay quit-rents to the King for the same. Nevertheless the late Lord Culpeper having purchased the Earl of St. Albans's rights to the said land in Northern Neck obtained an unconditional grant for the same from King James in 1688; and his agent, Philip Ludwell, without a word to the Governor or Council, has erected an office of Ranger General of the Northern Neck and other offices with strange and unusual powers, whereby those employed by him take upon themselves to seize horses and cattle, and to appropriate lands, under pretence of escheat, which have long been quietly held by settlers, and all without enquiry or redress, to the great disturbance of the inhabitants and endangering of the public peace.

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There is a great need of ammunition for the forts at James City, York, Nancymond and Rappahannock, which we beg that His Majesty will supply to us. The militia is in great want of arms and ammunition, many of the people being so poor that the officers cannot compel them to equip themselves as the law directs. We beg therefore for some grenadiers' arms, swords, bayonets and ammunition. Further, as the country lies low and trade cannot be secured without a fort or two in each river (which we cannot afford to build) we think that Virginia and Maryland can be best defended by frigates and a fireship. The revenue consists wholly of the export duty of two shillings a hogshead on tobacco and the port duties of trading ships. There are now 10,000 hogsheads of last year's crop still here, and a great crop this year; so that if ships be not sent to carry it away, the King's revenue will suffer much and the Colony will be unable to subsist for want of clothes and other goods imported from England. The Indians of Pamunkey Neck have diminished greatly in numbers, and many settlements are made with agreement for quit-rents. We propose that land enough shall be set apart for the Indians and the rest granted to settlers on payment of quit-rent. It would be well if all officers holding commissions in Virginia were compelled to reside there, unless specially excused by the King. Captain Alexander Culpeper, who holds a patent as Surveyor-General, has appointed Colonel Philip Ludwell his deputy, who accordingly has granted commissions to divers persons, who executed the same by deputies, which has given rise to much quarrelling and complaint. These Surveyors being generally elected burgesses have exerted an evil influence in the Assemblies; and we therefore propose that Surveyors be appointed by the Government in Virginia. We do not recognise Captain Culpeper's power to appoint deputies, and we are therefore of opinion that there are no duly authorised Surveyors in Virginia. It would be well too if the Indian trade were regulated. The necessary money could easily be raised by a company, whereas at present some men lose their lives every year. The unsettled state of New England, New York and Pennsylvania has been a great insecurity to us, and we would point out the advantages of putting them under a settled Government. Finally we would ask that Councillors enough to form a quorum be chosen from the residents in one of the Necks in time of war. 4 *pp. With notes in the margin. Endorsed.* Read 27 April and 12 May, 1691. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 16, *and Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 41-45.]

April 29. **1,438.** Order of the Court of Virginia on the matter of the sloop Katharine and Anne. That the master give £1,000 security to sail direct to London and there await the decision of the King's Court of Admiralty. *Copy.* 2¼ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 17.]

[April.] **1,439.** An account of the persons who signed the address of 9 April (*see No.* 1393) respecting New England with the value of their estates according to common estimation. Of the sixty signatories here enumerated, two are set down as worth £12,000, two at £10,000, three at £6,000, two at £5,000, two at £4,000, five at £3,000, thirteen at £2,000, one at £1,500, thirteen at £1,000,

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nine at £500, three at £300, three at £200. (The Agents for Massachusetts had declared that most of the signatories were men of little or no estate. *See No.* 1418). 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* Presented in April 1691. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 157.]

April 30. Whitehall. **1,440.** Order of the King in Council. Declaring the royal resolve, on the question of the new Charter of Massachusetts, to send a Governor of his own nomination, and ordering the preparation of a Charter on that foundation. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 270, 271.]

April 30. **1,441.** Minute of the foregoing order in Council. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 158.]

April 30. Whitehall. **1,442.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Resolving that unless the appeal of the executors of Sir John Witham against John Grey and others be prosecuted on the arrival of the next fleet from the West Indies it shall be dismissed. *Signed.* William Blathwayt. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 62.]

[April.] **1,443.** A collection of papers bearing on the preparation of the Charter of Massachusetts.

1,443. I. Memorandum of the History of Massachusetts from 1602 to 1637. 5 *pp.*

1,443. II. Heads of the Charter granted to Massachusetts in 4 Car. I. 4½ *pp.*

1,443. III. A different abstract of the same Charter. Draft with corrections. 4 *pp.*

1,443. IV. Fair copy of the preceding. 4¼ *pp.*

1,443. V. Another shorter abstract of the same Charter. 2 *pp.*

1,443. VI. Abstract of the proceedings against the Massachusetts Charter in 1635. 2½ *pp.*

1,443. VII. Abstract of the proceedings of King Charles I. against Massachusetts. 2 *pp.*

1,443. VIII. Clauses in the former Charter of Massachusetts shewing that it was intended for the Company to be resident in England. 1½ *pp.*

1,443. IX. A sketch of the Constitution of the Government of New England under the old Charter. 2½ *pp.*

1,443. X. The objections of the Attorney and Solicitor General to the Laws of Massachusetts. 2 August, 1677. *Abstracted in a former volume.*

1,443. XI. Case of the Charter of New England. Shewing the many respects in which it was violated up to the proceedings in 1686. A short draft of a few sentences is attached. 6½ *pp.*

1,443. XII. Consideration concerning the Charter of Massachusetts, opposing the regranting of the old Charter. 2 *pp.*

1,443. XIII. A series of questions, impugning the actions of Massachusetts under the late Charter. 2 *pp.*

1,443. XIV. A memorandum of the misdeeds of Massachusetts under the former Charter. 4 *pp.*

1,443. XV. Copy of the Order in Chancery for entering judgment against the Charter of Massachusetts. 23 Oct. 1684.

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1,443. xvi. Considerations offered to Parliament against the restoration of Charters to the Colonies, on the ground that the cancellation of that of Massachusetts was justified by her persistence in illegal trading. A copy of certain laws of Massachusetts is attached. *Printed pamphlet.* 8 *pp.*

1,443. xvii. Manuscript draft of the first portion of the preceding pamphlet. 9½ *pp.*

1,443. xviii. Reasons for the confirmation of the Charters in New England. 4 *pp.*

1,443. xix. Reflections on a pamphlet entitled "Reasons for the confirmation of the several Charters in New England." 20 *pp.*

1,443. xx. Reasons against restoring the several Charters of New England. 1½ *pp.*

1,443. xxi. Memorandum upon the bill for restoring Corporations. That the preamble has no relation to the case of New England. ½ *p.*

1,443. xxii. Heads of the charter granted to Sir Ferdinando Gorges. 15 *Car. I.* 9 *pp.*

1,443. xxiii. Abstract of the Charter of the Colony of Rhode Island.

1,443. xxiv, xxv. Abstract of the Charter of Connecticut. In duplicate. 1 *p.*

1,443. xxvi. The address of the inhabitants of Providence to the King of 11 October, 1686, resigning their Charter. *Abstracted in a former volume. Copy.* 1 *p.*

1,443. xxvii. Copy of the letter of the Government of Connecticut to Lord Sunderland. 26 January, 1687. *Abstracted in a former volume.* 1 *p.*

1,443. xxviii. Case of the grant of Long Island and of its surrender by the Earl of Stirling. 1 *p.*

1,443. xxix. Declaration of Joseph Dudley and other trustees for the land about the Merrimac. 12 May, 1686. *Copy.* 3½ *pp.*

1,443. xxx. A list of the deficiencies of the late Charter of Massachusetts, and of the points in which it was violated by the late Government. ½ *p.*

1,443. xxxi., xxxii. A list of additional powers asked for by the Agents for New England with the restoration of their former Charter, to set right the deficiencies and violations of the former Charter. 1 *p. In duplicate.*

1,443. xxxiii. Proposals for making the Colony of Massachusetts more dependent on the Crown, viz. (1) that the King may disallow laws within a year after receipt of them, (2) that appeals be allowed to the King in Council, (3) that all officials take the oath fixed by Act. ½ *p.*

1,443. xxxiv. Abstract of the former Charter of Massachusetts, with the desires of the Agents added on the opposite page, and a copy of the proposals, abstracted in No. xxxiii. added. *The whole,* 12 *pp.*

1,443. xxxv. Heads of a charter for Massachusetts. 2 *pp.*

1,443. xxxvi. A list of gentlemen with letters from New England, who may "be spoke with on the Exchange." ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *Nos.* 158 i.-xxxvi.]

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[April ?] **1,444.** Petition of George Hannay to the Queen. For leave to return home from Barbados for a time to recover his health. Draft with corrections. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 63.]

May 1. Wells. **1,445.** Account of the conference with the Indians. New England Commissioners, Thomas Danforth, Robert Pike, William Vaughan, Charles Frost. A dialogue between the New Englanders and the Indians, the former reproaching them for not keeping their word in bringing in their prisoners, and the Indians excusing themselves. 2 *pp. Copy.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 159.]

May 1. May 1. **1,446.** A copy of the agreement concluded between the parties named in the preceding. That the captives shall be brought in, and the Chiefs appear to negotiate for prolonging the truce, within ten days; and that till then the truce shall be observed. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 160.]

May 1. **1,447.** Another copy of the preceding. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 161.]

May 4. Boston. **1,448.** Extract from a letter from New England. Colonel Sloughter has reached New York. Leisler stood upon his terms and would not surrender. He and Milborne have since been tried and condemned, but not executed yet. I hear that the Council of New York has summoned Melvin from Boston to answer for several letters of his found among Leisler's papers. There was also a sharp reprimand in the letter for C. M. [? Cotton Mather], there being letters of his also found, not becoming his coat. *Copy.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 162.]

May 4. **1,449.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The merchants and certain members of the African Company attended. The 15th of August fixed for the sailing of the West Indian convoy, and the 10th of September for that to Maryland and Virginia. Agreed to take the embargo off Newfoundland ships. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 11-12.]

May 4. **1,450.** The Agents for New England to Lords of Trade and Plantations. As to the petition of Samuel Allen (*see No.* 1177I), we would observe that there are grants of large tracts of lands in New Hampshire to many persons besides Captain John Mason. Had King Charles's law-officers known this they might have reported differently on the case. Captain John Mason never exercised any civil government by himself or others, as annexed deposition shows, so the people could not have interrupted that Government. The people date their ruin from the time when New Hampshire was separated from Massachusetts. Again, Robert Mason pretended to no right to govern by patent, but only by grant from the Council of Plymouth. It will be to no one's interest to make New Hampshire a distinct Government now, as it cannot pay the expenses nor defend itself. If every grant from the Council of Plymouth were held to imply distinct rights to govern, there would be more Governors than towns in New Hampshire; nor can we conceive how petitioner's contract can be affected. *Signed.* Hen. Ashurst, Increase Mather, Elisha Cooke, Thomas Oakes. 1½ *pp.*

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Here follows a list of depositions, testifying that John Mason never settled any Government in New Hampshire, and one full deposition. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Read 13 July, 1691. [*Board of Trade.* New Hampshire, 1. *No.* 2, 2I; *and Col. Entry Bks., Vol. LXII., pp.* 285-289; *and Vol. LXVII., pp.* 175-180.]

[May.] **1,451.** Short statement of the boundaries of New Hampshire in relation to the disputes over the same with New England from 1627 to 1684. 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New Hampshire, 1. *No.* 3.]

May 4. **1,452.** Journal of House of Burgesses of Virginia. The bill for revising the Act to regulate tobacco-hogsheads brought up.

May 5. The Committee of claims made its report, and the Committee on grievances brought up bills to divide New Kent County and for free trade with Indians, which were read a first time. Bill to encourage manufactures read a first time; also the bill as to tanners and curriers. Bill as to horses passed, and bill to regulate tobacco-hogsheads read a second time and committed. Bill for Ports, with the Council's amendments, received. Bill as to ballast, with the Council's amendments, agreed to; also the bill as to Sheriffs' accounts. The House disagreed with the Council's amendment to the Criminal's Charges Bill. Bill against swearing read a first time, and the bill to regulate tobacco-hogsheads amended.

May 6. Bill for enlarging James City parish read a first time. Standing order passed that any member leaving town without leave during the Session be fined 500lbs. of tobacco. Bill for Ports passed. Bill for impost on liquors received. Committee of the whole House on the Addresses to the King.

May 7. Resolution thanking Philip Ludwell for his services in representing the grievances of the country to King James and to their present Majesties, and granting him £250. Committee on the Addresses to the King, the heads of which were agreed on. Bill for Ports received from the Council. Conferrers appointed to meet the Council on the address concerning the College. Bill to regulate hogsheads passed, and Bill as to tanners read a second time. Order for a bill to enjoin the planting of flax and hemp. Bills for free trade with Indians, for dividing New Kent County, and for suppression of swearing read a second time.

May 8. Debate as to the College resumed. Mr. James Blair called in to help in drawing up the Address. Orders as to the bill for dividing Lower Norfolk County, and that all Acts shall henceforward be engrossed on parchment. Bills for advancement of manufactures and for free-trade with Indians passed. Bills for dividing New Kent County and for suppression of swearing passed and sent up with four others to the Council.

May 9. Bill for impost on liquors read a first time; bill for defence of the country presented. Order for payment for transcription of the records of the House. Bill for dividing James City parish rejected. The behaviour of Captain Jennings, R.N., in entering a court with violence was represented to the house. Resolved that such conduct is a high contempt of the Government;

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and that the Council be informed of the resolution with a view to the relief of the injured and the punishment of the offenders. Bills for defence of the country, for dividing Lower Norfolk County, and for planting of flax and hemp read a first time. Order for the resolutions of the House as to Philip Ludwell and Captain Jennings to be carried to the Council. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 726-741.]

May 7. **1,453.** Minutes of General Assembly of Virginia. Message to the Burgesses as to the places to be appointed Ports under the Act, and sundry other amendments in detail.

May 8. Message to the Burgesses with another amendment to the Act for Ports. Six bills received from the Burgesses for concurrence.

May 9. Message to the Burgesses, agreeing to three of the six bills and suggesting amendments to three others. Resolutions of the Burgesses as to Captain Jennings and Philip Ludwell received. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 632-643.]

May 4. **1,454.** Minutes of Council of New York. Joseph Sacket's petition, setting forth that he is in trouble with his neighbours, having been compelled to levy taxes in Leisler's time, which neighbours are now sueing him. The case was referred to a Committee. Order for inspection of Colonel Bayard's claim for reimbursement of money spent on the fortifications. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV. pp.* 256, 257.]

May 5. Fort William Henry. **1,455.** Report of Governor Sloughter as to the profits of the Collector's office at New York. The salary of the Collector is £200 a year. The revenue was duly collected by Mr. James Graham in 1687, for which year's service he received but £100 in New York money, so that £120 is due to him. *Signed.* H. Sloughter. *Misdated* 1689. *Endorsed.* Recd. 10 Sept., 1691. Read Oct. 12. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 16.]

May 6. **1,456.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for payment of Robert Livingston's account for presents to the Indians; and for payment of £5 to John Perry for part of his salary. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 257.]

May 6. Portsmouth. **1,457.** The Governor of Rhode Island to Governor Sloughter. I have communicated your letter of 16 April to the General Assembly. They congratulate you on your arrival and on your preservation and reinforcement of Albany. You ask us for help, but pending receipt of the royal commands, we think that this country having no strong bulwarks against the enemy is rather in need of help than able to spare men. Of course as we may expect assistance in time of need from other Colonies, so we ought to give it, but such matters cannot be effected without taxes on the people, and at present through the work of evil-minded persons we cannot collect the arrears of former taxes. We have received no orders from the King, and do not know under what government we are, though our Charter is neither condemned nor taken from us. We have suffered much from smallpox also at Newport, which further disenables us to send men for Quebec, as we need them all for our

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own defence. We thank you for your intelligence and desire always to be on good terms with your Government. *Signed.* John Easton. *Copy.* 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* Read 6 Sept., 1692. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 17.]

May 6. Fort William Henry. **1,458.** Governor Sloughter to Earl of Nottingham. Leisler and eight of his accomplices have been tried, but I have reprieved them till the King's pleasure be known, unless some insurrection should compel me to execute them. The loyalists are earnest for execution, and unless some of the culprits suffer, the people will be greatly hardened in opposition to the Government. I think all but Leisler and Milbourne might be pardoned. I will see to the disposal of their estates for the King, though many of them are worth scarce anything. I have sent the proceeding of the trial and an Address from the Assembly by this packet. *Signed.* H. Sloughter. ½ *p. Printed in New York Documents III.*, 762. *Annexed,*

1,458. I. Copy of the Rolls of Court in the trial of Jacob Leisler and his accomplices. 19 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 6 Sept., 1691.

1,458. II. Duplicate of a portion of the preceding. 8 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 10 Sept., 1691.

1,458. III., IV. Further copies of the trials. *Endorsed.* Recd. 10 Sept., 1691. [*America and West Indies.* 579. *Nos.* 2, 2 I-V.]

May 6. New York. **1,459.** Deposition of William Wingfield, surgeon of the Archangel. As to having been prevented by order of Captain Jasper Hicks from attending Mrs. Sloughter's waiting woman, when called by Governor Sloughter. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 18.]

May 7. New York. **1,460.** Deposition of Major Richard Ingoldsby. As to foul and insulting language used by Captain Jasper Hicks to Governor Sloughter when he complained of want of accommodation. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 19.]

May 7. **1461.** Deposition of Robert Stone, servant of Governor Sloughter. As to shameful treatment and foul language used by Captain Hicks to Governor Sloughter and Mrs. Sloughter. 1½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 20.]

May 7. **1462.** Deposition of Thomas Lyndall. As to filthy language used by Captain Hicks to Governor and Mrs. Sloughter. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 21.]

May 7. New York. **1,463.** Governor Sloughter to the King. These Colonies must be ruined if not remedied by your mighty favour. When I landed I found the country in arms owing to the usurpation of one Jacob Leisler, who on the arrival of your troops declared them traitors, shut the fort against them, and having raised three or four hundred men fired near a thousand shots at your subjects, killing two and wounding several soldiers. He had sent for two hundred more men to help him, when my landing put a stop to his recruiting. He defied my authority, but I took such measures that after a day's and a night's pause his people deserted, and I took him and his Council

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prisoners. I soon settled a peaceful Government, for want of which the adjacent Colonies are ready to devour each other. They daily solicit me to take them under my authority. I shall not deny the request of Connecticut if necessity require. The Boston people have by this time sent me the sloop which was appointed to be under my command. The daily abuses put on your Majesty by Boston and other neighbours I cannot bear; and I beg you to stop the present irregular proceedings and prevent them for the future, which can only be done by you taking the Government into your own hands and appointing Governors. The renewal of their Charter tends only to the ruin of the loyal. I am much troubled at the methods that have been used against me. My departure was designedly delayed for six months; and in that time Sir Robert Robinson obtained an order to be brought home in the ship appointed for me, which occasioned fresh troubles here and risked the ship and the lives of all of us. Yet you had allowed Sir Robert £200 for his passage; and this was contrary to the express order given to Captain Hicks when he met you on your passage to Ireland. No man was ever so abused as I was throughout my passage. *Signed.* H. Sloughter. 2 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 579. *No.* 4.]

May 7. New York. **1,464.** Governor Sloughter to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I have examined the allegations made to you by the principal inhabitants of New York, and find that they are true and that the statement is very moderate. I send the memorial with an answer thereto (*see* Sept. 10, 1691), which answer I am satisfied is the truth; and I have subjoined an account of Jacob Leisler's behaviour to the troops. Major Ingoldsby behaved with much prudence during my absence and made it his whole care to avoid bloodshed; but had he not called in the militia this place would have been too hot for him. The gentlemen accused by Leisler and Milborne were the best and most loyal in the place and were therefore oppressed by them. Many who followed Leisler are well affected and were only led away by ignorance. I believe it will be sufficient to make an example of the ringleaders. *Signed.* H. Sloughter. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 10 Sept., 1691. *Printed in New York Documents III.*, 762. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 22, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 295-296.]

May 7. New York. **1,465.** Governor Sloughter to William Blathwayt. Through infinite mercy I am arrived here in good health. We sailed from Cowes on the 29th November, but ran aground next day and lay from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. expecting the ship to bulge every moment; but being lightened she was soon free and we made Bermuda on Friday, 9th of February. It was then blowing hard but soon moderated, else we had all perished, for between 11 and 12 at night we struck seven times on rocks, but beyond all hopes got clear. Two days later we got into harbour but lost thirty-seven feet of our false keel on the bar, which in a few days floated beside the ship. It was impossible to do anything for the ship there, but to sea I was resolved to go, knowing the distress in New York, so after three weeks' stay at Bermuda we sailed for New York, and on the 18th of March anchored in the Narrows. Next day Colonel Dudley and

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others came aboard, when hearing of the distress that they were in I went up to the town in the pinnace. I found everyone in arms to defend the city against Leisler, who had raised three hundred men and held the fort against them, declaring them all papists and followers of King James, and that we were sent to betray the country to the French. He had fired several cannon shots, killed two men and wounded seventeen. I at once caused the Town-hall bell to ring to summon the people, took the oaths and swore as many of the Council as were free. I then sent Major Ingoldsby to demand the delivery of the fort and of the members of the Council who were imprisoned. Leisler refused both demands, saying that he would recognise no Governor but by the King's commands addressed directly to him. But that night he sent one Stoll to see if I were what I said I was; I then sent a second message, to which he replied that the fort was not delivered on such easy terms. I then determined to send no more messages, but summoned the men-of-war to stand in as close as possible, resolving as soon as it was dawn to attack him. But before any attack was made, Leisler sent Milborne and one De La Noy to capitulate with me. Without entering on any treaty I secured them, intending to try them before the Council of War next day, but Leisler's people began to desert that night and asked that Major Ingoldsby might speak with them in the fort. I therefore sent him together with his company, with orders that Leisler's men should lay down their arms and leave the fort, and that Leisler and his Council should be seized and brought before me. There was some debate before the order was obeyed, but the men laid down their arms and the prisoners were brought to me. I at once committed them, and by the Council's advice issued, on the 26th, a commission for their trial. Ten were indicted for murder and treason, and six of them pleaded and were found guilty. Leisler and Milborne refused to plead but were sentenced with the rest. Certainly greater villains never lived. Lieutenant Wildboar is dead, and I have commissioned Lancelot Simms in his place. He came with us from England and is a good soldier, so I hope may be confirmed. I had instructions to make Mr. Graham recorder of the city and Attorney General, but at the request of the city I appointed Mr. Pinhorne. I also appointed one Newton to be Attorney, wishing to settle such matters speedily. I called an Assembly which met the 9th of April, and I hope will transact business quickly enough to let me go to Albany next week. I fear there is danger of losing the Mohawks to the French. New Jersey and Connecticut are in as bad case as this Colony. Every day they cry out for relief and defence from their oppressors. Our going to Bermuda was like to be of pernicious consequence to ourselves. I am much solicited to execute the condemned, but shall await the King's pleasure if I can keep the people quiet. *Signed.* H. Sloughter. 3 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 12th Sept. Read 28th Sept., 1691. *Printed in New York Documents III.*, 766. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 23, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 296-300.]

May 7. **1,466.** Abstract of the two foregoing letters. 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 24.]

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May 7. New York. **1,467.** Governor Sloughter to the Duke of Bolton. Major Ingoldsby and myself beg you that Lancelot Simms may be confirmed as Lieutenant, being well qualified in every respect. At present affairs here have a bad aspect in regard both to the French and our differences at home; but I hope to bring things into a posture of defence. *Signed.* H. Sloughter. 1 *p. Printed in New York Documents III.*, 768. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 25.]

[May.] **1,468.** Account of the sums due on account of the two foot-companies at New York. Total, £2,460. *Signed.* H. Sloughter. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 10 Sept., 1691. Read 12 Oct., 1691. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 26.]

[May.] **1,469.** Declaration of the inhabitants of New York. As to the good services of Major Richard Ingoldsby from the time of his arrival until the surrender of Leisler, with a summary of Leisler's iniquities. 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 27.]

May 7. **1,470.** Order of the Queen in Council. Referring the petition of Edward Davies and others to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Cha. Montague. ½ *p. Annexed,*

1,470. I. Petition of Edward Davies and others to the King. For the restoration of their money now in the custody of the Commissioners of Customs, as the Lords of the Treasury have decided in their favour. 1 *p. The whole endorsed.* Recd. 11 May, 1691. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *Nos.* 18, 18 I.; *and* (*order only*) *Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 66.]

May 8. **1,471.** The Governor of Massachusetts to Governor Sloughter. We have received yours of 16 April. The records and the guns will be made over to you, as you request. As to the sloop that we are required to restore, there is some mistake. There was one built here before New York was joined to this Government, and there is another which Sir E. Andros set up in Maine but did not pay for, and which has since been sold to this Government and is now on voyage to England. We shall be ready to do anything reasonable to help you, and shall lay your proposals before the Assembly; but we have so much frontier exposed to the French and Indians and have suffered so much from sickness that we cannot think of sending men to Quebec without special orders from the King. We have arranged for a conference concerning a truce with the Indians. *Signed.* Sim. Bradstreet. *Copy.* 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* Read 6 Sept., 1692. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 28.]

May 8. Boston. **1,472.** Governor Bradstreet to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We have received the King's orders of 30 April, 1690, for delivery to Governor Sloughter of the records of New York, the guns of Pemaquid and one of the sloops built at the public charge while New York and New England were united. We have obeyed as regards the records and the guns, but as to the sloop we think the King has been misinformed, for no sloop was built at the public charge during the period named. There is but one sloop here, which was here before Sir Edmund Andros came; though another

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was set up by Sir Edmund's order but passed into private hands and was hired by us to go to England last year. Our Agents can explain this fully, so that if the remaining sloop were sent to another province it would greatly prejudice the King's interest in these parts just now. Therefore we await further news. We have suffered greatly from epidemic sickness during the past year, but it is abating; and we hear that the French in Canada are likewise distressed, having received no supplies and apprehending an English attack. The Indians at the beginning of last winter made overtures for peace, insinuating that the French (who have gained many of them to their religion) greatly instigated them to prosecute the war, and that having had great losses they were desirous of peace. We sent persons to treat with them, who agreed with them for a cessation of arms till the 1st inst., and appointed them a meeting with their Sachems; since which they have abstained from hostile acts. Our Commissioners lately went to Wells, the appointed meeting-place, but as some of the Sachems did not appear and those that came did not bring in their prisoners, as agreed upon, they promised to perform that agreement within twenty days and to offer proposals to this Government and New York, abstaining from all hostility meanwhile. We have apprised Governor Sloughter of this, and shall consult him in the matter. We are repairing and strengthening our fortifications against any attack by the French, and shall do our utmost to repel them, having been most seasonably supplied with arms and ammunition from England in the winter. We have no information as to the King's pleasure for settlement of this Government. We beg your favourable attention to our Agents and beg for their speedy dismission as soon as the matter is settled. *Signed.* Sim. Bradstreet, Gov^{r}., in the name of the Council. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 7 July, 1691. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 163.]

[May.] **1,473.** Account of money disbursed for a new sloop built for the public service under Sir Edmund Andros. *Total* £211 6*s.* 7*d.* Memo. The above sloop was seized as the King's by the conservators of the peace at Boston when the King's Government was overthrown; since which time she was sent to England with letters to the King. The master then made her over to the Agents who have since disposed of her, the King's sloop, at a considerable value. Though the other sloop was built before New York was joined to the Government, yet Plymouth, Rhode Island, King's Province, Maine, New Hampshire and Pemaquid all contributed to the cost of building her, for she was built soon after Sir E. Andros's arrival. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Mr. Usher's account of the New England sloops. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 164.]

May 9. **1,474.** Minutes of Council of New York. Thomas Carhart's claim to his land heard, and a patent issued to him for it. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 257.]

May 11. **1475.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for distribution of the arms taken from inhabitants during the late troubles, to be restored to their right owners on their taking the oath appointed by law.

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May 12. Recommended that payment of £100 be made to the Governor for his expenses to Albany and £100 for his salary.

May 13. Order for payment of £30 to Jarvis Marshall, an old servant of the Government; the Governor also promised him an appointment on the first vacancy.

May 14. Great clamours of the people relating to the prisoners condemned for treason and murder were reported. The Council resolved that the sentence upon the principal offenders should be executed.

May 15. Order for discharge of John Thomson, committed for spreading false news, on his apology and submission. Joseph Dudley, Thomas Johnson, Stephanus van Cortlandt, William Smith and William Pinhorne nominated Judges of the Admiralty Court. William Smith also received a commission for Judge of the Prerogative Court of Suffolk and another for his clerk. He was also sworn a Judge of the Supreme Court. £130 paid as the salary of the Chief Justice, and £100 as that of Thomas Johnson as Judge of the Supreme Court.

May 16. Message from the House of Representatives approving the resolution to execute the principal offenders in the late troubles. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 257-260.]

May 11. **1,476.** Journal of House of Burgesses of Virginia. The six bills sent down from the Council brought in. James Bray again summoned for his neglect to attend the house. Committee appointed to acquaint the Council how far its amendments to the Ports Bill were agreed to. Bills for impost on liquors, for better defence of the country, for planting flax and hemp, and for dividing Lower Norfolk County, read a second time.

May 12. Message from the Council as to the summoning of Captain Jennings, and as to a conference on the amendments to the Ports Bill. Order for arrest and detention in custody of James Bray. Amendments to the Tanners Bill and the Defence Bill reported. Bills for encouragement of manufactures, for regulating tobacco-hogsheads, and for dividing New Kent County, received from the Council and agreed to. Bill for dividing Lower Norfolk County amended.

May 13. A petition of several Counties was read and rejected. James Bray's excuse for not attending accepted.

May 14. Bill as to horses amended and sent to Council. Bill to alter the time for processioning of land read a first time. Resolved that payment is due to Cuthbert Potter for expenses incurred in the public service. The Council's amendments to the Ports Bill considered, and after a conference the bill was agreed to. The Council's amendments to the bills for free-trade with Indians, and as to horses, agreed to; those on the bill for suppression of swearing not agreed to. Bill for processioning of land read a second time. Three bills passed and sent up to Council. Order for a bill to appoint a Treasurer, and that Edward Hill be nominated.

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May 15. Bill for processioning of land passed and sent up to Council. The Council's proposals as to the bill for suppression of swearing accepted. Debate on the College. Resolutions as to the site and the constitution of the governing body. Bill for suppression of outlying slaves read a first time. The names of the Governors of the College agreed on and sent up to the Council. A conference asked for as to Captain Jennings's case. Five bills returned from the Council with the Council's amendments.

May 16. Bill for suppression of outlying slaves passed and sent to Council. The Council's amendments to the bills sent down yesterday were agreed to, except those to the bill for processioning of land. The Conferrers as to the grant to Philip Ludwell reported; and a message from the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject was received. Order for consideration of an allowance to be made to the rangers. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 741-753.]

May 11. **1,477.** Minutes of the General Assembly of Virginia. Order for Conferrers to meet the Burgesses as to the Ports Bill, and a committee to meet them on the subject of the College. Criticism of the Council on sundry claims sent up by the Burgesses, and a recommendation of the rangers for an allowance.

May 14. The Ports Bill received, also six other bills from the Burgesses. Message from the Burgesses as to depositions in Captain Jennings's case.

May 15. Report as to the Conference on the bill for suppression of swearing. Bill as to processioning of land received. Message to the Burgesses approving the site of the College, and naming persons to accept the Royal Grant for the same.

May 15. Five bills returned to the Burgesses, two of them agreed to and three with amendments.

May 16. Bill for planting hemp and flax received. Message as to Philip Ludwell's grant, proposing to allow it as a favour, or to submit it for the Royal decision. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 643-653.]

May 12. **1,478.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Order for payment of the salvors of H.M.S. Wolf on their producing the necessary certificates.

May 13. The sailing of the convoy deferred till the 10th of June, and the necessary orders given. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 538-543.]

[May 12.] **1,479.** Answer of Lord Howard of Effingham to the representation of the Council of Virginia. The question of quit rents in the Northern Neck is now under the Treasury's consideration. As to military stores, when trade was open these could be purchased out of the port-dues, but now this will not meet the expense. On future occasions the expense might be defrayed from the quit rents, but at present it is necessary that some be sent at once. As to the militia, I believe that many men cannot afford

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to equip themselves, but if they were supplied most of the remainder would plead the like poverty, which would lead to great expense. As to defence of the ports, the rivers are so broad that forts would be useless. A frigate or two with a sloop attending would best answer the purpose, but I can see no use for a fire-ship. As to the shipping, arrangements have already been made for a fleet to sail to Virginia this year, and the like will be necessary next year. As to Pamunkey Neck, it would be very well if the people were allowed to settle on the land. The Indians are so few, that thousands of acres, excellent for growing tobacco, are lying idle. As to the Surveyor General, it would be well if surveyors were appointed by the Government, for if I recollect aright they were almost as numerous as the burgesses, so that the Surveyor General gained power to influence the Assembly. But I know nothing as to the limits of Captain Culpeper's patent. As to the Indian trade I believe that the formation of a Company, as suggested, would be greatly for the profit and security of the country. But the methods whereby such a company should be governed I must leave to their Lordships. *Signed.* Effingham. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Read 12 May, 1691. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 19, *and Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 46-48.]

May 12. **1,480.** Minutes of the Council of Barbados. The Governor acquainted the Assembly with General Codrington's request for a regiment; and after a short retirement the Assembly returned to say that they had appointed a committee to consider the means of proceeding in the business and asked for a joint committee of the Council; which, being appointed, brought up recommendations that a regiment of six hundred men should be enlisted and the cost defrayed by a tax on windmills. The Assembly brought up a bill to ascertain the qualifications of electors and jurors.

May 13. Order for several payments. The Governor proposed the employment of Mr. Joseph Woodroffe as director of the defence-entrenchments now making, who was approved. The Assembly brought up a bill for a levy on mills, and waited upon the Governor to hear the Council's objections thereto. After amendment the bill was passed. The Assembly asked the Governor to provide the new regiment with powder, and to give certain orders as to the arms and the enlistment of recruits. Order for purchase of provisions for the regiment. Proclamations to give effect to the Assembly's wishes. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 184-192.]

May 13. **1,481.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. The House brought up two bills as to qualifications of electors and jurors, and for a levy on negroes, and received the Governor's representations respecting troops for General Codrington (*see preceding abstract*). Proceedings of the joint Committee. The bill for levy on negroes returned by the Council.

May 13. Bill for a tax on windmills brought in and passed. A bill to enable John Kirton to sell lands brought in. Bill for a tax on windmills amended as requested by the Council, and returned together with certain requests as to arms and recruits. Copies of several orders for payments. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 272-283.]

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May 12. **1,482.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The question of convoys again considered. The Newfoundland merchants wished to sail their ships without convoy; the East India merchants desired a convoy and protection for seamen to navigate six ships. The merchants to the West Indies, Virginia and Maryland desired the convoys to be deferred to the end of September.

Draft of the New Charter for Massachusetts referred to the Attorney-General.

Lord Howard presented his answers to the complaints against him from Virginia. Order for enquiry as to the patent of Alexander Culpeper for the post of Surveyor General. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 13-15.]

May 12. **1,483.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Referring the draft Charter of New England to the Attorney-General. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., p.* 271.]

May 12. Bermuda. **1,484.** Governor Richier to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I arrived here in the Archangel on the 11th January. After I had been sworn in with the Council I endeavoured to learn from them the laws, customs and judicial proceedings. They answered that they were wholly ignorant of all such matters, that several Acts had been passed by a late Assembly, but that Sir Robert Robinson had kept them all in his own custody, as well as the judicial proceedings of Mr. Hordesnell, and would suffer no public matters to be recorded. They knew of no custom but to be ruled at his pleasure only, he having declared in Council that the laws of England should have no place in Bermuda and that the local Acts were of no force. I required accounts of the stores of war, public money, slaves and land. They said that Sir Robert received all, and if he paid out any would not allow of their advice and consent. There was a considerable sum raised by a liquor-tax (the only Act held good) which was received by a kinsman of his, one Ashworth, whom he sent off some time ago; but Sir Robert would not allow the money to be employed for the public and turned out Mr. Samuel Trott (who was Receiver before Ashworth) for refusing to pay the money without consent of Council. The slaves, except what remained in his possession, were sold by him. I apprised Sir Robert of what the Council said, and he seemed ready to satisfy me, but daily evaded examination. He sent me rough drafts of Acts of Assembly and other loose copies in unknown hands, but without attestation of the Clerks of Council or Assembly. I then demanded the accounts of him and pointed out that none of the papers furnished by him were authentic. I had fixed a meeting to settle everything, when he told me that he was accountable to the King only. He did not deny the charges against him, but supposed himself justified by his authority, saying that the public money and proceeds of slaves were to pay himself, the country owing him £1,100, of which an account has been sent to you. I had information that Captain Hicks of the Archangel was intriguing with Sir Robert to carry him off by force, though his departure was not opposed,

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together with Elizabeth Ashworth, who is in custody, having been convicted of crimes against the Government. I set a guard over Mrs. Ashworth, but he sent his pinnace manned and armed and carried off Sir Robert with all the papers and public accounts and bonds to the amount of £20,000 given by those concerned in the late wreck. This Mrs. Ashworth confessed. The Council has represented Captain Hicks's behaviour to you. I beg your instructions as to the treatment of captains of King's ships, if they impress inhabitants of Colonies without the Governor's permission. The law forbids any person to leave without a ticket, and masters of vessels give bond to carry no passenger without a ticket. The Archangel's crew was very sickly; and it was concluded by the captain and others that she would have run great risk in making New York in the winter had she not put into Bermuda. I provided fresh victuals and other comforts for the sick ashore, who recovered their health, and had the ships aired, cleaned and ready to sail before January was out. On the 2nd or 3rd of February she sailed with a south-easterly wind for ten days, yet on the 26th of March a vessel arrived from New York with letters for Colonel Sloughter, supposing him here. I opened them, as I thought it my duty, and enclose copy of the letters and of my answer to the Council there.

On the 17th the Assembly met. The first bill was for annulling all the Acts of the previous Assembly, no copy of them being extant. I gave them in writing the substance of my instructions and what business I thought it necessary for them to proceed on, particularly the instructions as to the public money, King's land and slaves, and destruction of timber. The two first matters they enquired diligently about, but I could never get any satisfactory account of the slaves frrom the Council and Assembly, several of the slaves being in the hands of members. So far, too, as I can learn, many of the members have been instrumental in the destruction of timber, which has greatly damaged these Islands. The cedar here is reckoned the best wood for shipping, and Bermuda sloops sell for double the price of those built in New England or elsewhere. There is very little public land willingly acknowledged to be the King's, though I understand that the Company had about a fifth part of the whole. In the accounts of Public lands you will find several little islands and spots (as they say) appropriated to freeholders, but these appear only to have been disposed of by the sheriff for public use. I have great reason to believe that parcels of land now in private hands belong of right to the King, but all my enquiries of the Council and Assembly are evaded. The reason why the King's lands are not improved is, that usually idle and necessitous persons are put upon them to save parish-charges; and these have destroyed the cedar for firewood. I drew a bill to prevent such doings in future. I drew a bill for the Council and Assembly, as I was directed, and I send a copy of the same to shew that the King's lands must be leased out before any improvements can be made. Some turbulent people have been stirring up trouble, including two of the Council, but I hope to reclaim them. I send also an account of the situation of Bermuda, as showing what in my opinion is its only value to England. I learn from a Bermudian who escaped from the French

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that they meditate an attack on these Islands. I have converted the militia from independent companies into a regiment, and made their exercise uniform. I have given command of the Castle and Forts, a place worth but £16 a year, to Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins. He is a loyal gentleman of much experience in war who has held several Commissions from the Crown, his last being Lieutenant-Colonel to Colonel Carne. The Castle and Southampton Fort are very regular fortifications and almost impregnable. The returns of the Council and Assembly are imperfect; but I can get no better. The people generally are dissenters. I found only two preachers, who enjoyed part of the glebe, and have continued them at the country's request. *Signed.* J. Richier. 3½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 3 July, 1691. Read 28 Sept., 1691. *Enclosed,*

1,484. I. Joseph Dudley to Colonel Sloughter. New York, March 11, 1691. It is six weeks since the ships of your fleet arrived here and at Boston, and only your arrival is wanting to complete our happiness. There are so many writing to you, and by the hands of so intelligent a person, who has seen the whole management since the arrival of the ships and forces here, that nothing remains for me but to offer my service and earnestly to desire your coming from Bermuda. It is hard to describe the constant hurry by night and day caused to us by the threats of Leisler. He still holds the fort, and refuses admittance to the King's soldiers and stores, who are therefore lodged in the town-hall and are daily strengthened by the arrival of country soldiers from all parts. These latter are now grown to four or five hundred men, and can hardly be restrained from violence against Leisler, of whose intolerable cruelty and oppression for two years past they bitterly complain. The Councillors, who are come to town to meet you, constantly meet with the officers both of your troops and the militia to quiet the matter, being unwilling to have any breach without your orders. But if pressed they will think themselves obliged by the law of Nature to defend themselves against the scandals and claims of the two hundred desperadoes who call themselves the Government. The inhabitants are so impatient and so strong that they are anxious to storm the place, but we are unwilling till you arrive. Pray hasten your coming, or if you are detained send us orders by the present sloop. *Signed.* J. Dudley. *Holograph.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Received, 3 July, 1691.

1,484. II. Jacob Leisler to Governor Sloughter. Fort William, New York. 12 March, 1691. Through your absence the exorbitance of Major Ingoldsby in encouraging Papists and other enemies to the King, has brought about a disorder which threatens the destruction of the province; which disorder has been not a little increased by the issue of orders in their favour by the King's Council. Unless Providence interpose, bloodshed, which so far has happily been avoided, cannot be longer averted, though we shall use all possible means

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to prevent it. Pray hasten your coming, for this is a time when union against the common enemy is so necessary. *Signed.* Jacob Leisler. 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* Read 13 July, 1691.

1,484. III. C. Brooke to Governor Sloughter. New York. March 12, 1691. Four ships have duly arrived, the Beaver and Foster on the 25th January and the rest soon after. The Major demanded the fort for lodging the soldiers, but our pretended Governor refused and kept our men on board till the 6th of February. They are now lodged in the town-hall, but we dare not land our stores lest they should be seized by Leisler, who treats us all as enemies and keeps us waking by his alarms as men do haggard hawks. He asperses us as papists, and issues daily proclamations to incense the mob against us and draw them to his faction. This Masaniello has summoned all the inhabitants of New York and New Jersey to help him against the King's forces; and great numbers, misled by his specious pretences of preserving this Colony for King William and Queen Mary, have been led to action diametrically opposed to their interest. We have been forced in defence of our lives to call in some hundreds of well-affected people, which has at present checked his insolence. We hope that your presence will put an end to these disturbances and that no ordinary accident will delay your coming; but unless you come speedily you must empower some persons in express words to assume the Government and also to demand the fort from Leisler. The men summoned to our help must not be kept long from their farms; and without their help our condition would be desperate, for our tyrant would exert his usurped authority with more insolence than ever. "Your most humble servant and affectionate kinsman, Chid. Brooke." *Holograph.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 3 July, 1691.

1,484. IV. Governor Richier to the Council of New York. Bermuda. March 28, 1691. I am much surprised and troubled that Colonel Sloughter is not arrived, being sensible that your distracted condition calls for their Majesties' immediate authority to settle the Government. I have written to Colonel Dudley our thoughts on the matter, viz., that if no accident has happened to his ship the man of war has carried him to Barbados, having on board Sir Robert Robinson who is bound for England. Captain Hicks's extravagant ill-usage of Colonel Sloughter makes us more than suspect it, for they had the fairest wind for New York for ten days after their departure on the 2nd of February. Colonel Dudley's letter telling me that the letter to Colonel Sloughter spoke more fully, I opened those of Colonel Dudley, Mr. Brooks and Captain Leisler. I send copy of the last named, intending to send the original to the Lords of Trade unless I hear of Colonel Sloughter's arrival. *Signed.* J. Richier. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 3 July, 1691.

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1,484. v. An account of the conduct of Captain Gaspar Hicks, presented by the Council of Bermuda, May 5, 1691. Governor Richier arrived in the 11th January in the hired ship Archangel, Captain Hicks, and was very coldly received by Sir Robert Robinson. The ship being now very sickly, Governor Richier took care for landing the sick and for their comfort, whereby many were saved. Captain Hicks complaining of want of men the Governor offered to raise volunteers, which Captain Hicks refused. Several of his men having deserted, the Governor issued a proclamation forbidding anyone to harbour them and threatening them with the punishment of deserters unless they returned within a fortnight, which speedily brought them all back. At Captain Hicks's request the Governor sent him a pilot and one of the inhabitants of Bermuda to carry him on board, which latter Captain Hicks put in irons for forty hours. Notwithstanding the previous readiness to assist him the Captain presumed, without the Governor's warrant, to press several men, and sending his armed pinnace carried off Sir Robert Robinson, and tried to carry off Elizabeth Ashworth, who was a convicted prisoner in jail. He also received and carried off some white servants from the Island without the Governor's ticket; and when the Governor wrote and expostulated (*see enclosed letter*) he refused to come ashore and answer. The Governor then stretched the chain across the harbour to prevent him from sailing, but reflecting on the necessity for Governor Sloughter's speedy arrival at New York let the chain down. On the motion of the Council the Governor wrote a second order to Captain Hicks to come ashore, which he likewise disobeyed. The Council then represented to Captain Hicks that Sir Robert Robinson lay under accusation of very grave charges and that the consequences to himself would be serious if he carried him off against the Governor's order. This Captain Hicks received with scorn, and sailed away with Sir Robert and the white servants with the first fair wind. *Signed.* Wm. Greene, Law. Dill, John Hubbard, Arthur Jones, Wm. Pitt, Joseph Stowe, Tho. Outerbridge, Samuel Trott. 2½ *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 3 July, 1691.

1,484. vi. Copies of three messages addressed by Governor Richier to Captain Hicks. 2 February, 1691. An order commanding him to come ashore and answer for his complicity with the intended rescue of Elizabeth Ashworth from custody.

A second order of the same date and to the same effect.

Letter from Governor Richier to Captain Hicks. 11 February, 1691. I wished to see you, not to accuse you, but to hear you as to your impressment of men without warrant. You know that I am responsible for such matters, but you have done this without my warrant, which is necessary before you can impress any man. The men

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are needed here for defence of the Island. Pray do not make the mistake of exceeding your powers. I desire that you will come ashore that these errors may be rectified. *The whole.* 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 3 July, 1691.

1,484. VII. Message from the Governor to the Assembly. It is recommended (1) that immediate care be taken for the better defence of the Islands. (2) That a committee be appointed to enquire into the misconduct of the late Government, into the public accounts of money, of slaves, and of the King's land, and into the Acts and judicial proceedings. (3) That the Governor's commission and instructions be communicated to the Council and Assembly, and that those matters, of which immediate account is required in England, be reported on. (4) That a way for education of youths, and encouragement for two or more divines be considered. (5) That roads and bridges be repaired. (6) That a bill to carry out the King's instructions for a penny per pound duty on tobacco be passed. (7) That quit-rents be fixed. (8) That Government House and all public buildings and forts be repaired and that a levy be made to meet the expense. (9) To answer the King's instructions for information of the wants and defects of the Colony. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.*

1,484. VIII. Answer of the Assembly to the preceding:—(1) The defence of the Islands is already provided for by two Acts. (2 and 3) The conduct of the late Government is shewn by articles and affidavits already drawn up. The accounts shew Sir Robert Robinson to be indebted and accountable to the Island for £400. Account of stores of war is enclosed. Sir Robert Robinson stifled the recording of Acts of Assembly and of judicial proceedings; and the Acts do not seem to have been transmitted to England. Return of the King's slaves is annexed. There appears to have been great waste of public timber. Account of King's land is enclosed. (4 and 5) Education, maintenance of divines and repair of roads and bridges are provided for by existing Acts. (6) If a penny a pound duty on tobacco be imposed the planting of tobacco must cease, for the cost of cultivation is greater here than in other Colonies and the price little inferior if not greater than we can obtain. By experience we know that no other staple commodity can be raised, nor can we expect much from new improvements, for the soil, in spite of care, is growing poorer. The King's customs are secured, we suppose, by the Board of Customs in London. (7) We conceive ourselves exempted from quit rents by a clause in King James the First's Charter. Of the land held by regicides part has been granted out and part are enrolled in the Exchequer. *Copy.* 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 3 July, 1691.

1,484. IX. Account of the stores of war at Bermuda. Forty-three guns mounted in the various forts, etc. 1½ *pp. Endorsed as the preceding.*

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1,484. x. Return of the King's slaves in Bermuda. Sixteen in all, some dead, some escaped, some sold; eight only remaining. 1 *p. Endorsed as the preceding.*

1,484. xi. Account of the public lands in Bermuda. Rent of leased lands £78. The white population is 4,331, of which number 960 are men capable of bearing arms. The slaves are 1,917, of which 562 are fifteen years old and upwards. The accounts of money cannot be adjusted in time for this packet. 2½ *pp. Endorsed as the preceding.*

1,484. xii. Account of the bullion brought in from the wreck. 1687. 11,582 lbs. ½ *p. Endorsed as the preceding.*

1,484. xiii. Draft of an Act to regulate the King's slaves, to prevent disputes as to the children begotten of them, and for advancing and improving the King's lands. 3 March, 1691. 2 *pp. Endorsed as the preceding.*

1,484. xiv. Message of Governor Richier to the Assembly of Bermuda. April 2, 1691. I do not know that I shall find credit with you for my intentions, for I know how you have been ill-used by former Governors. As to your bill concerning Ministers, liberty is given to all to worship in their own way, but the King makes no provision for the support of any but Ministers of the Church of England by the glebes; so to have passed the bill would have been to infringe the Royal prerogative. The school-lands come under the same head, for what is of public foundation here is immediately in the King. Your bill concerning the Sheriff being treasurer was unreasonable, as I had taken pains to convince you of your error and you saw what my instructions commanded me on the subject. The bill allowing ships to load or unload in any place is contrary to my instructions, and unsafe in itself. I am sent here to assist and protect you, which by God's blessing I mean to do. I cannot betray the King's rights and prerogatives, but if any of the present constitutions be hard to you and may be altered without prejudice to the King's service, then you may be assured of having your desires answered. So I have thought out an expedient by which you may attain your end without infringement of the royal prerogative, which is not the Governor's but the King's. I desire only to be instrumental for the good of the Island. I beg you to go upon the Militia Bill again, for that which you have sent up to the Council is not perfect for the security of the Island. Without implicit obedience to officers in time of war there can be no success. I offer also to your consideration that all public officers should receive encouragement for due performance of their duties. You have returned me the draft bill as to improvement of lands. Though you are not obliged to comply with what does not please you, you should have endorsed it with your reasons. Pray consider what I now write. I will grant all your requests that I rightly can. 3 *pp. Endorsed as the preceding.*

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1,484. xv. An account of the situation of Bermuda. To Westward lie New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and Carolina, all about two hundred leagues distant. Barbados bears S.S.E., the Leeward Islands S. by E., so that all ships passing between those Islands and the aforesaid Colonies pass near Bermuda. All ships from Barbados and the Leeward Islands to England, if the trade wind hold, hold on almost to Bermuda and pass a little to Eastward of it. Ships from Jamaica to England must pass close to Bermuda, also ships between England and Virginia or Carolina, etc. If the Islands were in an enemy's hands with plenty of cruisers, all our ships would be in danger while on passage.

An account of whale fishing. This can only be developed by large expenditure on proper boats and tackle, and no one will hazard that expenditure without certain defined rights for a terms of years. At present we have no staple export but tobacco. Whale-oil here costs but £12 a tun; in London it is worth from £26 to £30.

The persons whom I consider best qualified to fill vacancies in the Council are Henry Fifield, Thomas Walmsley, William Outerbridge, Stephen Righton, William Chapman, Richard Pitt. Mr. Perient Trott being lately dead, I have appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Evan Jenkins to the Council in his place. *Signed.* J. Richier. 1½ *pp. Endorsed as the preceding.* [*America and West Indies.* 477. *Nos.* 37, 37 I-XV.; *and* (*without enclosures*) *Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 28. *pp.* 17-23.]

May 12. Bermuda. **1,485.** Governor Richier to the Earl of Nottingham. After a voyage of six weeks I got to Bermuda the 11th of January, and found the place and people in great disorder, in consequence of their continual quarrels with Sir R. Robinson. I saw it was absolutely necessary to call an Assembly to get some laws made, for at my arrival there was neither law, precedent nor judicial proceedings on record. My predecessor never suffered "anythink" relating to the public to be recorded, openly refusing to the people the benefit of the English constitutions. The several matters alleged against him will be brought before you in the Council, and if the oaths of the Council and many of the inhabitants here be true, his whole Government was one continued thieving and oppression. I expect that the Bermudians are of the same temper now as when you interested yourself in their affairs—the same fanatical perverseness conceitedly affected against the Government. Their number and qualifications are very far from being considerable, yet one of great wisdom and much greater patience would be fully employed to keep them in tolerable order. Some few are enriched by the late wreck, the rest are generally very poor and positively resolved to continue so, unless the sea will make them otherwise, for none will labour ashore either on land or trades. But they are expert and industrious in maritime affairs and naturally stout and strong, qualities which may shortly prove of good use, for we hear rumours of a French design to attack us next month. If the country merits any

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protection, it is only for the sake of keeping it out of the enemy's hand, for the King has little reason to regard it either for the profit of the place or the loyalty of the people. I enclose an abstract of the situation of Bermuda only to recall what is well known to you. You will apprehend from it the importance of these Islands in relation to Western commerce. The whale-fishery could be turned to good account were it properly established. More whales have been killed since my coming than in the last five years, for I suffer people to fish at their own rates, allowing me a third for licence. But there are neither boats, warps nor irons that are good. Four large and four small whales have been taken, and three of the large ones escaped owing to bad tackle; moreover, there are but three boats, one at both ends of the Island. I have computed the charge of fitting out six or eight boats, well equipped, with warps, irons, large kettles for boiling and cisterns for preserving the blubber, and all complete. It will amount to £1,100 or £1,200, and such a sum must be disbursed before the trade can become considerable. I am very willing to lay out the money, could I have a grant for a certain term of years; but until such a grant is made not many whales can be killed; for no Governor will risk his money on an uncertainty, and the inhabitants will never attempt to build boats and buy utensils when they are only to fish according to pleasure of future Governors. Owing to the destruction of the Greenland fishery train-oil is much needed in England, and if what I say commends itself to you I hope you will support my request for a grant from the Lords of Trade and Plantations. *Signed.* J. Richier. I send some pineapples, but I fear they will hardly come good to your hand. *Holograph.* 4 *pp. Inscribed.* R. July 20, 1691. [*America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 38.]

May 12. **1,486.** Duplicate of the foregoing. [*America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 39.]

May 12. **1,487.** The same to the same. I enclose the returns required by my instructions, though not so perfect as I hope to make them. Copies of the laws are also enclosed for confirmation. *Signed.* I. Richier. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 40.]

May 12. **1,488.** Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Seth Sothell. We are pleased to hear that you will submit to our instructions, and hope that you are too wise to suppose that any single proprietor has any right to exercise government in Carolina without the authority of the rest, or that seven proprietors can bind anyone in his privileges or property except by agreement among themselves according to the Constitutions of 1682, which are the only constitutives agreed to by all the eight proprietors. If any proprietor enter Carolina and take upon him to govern otherwise than by the rules of the rest of the proprietors, it is high treason. If he take upon him to empower judges and magistrates without consent of the deputies or authority of the proprietors, it is a high misdemeanour, both in him who grants and in him who accepts the office. So, too, anyone who acts as deputy without authority is answerable for it. We hear that you have put out Mr. Joseph Blake from being deputy, though he holds Mr. Archdale's deputation, and have put in Mr. Beresford

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in his place. We hope that it is not true, for we cannot allow such conduct. We know not what to say, until better informed, to the protests of our deputies. They say that you positively refused to govern according to our instructions. We think that they acted like wise, honest men in refusing to act with you, but we suspend our judgment till we know the facts. Any reflections cast on you for your actions in Albemarle shall be resented by us, as soon as you have cleared yourself of the following charges brought against you by the inhabitants, viz.: (1) That you seized the persons who came into Albemarle from Barbados as pirates, though they produced papers to vindicate themselves. (2) That you kept them in hard durance without trial until one of them died. (3) That you would not allow the dead man's will to be proved, but took all his goods for yourself. (4) That you imprisoned his executor to prevent him from coming to England. (5) That you have for bribes withdrawn charges for great crimes. (6) That you unlawfully imprisoned Robert Cannon. (7) That you kept his property from another man. (8) That you imprisoned George Durant on pretence of his having used words reflecting on you, took a bond for a sum of money from him while in gaol and on that pretence seized all his estate. (9) That you have wrongfully dispossessed an inhabitant of his plantation and (10) another of his cattle, and (11) another of his land under pretext of a sale, though you knew him to be under age, and (12) yet another of his estate. (13) That by your power as Governor and proprietor you seized several estates without process of law, and committed other unjust and arbitrary actions, for which the inhabitants of Albemarle imprisoned you and would have sent you to England to be tried had you not entreated them to submit your case to the next General Assembly, who accordingly gave judgment against you and compelled you to abjure the country for twelve months and the Government for ever. These proceedings of yourself and the people we think prejudicial to the honour of the Crown and to the dignity of the Proprietors, and for our own vindication we are resolved to make a thorough enquiry into the matter, that we may prevent the recurrence of such disorders in future. But we are unwilling to proceed until we have spoken with you, and therefore summon you to return speedily to England. If you refuse, we shall have no doubt of your guilt, and shall ask the King for his *mandamus* to compel you to appear here. We hope that you will not force us to this, being unwilling to make you a public shame or to bring you under a prosecution which we cannot stop when once begun.

The deputies had orders to call no Parliament in Carolina without our orders, except on extraordinary emergency. So we cannot blame them for obeying our instructions, nor can we approve of your encouraging the people to petition for a Parliament, or calling one when they did petition. Tumultuous petitions are punishable by law, and the example to the other Colonies is dangerous; but since you inform us that the inhabitants have deputed two persons to explain the matter to us, we have directed our deputies to consent to the calling of Parliament; for we cannot treat that which you called without authority as a Parliament, nor can we understand how you could consent to its Acts. We enclose

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you the Articles of 1672 by which all who claim under Lord Clarendon are bound. We have no wish to do you wrong, but we shall not permit ourselves to be imposed on nor the people to be oppressed. We should rather surrender our rights to the King, for we have no motive in keeping the Government in our own hands but to assure the people that they shall not be oppressed and so encourage them to settlement. *Signed.* Craven, P. Colleton, John Archdale for Thomas Archdale, Tho. Amy, Ashley, Carteret. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., pp.* 177-179.]

May 13. **1,489.** Warrant of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina to the Grand Council of South Carolina. To enquire into the charge against Governor James Colleton of setting up martial law because the Parliament had offered to pass the Militia Act for six weeks only. *Signed.* Craven, John Archdale for Thomas Archdale, Thomas Amy, Ashley, Carteret, P. Colleton. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 171.]

May 13. **1,490.** Warrant of same to Governor James Colleton, Thomas Smith, Stephen Bull, Ralph Izard and John Farr to enquire into the truth of the complaints that Paul Grimball, Secretary of South Carolina, has been forcibly dispossessed of the records and committed to prison, because he would not give up the seal, by warrant of Seth Sothell and others, and that Seth Sothell has also ousted Joseph Blake from being a deputy. *Signed as the preceding.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 172.]

May 13. **1,491.** Warrant of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina. Granting leave to the inhabitants to fish for whales, on condition of paying one tenth of whale oil and whalebone to the Receiver General. *Signed as the preceding.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 173.]

May 13. **1,492.** Warrant of the same to Governor James Colleton. To pass grants for baronies (which in future shall pay but £20 a year rent) to all landgraves and caciques who shall provide their patents. *Signed as the preceding.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 173.]

May 13. **1,493.** Instruction of the same to Governor James Colleton. That the power to the Governor to constitute a sheriff and justices shall take place only when there is no chief judge or sheriff of a county appointed by the Proprietors. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 174.]

May 13. **1,494.** Warrant of the same. Appointing John Comings to be the deputy of the Duke of Albemarle, deceased. *Signed as the preceding.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 174.]

May 13. **1,495.** Warrant of the same. Appointing Bernard Schenking sheriff and chief judge of Berkeley County. *Signed as the preceding.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 175.]

May 13. **1,496.** Letter of the same to the Deputies of South Carolina. We are well pleased to hear from you of your refusal to join Mr. Sothell in anything against the Government, and we think you acted wisely. But you would have left Mr. Sothell far more in the wrong if after making your protest you had refused to join with him

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in any act until he had owned our rules of Government. We have sent a new Commissioner to Mr. Grimball to be Secretary and to Mr. Schenking to be sheriff of Berkeley County. We desire you to inform us of the depth of water on the bar of Ashley River, and what is the most water that a vessel can draw and yet pass it safely. *Signed as the preceding.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 175.]

May 13. **1,497.** Letter of the same to Seth Sothell, James Colleton, Thomas Smith, Joseph Blake, and Bernard Schenking. We hear that without any proclamation of war or authority from the Government some of the inhabitants have attacked the Cherokee Indians, which is of dangerous consequence not only to Carolina but to the whole of America. We therefore empower you to enquire into the matter and report to us. *Signed as the preceding.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 176.]

May 13. **1,498.** Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Seth Sothell. We are informed that you have forcibly taken the records of Carolina from Mr. Grimball, though duly commissioned Secretary by us, expressly in order that he might be dependent on us. Until he was appointed we could never obtain the copies of the records and papers to satisfy the King; so we must adhere to this method of commissioning the Secretary. We hear also that you imprisoned Mr. Grimball because he would not deliver to you the records and the seal for land-grants. This imprisonment (if the account given to us be true) is illegal, arbitrary and tyrannical, and so contemptuous of our authority that we can hardly believe it. We have therefore empowered five gentlemen to report on the matter and hereby require you to restore the records to Mr. Grimball and allow him to execute his office of Secretary in peace. We are also informed that you put out Mr. Schenking from being sheriff of Berkeley County and commissioned Mr. Quarry, whom we put out of office for receiving pirates, and for other misconduct, in his place. We have heard no complaint against Mr. Schenking and we think it not for the King's service nor our own honour that a man who has conducted himself well in his office should be put out; and that judges may in future be more independent of Governors we reserve to ourselves the power to appoint Sheriffs and have sent a commission to Mr. Schenking to be Sheriff of Berkeley County. We require you to let him execute the office in peace; whereby the people will not be driven again to do as they did at Albemarle. *Signed as the preceding.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., pp.* 179, 180.]

May 14. **1,499.** The same to the Grand Council of South Carolina. We have received a paper signed by Andrew Percival and others whereby we learn that two persons are coming to inform us at large of all matters, so we shall forbear to answer the particulars in that paper until we have heard what they have to say. But you must know that we do not and cannot own as ours the constitutions, so called, of 21 July, 1669. They were never intended as such, and no alterations have been made in subsequent constitutions but for the greater security of the people from oppression, as anyone who reads them can see. We have kept on bounding our own power and extending that of the people to the end that your population,

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strength and security might be increased. Great numbers would have come to you from all parts of the world, attracted by these provisions, had not news come that the changes so much liked here had been rejected in Carolina, and that Lord Cardross and others had been barbarously used on the day of their landing by the very men who promoted the rejection of the amendments. So they gave up all thought of coming to Carolina, and that is the reason why few have come to you since except the French. The Scotch agreed to pay us a penny per acre certain and take their lands according to our form, which shows that it is not the form of our grants that makes men shun Carolina. No one will go there until things are better settled, nor could we with honour and conscience invite men to go among you, for we will deal disingenuously with no man, nor, even if we would, have we the power to compel men to live under a government that they do not like and among men of such unquiet tempers as allow no peace. Men will die in Carolina for some time faster than they grow up, so if none come to you your numbers will be so diminished that you will easily be cut off by the Indians or pirates. We leave these things for you to reflect on.

We hear there are men in Carolina who pretend to have power to dispose of our land in a different form to our own, and to sell it and receive money and rent for it. To prevent people from being deluded thus and compelled to pay their purchase money twice over, we order you to publish that we allow no conveyance of land but by our own appointed officers and in our own appointed form, nor shall give acquittance for any money that is not paid to Mr. Grimball, who is authorised to receive our rents. Last year we ordered our Receiver to collect rents in pieces-of-eight or in produce, and we have renewed these orders by this ship, our intention being always to put no hardship on our tenants and expect no impossibilities from them. We had not thought of changing the form of our grants had not the factious party among you given out that they would persuade the people to pay us or not, as they liked, unless they were given the offices that they desired. Some weak men might have been delivered by them, which would have created misunderstanding between us and the inhabitants. Only a good understanding can encourage population to come to you and so increase your posterity. We are aware of the jealousies and heart-burnings caused among the principal inhabitants by their endeavours to have more trade than their neighbours with the Indians, which have often endangered the whole province. We should be glad therefore to receive from you a draft of a law so regulating the trade as to give all men an equal share of the advantages without imperilling the peace of the Province. *Signed as the preceding.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., pp.* 180, 181.]

May 14. **1,500.** Order of the Privy Council. That the committee's report of 30 April and the Order in Council of same date (*see No.* 1,440) be sent to the Attorney-General for the preparation of a draft charter for Massachusetts. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., p.* 272.]

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May 14. Whitehall. **1,501.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of Mounteney Boncle to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Cha. Montague. ½ *p. Annexed,*

1,501. I. Petition of Mounteney Boncle to the King and Queen. Praying for restitution of an estate in Antigua, wrongfully taken by his cousin. 1½ *p. Copy. Endorsed.* Recd. 18 May, 1691. Read at the Committee, 22 May, 1691. [*America and West Indies.* 551. *Nos.* 17, 17 I.; *and* (*order only*) *Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *p.* 338.]

[May 14.] **1,502.** Precis of Mounteney Boncle's request for an Order in Council directing the Governor of Antigua to enquire into his case speedily. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 18.]

May 14. **1,503.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of Edward Pate and Colonel Bastian Bayer on behalf of Joseph Crisp, to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Cha. Montague. ½ *p. Annexed,*

1503. I. Petition on behalf of Joseph Crisp to the King. That Crisp may be restored to his estate in St. Christophers, which was lost owing to the capture of the Island by the French. *Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed. Read at the Committee.* 22 May, 1691. [*America and West Indies.* 551. *Nos.* 19, 19 I.; *and* (*order only*) *Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 340, 341.]

May 15. **1,504.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Order that no vestry entertain ministers other than of the Church of England, and that parishes which have no vestries shall appoint them. List of new justices and sheriffs approved. Order for sheriffs to give security for strict performance of their duties and in particular for the ascertaining of quit-rents. Forms of Commission of the Peace. Resolved to ask the Lords of Trade and Plantations for rules and methods for a Court of Admiralty and a Court of Exchequer, both of which are urgently needed. List of coroners approved. The collectors of the 2/- a hogshead duty continued, with the substitution of Christopher Wormeley for Ralph Wormeley. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 543-547.]

May 15. **1,505.** A collection of depositions taken 8th and 15th May, 1691, setting forth the riotous invasion of the Court House of Lower Norfolk County by Captain Jennings, R.N., with an armed force, and the carrying off of John Porter with violence to his ship. (*See No.* 1520.) *The whole,* 10 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 20.]

May 16. **1,506.** Minutes of Council of New York, relating to the trial of Leisler and Milborne; being extracts taken from the 19th, 20th, 23rd, 24th and 30th of March, 13th of April, and 14th and 16th of May. 5½ *pp.*, with an endorsement by Lord Bellamont. [*America and West Indies.* 579. *No.* 5.]

[May.] **1,507.** List of Merchant-ships taken up by Captain Wright. One of 140 men and 40 guns, two of 120 men and 32 guns, three of 110 men and 30 guns. Total, six ships, 490 men, 194 guns. ½ *p.*

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Endorsed. Recd. from Colonel Kendall, May, 1691. [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 20; *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *p.* 349.]

[May.] **1,508.** Abstract of the squadron commanded by Captain Wright in the West Indies. Thirteen ships, of which two are ordered to Jamaica, one to come home, three to convoy the homeward bound fleet, leaving seven on the station. 1 *p. Endorsed.* May, 1691. [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 21.]

May 18. **1,509.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Thomas Blunt and David Whitley appointed Indian interpreters. Ordered that they go and reassure the Indians forthwith. Gilbert More appointed pilot of Smith's Island river, with a view to checking illegal trade. Other pilots continued in their places. Order for the stores of H.M.S. Dumbarton to be secured at Tindall's Point. Several escheators appointed. Resolved to represent to the King the defencelessness of the country and the want of shipping to take away tobacco. The commanders of the militia nominated and approved, and special powers granted them in case of insurrection or invasion. Order for mustering the forces of the Colony into troops of fifty horse, and companies of seventy foot, and for arming them. Order for distribution of powder in small quantities to all the counties, one or two barrels only to each county. Order for repair and distribution of arms. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 547-558.]

May 18. **1,510.** Journal of House of Burgesses of Virginia. Order for the proposal for an allowance to the sawyers to be considered. Report as to the allowance to the sawyers read and approved. Bill for suppressing outlying negroes passed and sent to Council. Allowances to officers of the house debated and agreed to. Two ministers nominated by the House to be named in the Royal grant to the College. The bill for processioning of lands returned to Council. Message to the Council hoping that the grant to Philip Ludwell will be allowed unconditionally. James Bray refused to take the oath so was disabled to be a member. The Defence Bill amended as the Council proposed and sent up to Council. The Address to their Majesties read. Bill for a Treasurer read first time.

May 19. Bill for a Treasurer read second time. The Address again read, and the Council asked to join therein or appoint a fit person to present it. Resolution declaring that it is necessary to employ a solicitor in the business of the College, negatived. Address to the Lieutenant-Governor, asking as to the probable dimensions and cost of a house for the Governor. Five bills sent up to Council, and two of them received back, agreed to. Message from the Council as to the grant to Philip Ludwell, and as to a joint address to the King about Captain Jennings's behaviour. Order for the said address to be drawn up, and for a conference as to the grant to Philip Ludwell. Two more bills received back from Council, and the amendments to one of them agreed to.

May 20. Committee appointed to meet the Council for preparation of a petition to the King. Address to the Lieutenant-Governor

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requesting him to issue briefs for the collection of contributions to the College. Report from the Conference as to the Addresses. The Address to their Majesties concerning Captain John Jennings, and as to the College read. Bills for an impost on liquors and for appointing a Treasurer passed and sent to the Council. Resolved to give a present of £300 to the Lieutenant-Governor.

May 21. The address to the King for allowance of former privileges read. The Council's amendments to the bills for an impost on liquors and for appointing a Treasurer agreed to. The congratulatory address to their Majesties read. Ordered that any member who ceases to attend the House before the end of the Session shall lose his whole wages; and that Captain Lawrence Smith, who has left the town, be arrested and brought back. Committee appointed to draw up Mr. Blair's instructions. Resolved that £200 be given to him for his expenses. Jeffrie Jeffries nominated by the House to present the Addresses, and approved by the Council, and £200 allowed him for his expenses. Message from the Governor thanking the House for its present, but declining to accept it without the King's leave. A joint address to the King ordered to be prepared on the matter, which was read and approved.

May 23. The Address for a present to the Lieutenant-Governor ordered to be entered. Resolved that it is not safe for Mr. Blair to sail to England with Captain Jennings. Conferrers appointed to consider Mr. Blair's instructions. Bill for a public levy read thrice, sent to Council and returned agreed to. Instructions to Jeffrie Jeffries sent up to Council and returned with amendments which were agreed to. The resolutions for granting sums to Messrs. Jeffries and Blair for their expenses sent up to Council and agreed to. Message from the Lieutenant-Governor to summon the burgesses. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 753-782.]

May 18. **1,511.** Minutes of the General Assembly of Virginia. Message of the burgesses, sending up divers claims, and asking the Council to join in an address to the King about Captain John Jennings.

May 19. Sundry criticisms of the claims sent up by the burgesses and disallowance of some of them. Message as to the grant to Philip Ludwell. Message to the burgesses as to the form and substance of the joint addresses. The bill for suppression of outlying slaves returned with amendments, also two more bills.

May 20. Several amendments to the petition to the King sent to the Burgesses. Drafts of two of the joint Addresses received and amendments suggested in one of them. Messages interchanged as to the repair of the General Court House. The Resolution to give a present to the Governor brought up. Amendments suggested to the bills for impost on liquors and for appointing a Treasurer.

May 21. Jeffrie Jeffries approved as the person to present the Addresses, as also the grant for his expenses. Copies of the Addresses. Proposed amendment to Mr. Blair's instructions.

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May 22. Amendments to Mr. Jeffries's instructions proposed to the burgesses. Bills for public levy and impost on liquors agreed to, also the resolutions for payment of Messrs. Blair and Jeffries. The Assembly was prorogued. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 654-687.]

May 18. **1,512.** Minutes of Council of New York. A Committee appointed to examine the accounts of Major Ingoldsby's expenses at and since his arrival. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 261.]

May 19. New York. **1,513.** Proclamation of the Governor of New York. For recalling fugitives under an Act of Amnesty for the late troubles. *Copy. Large sheet. Endorsed.* Recd. 6 Sept. 1692. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 29.]

May 21. **1,514.** Order of the Queen in Council. Referring the petition of Mary, Lady Culpeper, to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Cha. Montague. ½ *p. Annexed,*

1,514. I. Petition of Mary, Lady Culpeper, and others to the Queen. For the confirmation of King James II.'s grant of the Northern Neck, between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers, in Virginia, to her deceased husband; and for orders to be given to the Virginian Government to uphold her Agents in the said territory. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Read 1 July, 1691. Minute of Lords of Trade of 1 July, referring the petition to the Treasury for report. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *Nos.* 21, 21 I, *and Board of Trade.* Virginia, 86. *pp.* 67-69.]

[May 21.] **1,515.** Duplicate of the petition and of the Minute of 1 July, 1691. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 22.]

[May 22.] **1,516.** Instructions to James Blair, appointed by the General Assembly of Virginia for soliciting the business of a free School and College in England. (1, 2) You will go straight to England, present your credentials to the Bishop of London, (3) use the best means to deliver our supplication to their Majesties and (4) endeavour to procure from them a charter for a free School and College, perusing existing charters of similar institutions. (5) You will beg that the College be erected on the South side of York River, and near to the appointed port in York County and (6) that it be incorporated by the name of the College of King William and Queen Mary and (7) that it be founded in the names Francis Nicholson, Esq., William Cole, Esq., Ralph Wormeley, Esq., Wm. Byrd, Esq., John Lear, Esq., Mr. James Blair, Mr. John Banister, Mr. John Farnifold, Mr. Stephen Fance, Nathaniel Bacon, Esq., John Page, Esq., Thomas Milner, gent., Christopher Robinson, gent., Charles Scarborough, gent., John Smith, gent., Benjamin Harrison, gent., Miles Cary, gent., Henry Hartwell, gent., whom (8) you will also beg may be Governors, on condition (9) that they take the newly appointed oaths. (10) Ask that they may have a common seal, (11) have a right to make all the appointments within the school, unless (12) they shall leave a vacancy for eighteen months, when the Governor of the Colony may fill it. (13) Ask that the President and Professor of Divinity be *ex-officio* of the

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Governors, (14) that the Governors may have power to frame rules and statutes, (15) to fill up vacancies in their own body, (16) to accept bequests and gifts (17) and to elect a Chancellor, whose term shall be seven years and (18) that the Governors be sole visitors. (19) You will endeavour to have it provided in the Charter that no leases shall be granted to Governors, to prevent fraudulent dealing. (20) Having obtained your Charter, you will procure a good schoolmaster, usher and writing master. (20) You will do your best to procure leave to collect donations to the College, (22) which moneys shall be lodged as seems best to the Bishop of London, Lord Howard of Effingham, Mr. Jeffrie Jeffries and Mr. Micaiah Perry and yourself; and (23) the accounts shall be open to the aforenamed gentlemen and also the Bishops of Salisbury and St. Asaph, Mr. Arthur North, Mr. John Cary and Mr. Francis Leigh. (24) In matters wherein you have no instructions you will use your own judgment. *Signed.* Francis Nicholson, William Cole, for the Council, Tho. Milner, Speaker. 4 *pp.*

Instructions to Jeffrie Jeffries, appointed to solicit all the Colony's business in England. (1) You will, if you think it necessary, advise with some able lawyer as to your proceedings. (2) You will present our various addresses to the King and Queen. (3) You will procure copies, if you can, of all the Colony's charters and of former instructions for the government thereof. (4) You will take special care that the Charter contain confirmation of all lands granted, of power to grant ungranted lands and of all former privileges. (5) You will procure the help of as many of the nobility and men of note as you can. (6) You will procure also that the Crown shall make no further grants of land in Virginia without information from the Governor, Council and Burgesses that such grant will not be prejudicial to the Colony. (7) You will take, especially, pains that the Northern Neck be reunited to the Crown and put on the same footing with the rest of the Colony in every respect. (8) All further matters are left to you. *Signed as the preceding instructions.*

The Council and Burgesses of Virginia to Jeffrie Jeffries. We thank you for your good offices in procuring a favourable answer to our petition to the House of Commons respecting the threepence a pound duty on tobacco, and we now beg you to be our solicitor for all our affairs in England. Several addresses are herewith sent to you for presentation to the King; and we beg you also to procure a Charter for us. We send you also instructions, and doubt not that any inhabitants of the Colony resident in England will help you. We send you £200 for your expenses, and authorise you to spend another £200 if necessary. Pray help Mr. Blair in procuring a grant for erecting a school and college. *Signed as the preceding document.*

The Burgesses of Virginia to Jeffrie Jeffries. Desiring him to present certain addresses from the Burgesses alone. *Signed.* Tho. Milner, Speaker. 22 May, 1691.

Instructions of the House of Burgesses to Jeffrie Jeffries. (1) To procure confirmation of the existing constitution, (2) of the sole right of the General Assembly to raise taxes, (3) of all former liberties and privileges, (4) of the ancient method of allowing appeals from the General Court to the General Assembly, as the only cheap

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and effective way of redressing grievances. *Signed.* Tho. Milner, Speaker. *Copies. The whole,* 11 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 23.]

May 22. **1,517.** Duplicate of the preceding. *Endorsed.* Recd. 10 Sept., 1691. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 24.]

May 22. **1,518.** Address of the Council and Burgesses of Virginia to the King. For leave to present Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson with £300. *Signed.* William Cole, Tho. Milner. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Presented 2 Oct. Read 12 Oct. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 25; *and Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 83.]

May 22. **1,519.** Petition of the Council and Burgesses of Virginia to the King and Queen. We beg for the confirmation of King Charles II.'s Charter of 1676 to us, and all previous Charters of liberties and privileges. We beg also that the inhabitants of the Northern Neck, who through grants to Lord Culpeper and others have lost the privilege of holding their lands from the Crown, may be taken under the royal protection and put on the like footing with other inhabitants, so that they may hold their lands as all others held their lands in this colony. We beg you also to consider our exposed and defenceless state. Until your gracious gift of arms and ammunition last year we could not have repelled an enemy. We beg for your orders that part of the royal revenue may be devoted to the defence of the country. We beg also that Assemblies may be held at least once in two years or oftener if need be. *Signed.* William Cole, by order of the Council. Thomas Milner, Speaker. *Enclosed in letter of June* 10. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 84-86.]

[May 22.] **1,520.** Address of the Council and Burgesses of Virginia to the King and Queen. At a recent trial of a case in Norfolk County the Court was violently broken up by Captain John Jennings of H.M.S. Experiment, who landed with an armed party, insulted the Sheriff, struck some of the Jury, and carried John Porter, one of the litigating parties, on board his ship, where he was kept for several days in irons. In Captain Jennings' absence his officers refused to deliver up Porter, even when a messenger came with a warrant from the Lieutenant-Governor and Council. We beg that Captain Jennings may be called to account. *Signed.* Fra. Nicholson, William Cole, for the Council. Thomas Milner, Speaker. *Large sheet. Endorsed.* Presented 2 Oct., 1691. Read at Committee 11 Dec., 1691. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 26; *and Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 95-97.]

May 22. **1,521.** Duplicate copy of Minutes of Council of Virginia, from 15 April to 23 May, 1691. 37 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 27.]

May 22. **1,522.** Duplicate copy of the Journal of the House of Burgesses of Virginia from 16 April to 23 May, 1691. 98 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 28.]

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May 22. **1,523.** Duplicate copy of the Journal of the General Assembly of Virginia, 16 April to 23 May. 35 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 29.]

[May 22.] **1,524.** Duplicate copy of the Acts passed by the General Assembly of Virginia in the Session of 1691. 1. Act to give a reward for killing wolves. 2. Act directing how public claims shall be certified. 3. Act to prevent credit from being given to seamen. 4. Act to prevent the casting of ballast into rivers. 5. Act for regulating the accounts of public dues. 6. An act to revive an act for encouragement of manufactures. 7. Act to regulate tare of tobacco hogsheads. 8. Act for Ports. 9. Act for free trade with Indians. 10. Act to prevent horses running at large and barking fruit-trees. 11. Act to suppress swearing and uncleanness. 12. Act for Tanners, Curriers and Shoemakers. 13. Act for planting flax and hemp. 14. Act for altering the time for processioning of lands. 15. Act for better defence of the country. 16. Act for suppressing outlying slaves. 17. Act for an impost on liquors. 18. Act to appoint a Treasurer. 19. Act for dividing New Kent Country. 20. Act for dividing Lower Norfolk County. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 30.]

[May.] **1,525.** Schedule of duties imposed on raw hides and furs by an Act of Virginia of 1691. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 31.]

[May.] **1,526.** Schedule of commodities proposed for duty in Virginia, with the rates upon each. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 32.]

May 22. **1,527.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Petition of Samuel Allen as proprietor of New Hampshire and of part of Maine, referred to the agents of New England.

Petition of Mounteney Boncle, and Colonel Rowland Williams's appointment as Naval Officer to the Leeward Islands considered, and decision taken. Governor Codrington's letters of 26 November and 15 February last read (*see No.* 1319). Petition of Edward Pate and Bastian Bayer read (*see No.* 1503), and referred to Governor Codrington for report. The Attorney General's report on the laws of the Leeward Islands read. Agreed to recommend their confirmation.

Order for an Engineer to be sent with the next convoy to Newfoundland. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 16-18; *and* (*so far as relates to New England*), *Col. Entry Bks., Vol. LXII., pp.* 284, 285, *and Vol. LXVII., pp.* 174, 175.]

May 22. **1,528.** Minutes of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the Lord President be requested to move the Queen to confirm two Acts of the Leeward Islands, to grant the office of Naval Officer in the Leeward Islands to Rowland Williams, and that a letter be written to Governor Codrington on behalf of Mounteney Boncle. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 332, 338, 339.]

May 22. **1,529.** Memorial of the Commissioners for the Leeward Islands to Lords of Trade and Plantations. For the appointment of Rowland Williams of Antigua to the clerkship of the Naval office

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in the Leeward Islands, he being well qualified and having done good service at the recapture of St. Christophers. *Signed.* Bastian Bayer, Jos. Martyn, Richard Cary. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Read at the Committee. 22 May, 1691. [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 22.]

May 23. **1,530.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Order for disposal of the remaining stores of H.M.S. Dumbarton. Order for a proclamation to appoint anchorages for ships. Order for the royal collectors to be collectors under the Act for an impost on liquors. Order for payment of £50 to William Edwards annually as Clerk of Council. Warrants for sundry payments, and for reduction of gunner's salaries. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 547-563.]

May 26. Albany. **1,531.** Propositions made by the Praying Indians of the three tribes of the Maquas, Governor Sloughter and ten others having met them. "Brother Corlaer." We are glad to meet the New Governor; and we condole if any of your men died of cold on the voyage, and we congratulate the Governor on his safe arrival. We thank you for restoration of our beloved missionary, and hope you will take care for our instruction in Christianity, for the French priests have attracted many. Our eyes have been opened to see the difference between Christianity and Paganism. We ask leave to settle at Tiononderoge, and we beg the Governor to accept this present of a pouch of porcupine-quills. *Copy. Large sheet.* Printed in *New York Documents III.*, 771. [*America and West Indies.* 579. *No.* 6.]

May 26. **1,532.** Answer of Governor Sloughter to the preceding. I was glad to find that your favourite minister had not left Boston, and to return him to you. By obedience to his ministry you will encourage his good work. I consent to your settlement at Tiononderoge. I hope that you are so far advanced in religion as to distinguish not only between Paganism and Christianity, but also between the Roman and reformed religion.

There was given to the Indians, 1 dozen stockings, 6 shirts, 8 bags of powder, 16 bars of lead, 30 strings of wampum, 3 runlets of rum; also privately to the chiefs, some coats of duffles. *Copy. Large sheet. Endorsed.* Recd. 27 Feb. 1691-2. *Printed in New York Documents III.* [*America and West Indies.* 579. *No.* 7.]

May 27. Albany. **1,533.** Minutes of Council of New York. The Council sat at Albany. Pieter Schuyler, Dirck Wessells, Evert Baucker, Jan Janse Blycker, Gerrit Ryersen, K. van Rensselaer, Martin Gerritse and five others sworn justices of the peace. Order to proclaim prohibition of export of provisions. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 261.]

[May 27.] **1,534.** Extract of a letter from New England. I hope our addresses to the King arrived. The subscribers to the third of them are rendered enemies to their country by the charter-mongers; and indeed loyalty and adherence to law are sufficient to expose a man to reproach. Most wise men agree that the old Charter Government was unfit for the people and dangerous to both King and subject; to the King as he had no voice in the choice of officers

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nor the making of laws, and to the people by putting unlimited power in the hands of a few to oppress all others. For the corporation have by charter power to admit such as they will to their body, in which is vested absolute power, all others being debarred from the privileges of Englishmen. Again, this territory is broken up into too many petty Governments. To unite it under a just Governor and a good soldier, with a wise Council and a duly limited and qualified Assembly, would be the best thing for the King's interest. *Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 27 May, 1691, from Mr. Darnell. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 165.]

May 27. **1,535.** Lords Proprietors of Carolina to the Governor, Deputies and Officers of South Carolina. We have seen an Act pretended to be passed in Carolina, signed and sealed by Seth Sothell as Governor, and by George Muschamp, John Beresford and John Harris as deputies, intitled an Act to disable James Colleton from exercising any authority in the province. This not being passed in the appointed form, not ratified by three legal deputies, and being in itself illegal and repugnant, we have disallowed. Before we had notice of this pretended Act we had appointed a commission to enquire as to the setting up of martial law, intending to proceed legally to the punishment of James Colleton if he had been found guilty, and had appointed a new Governor to succeed Mr. Sothell on his departure from the Province. You will yield no obedience whatever to this pretended law. *Signed.* Craven, P. Colleton, Tho. Amy, Ashley. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 182.]

May 27. **1,536.** The Lords Proprietors of Carolina to the Governor or Deputies of South Carolina. Removing George Muschamp, John Beresford and John Harris from being Deputies. *Signed as the preceding.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 182.]

May 27. **1,537.** The same to the same. Having found that the Governor's appointment of Deputies in the room of such as have died or left the province, is dangerous to the inhabitants, we revoke their powers to do so, and leave it to the Deputies to fill the vacant places by majority of votes given by ballot; the person so chosen to be deputy until the Proprietor, whose deputy he was, shall appoint another. And any two deputies may convene the rest for the holding of such election. *Signed as the preceding.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 183.]

May 27. **1,538.** Commission of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, appointing Richard Conant Clerk of the Crown and Peace for South Carolina. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 183.]

May 27. **1,539.** Formal disallowance by the Lords Proprietors of Carolina of the Act for disabling James Colleton to exercise authority (the Act is quoted in full). [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., pp.* 189-191.]

May 28. **1,540.** Warrant for Samuel Crisp to be appointed to the Council of Barbados. *Signed.* Nottingham. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., p.* 239.]

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May 28. **1,541.** Journals of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Draft instructions to Colonel Copley read. The state of next year's trade presented, and several questions as to convoys referred to the Admiralty.

May 28. Whitehall. Petition of the owners of the ship Society, of Bristol, referred to the Governor and Council of Virginia for report. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 19, 20; *and (as regards the last paragraph) Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 60.]

May 28. **1,542.** Order of the Queen in Council. Confirming the Acts of the Leeward Islands, to appoint agents, and for supplying the Fleet with provisions. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 333-334.]

May 28. **1,543.** Order of the Queen in Council. Confirming the Act of Montserrat to prevent making and receiving bad indigo. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 335-336.]

May 28. **1,544.** Order of the Queen in Council. Confirming the Acts of Nevis, against engrossing provisions, to confirm former wills and testaments, and to reinforce an Act against trading with negroes. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 336-337.]

May 28. **1,545.** Order of the Queen in Council. Referring the petition of Edward Pate on behalf of Joseph Crisp to Governor Codrington [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 341, 342.]

May 28. Antigua. **1,546.** Governor Codrington to Colonel Bayer. Yours of 14th and 23rd February found me at Guadeloupe, where I burned the chief towns, destroyed the best part of the Island, had made a breach in the fort and was ready for an assault; when a French fleet of eleven ships, two or three of them men-of-war, appeared, on which alarm Captain Wright immediately ordered the whole of the Marine regiment aboard, without consulting me or the Council of War, and apprised me of his resolution to sail at once with the whole squadron. I was therefore obliged to draw off the army and embark or be left on the Island without stores of any kind, and with the small craft liable to be destroyed as soon as the men of war were gone. I chose the former alternative and embarked the army without loss of a man. I sent the Islanders all home in the small craft, and sailed myself with Captain Wright, taking the Blue regiment with me. The French fleet had their General on board with 500 soldiers from Martinique, which were all safely landed to windward; but finding our army gone, next day embarked with all haste to get safe back to Martinique. But early next morning our whole fleet happened to be mixed with the French fleet, so that in all probability not one could escape us; for, not having colours out, they could not distinguish our ships from their own. Our ships were near boarding several of the French, when Captain Wright put out all his colours and three flags, made signal for line of battle, and fired six guns at the Antelope, which was just about seizing a French frigate. He also called off the Bristol, which drove another on shore at the Saints, and made the whole fleet come to him, giving de Casse time to escape with every ship. I was on board him and urged his duty to him, but be told

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me he knew his own business, and when the French had got sufficiently to windward began to chase, but abandoned it at three in the afternoon, so that they all escaped. This happened on Monday, the 18th inst. Next day he put me on board the Antelope, which with the Jersey brought myself and the Blue regiment to Antigua on the 20th, Captain Wright telling me that he could not and would not stay here longer with the squadron. He went straight along with them to Barbados, telling me that he intended to order them speedily to New England, despite the Admiralty's commands to stop here till further orders, which commands he received on the 3rd inst. I was an eye-witness of the whole action, and never saw such cowardice and treachery in any man as in Captain Wright. No service can be expected from this squadron while he commands it. A ship from Martinique, that came since to exchange prisoners, tells us that the French fleet gave itself up for lost when Captain Wright made signal for line of battle, there being no French ships in a body to encounter it, for their design was only to draw us off from the chase. De Casse, who carried the French general, sprung his topmast and anchored under Dominica, but reached Martinique next day with another frigate. As no more ships arrived there, the French concluded that all were fallen into our hands, but they dropped in one by one quite safe, on which there were bonfires and much drinking of our Admiral's health. Thus the opportunity for capturing their fleet, general and soldiers, all together, has been lost through the treachery and cowardice of Captain Wright. Hundreds besides myself, including his own Captain, can bear witness to this. He has left but one frigate to protect these Islands, though the French have two large and three small frigates at Martinique, which will certainly attack us unless Govenor Kendall prevent the fleet from sailing to New England. I write this in short, so that if possible Captain Wright may be removed and another commander appointed, and that the new commander may be under the orders of the General commanding the land-forces. The service suffers extremely from the division of command. Another squadron should be sent, as these ships are unfit to stay here any longer. I shall write at large to the Lords of Plantations, but by this conveyance can send no more than this, which you will doubtless communicate to them. *Signed.* Chr. Codrington. *Copy.* 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 23 July 1691, from Colonel Bayer. [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 23, *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 356-359.]

May 28. **1,547.** Duplicate copy of the foregoing. [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 24.]

May 29. **1,548.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for the accounts of the present and late Receiver General to be put ready for the Assembly. Order for provisions to be brought to the King's ships of war; and for sloops to be hired to transport two hundred French women and children, whom the French refused to take ashore at Santa Cruz, to the nearest French quarters at St. Domingo. On petition of Anna Vassall for compensation for damage done by the French, four persons were appointed to assess the damage. Petition of Edward Broughton for restoration of the administration

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of wills to his office of Secretary, which matters have been taken over, together with the profits, by Mr. George Reeve. The Governor replied that he had referred the matter home. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 79-80.]

May 29. Barbados. **1,549.** Information of John Rees. As to a design of Ralph Lane to break out of the prison at Barbados and escape to Martinique, giving information to the French of the state of Barbados. *Copy.* 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 6 Nov. 1691, from Colonel Kendall. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 64.]

May 30. **1,550.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Council met on the arrival of Admiral Wright's squadron from Guadeloupe. Agreed that Colonel Salter's regiment be landed and disbanded, receiving a crown apiece. Order for the Commissioners to dispose of the provisions collected for the regiment, and to discharge the vessels hired for their transport. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 192-194.]

June 1. New York. **1,551.** Proclamation of the Governor of New York. Forbidding the export of provisions from Albany. *Copy. Large sheet. Endorsed.* Read 6 Sept., 1692. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 30.]

June 1. Albany. **1,552.** Propositions made by Governor Sloughter to the Five Nations in the City Hall of Albany. "Brethren," I am glad to meet you here. I should have come and summoned you long ago, had I not been employed by our Great King against the French. I found matters in great confusion at New York owing to the proceedings of its men, but have taken care for the execution of the two worst of them; and I am glad that these troubles have not affected the relations between us. I must repeat the commands of former Governors that you do not go to war with the common enemy but with my special order, the more so because the Jesuits are too subtle for you and always try to deceive you. I was distressed to hear when I was at Senectady that you had burned the deserted houses and killed the cattle of the distressed inhabitants. This must be inquired into and remedied. We know too much of the distress of the French and their Indians to expect that they will come this way. *Here follows a list of presents. Copy.* 2 *large pp. Printed in New York Documents III.*, 773. [*America and West Indies.* 579. *No.* 8.]

June 2. **1,553.** Answer of the Five Nations to Governor Sloughter's propositions. Names of the Sachems of the several nations. "Brother Corlaer," we are glad to see a Governor again. Many years ago a ship came containing Christians, with whom we concluded friendship. There have been sad troubles of late owing to the usurpation in New York. You have made a covenant with us, indeed, but when the danger is greatest the men who should help us go down to New York. We hope that peace may flourish, and that it may extend even to the Senecas. We beg that traders may be ordered to enlarge the bags of powder, so that ammunition may be had at a reasonable price. We have asked for this before, but no change has been made. We beg that, if our squaws come without money for rum for our captives and soldiers, it may be supplied

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them. Our smith at Onandaga has left us, and we want another to keep our arms mended. For our part we have always been dutiful and obedient. We are glad to hear that you have fitted out three vessels against the French to Eastward. Proceed and send two or more, if possible, to cruise off the mouth of the Canada River and destroy the French. We thank you for your great present yesterday. We will prosecute the war with all possible vigour, as you order us, and will keep Canada in perpetual alarm. We are but a weak people without you; pray write to the Great King to send great ships with great guns to take Canada, and then we can all live in peace. We are surprised that you say nothing of the help that we may expect from New England, Virginia and Maryland. *Copy.* 4 *pp. Printed in New York Documents III.*, 774. [*America and West Indies.* 579. *No.* 9.]

June 2. **1,554.** Copy of such part of the foregoing as relates to Virginia and Maryland. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 33.]

June 3. Albany. **1,555.** Propositions made by the Skachkook Indians to Governor Sloughter. "Brother Corlaer," our number is small, for many of our men have died of smallpox. Former Governors have protected us; but in our decreased numbers we have moved from Skachhook nearer to Albany, and beg your help in building a small fort. We cannot bring you the trade that we once could; we plant now on the Christians' land at the Half Moon, and pay for the use and ploughing half the Indian corn; which is grievous for we cannot prevent our squaws from drinking rum, whereby the other half is consumed likewise. We are so poor that we cannot give you a suitable present. If any of our people desire to come and join us at the Half Moon, we beg that they may be allowed to do so. *Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 27 Feb., 1692. [*America and West Indies.* 579. *No.* 10.]

June 3. Albany. **1,556.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for credentials to be prepared for Joseph Dudley to treat with the Governments of New England for aid in men and money; or, if that fail, for the despatch of Commissioners to New York to consider the matter with the Governor. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 261, 262.]

June 3. Barbados. **1,557.** Alexander Hutcheson to William Blathwayt. On the 27th of March our fleet arrived at Mariegalante and on the following day the English regiment under Major Nott landed with some sailors from the frigates and merchantmen. The latter were re-embarked after three days, Captain Wright wishing to cruise about Guadeloupe, and the merchant ships were left at Mariegalante. On our landing the enemy immediately fled into the woods, abandoning several strong places which they might have held with ease and thereby done us considerable damage. All that remained to us therefore was "hunting-work" which employed the regiment for a week, during which time there were sundry skirmishes, and men lost on both sides. On Sunday evening, the 5th April, Governor Codrington arrived at Mariegalante with the militia, and next day, Captain Wright having returned from his cruise, the Governor sent the Governor of the Island a summons to surrender. On this he

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proposed a treaty, but on the following day the French King's lieutenant, Mons. d'Avaux, and 30 more, with the chief inhabitants among them were taken prisoners by a party of Bolton's regiment. The Governor, Chevalier Auger, gave His Excellency a list upon honour of the men of the Island, about 240 in all. Fifty had been killed, and the remainder, with the women and children, surrendered two days later. On Monday, 13 April, Governor Codrington sent part of the old men, women and children, to Guadeloupe, and part to Martinique, with the Governor and a few men. The remainder, some 170 men, were sent on board the fleet as prisoners. On the 14th Governor Codrington returned to the fleet leaving Mariegalante totally destroyed and dispeopled. The report mentioned in my letter of the desertion of the Island was brought in the day that our troops landed, and was due to the flight of the people into the woods. On Friday, 10th April, a Council of War was held, and Governor Codrington urged an attack on Martinique, using the arguments which I have already written to you (*see p.* 403) and adding that the hurricane season was approaching and that we ought to make the best of our land and sea forces while we could. The majority of the Council, however, was for immediately attacking Guadeloupe, and accordingly the troops were embarked and the Governor went on board Captain Wright's ship. There another Council of War to settle the details was held on Wednesday the 15th April, but owing to contrary winds we did not sail from Mariegalante till the evening of Friday the 17th. By the lists our land forces appeared to be 1,600 private centinels, including privateers, exclusive of the killed, wounded and sick. To them Captain Wright added a regiment of seamen, 400 strong, under Captain Kirkby, with Lord Archibald Hamilton for Lieutenant Colonel. Thus our force was from 1,900 to 2,000 men, besides officers.

On Saturday morning we came up to Guadeloupe, coasted the windward side of it that day and on Sunday morning, 19th, passed by the chief town and port of Basseterre. We sailed within half cannon-shot of all their platforms but not a shot was fired until we were passing the platforms at Baylief, when our frigates opened fire, and a short cannonade was exchanged for an hour. What damage we did we know not; our frigates lost some thirty killed and wounded, ten of them on board the Mary. We then stood off the shore and by next morning (20th) were so far to leeward that none of the frigates could fetch the land till night and some of the duller ships not till next morning. On Tuesday 21st, at 10 a.m. we were about a league to leeward of a bay called Anse La Barque, our intended landing-place, whither we observed the enemy repairing. The wind failing, there was little hope of reaching it that night, before which time there was reason to believe that the enemy would be ready to meet us in force. Governor Codrington, being of opinion that further delay would be dangerous, thought it best to land in a little bay opposite to us, being of opinion that it was worth the fatigue of marching two leagues to gain the landing-place securely and a position where we could meet the enemy on firm ground. The signal for landing was accordingly made and about 11 o'clock the Governor got into his boat. It was the first to reach the shore, and he the first man to land. Major Nott and Lord A. Hamilton followed in

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the next boat and our men were quickly landed without resistance. Indeed the place was such, though it seemed easier to us from the sea, that they had no reason to apprehend the landing of a body of men there. As soon as the enemy saw where we had landed they quitted Anse La Barque, and having got about 200 horses, rode with all speed to the side of a deep gully about two miles and a half from our landing-place and there awaited us, having no time to stop our passage at the first hill above our landing-place, where 20 men could have stopped us. For the path up that hill was extremely steep and rocky and encumbered with loose stones; in many places the men only climbed up with difficulty, taking their arms from the men behind them. The path was so narrow that men could only pass in single file, and it was a full half hour's climb from top to bottom. It was lucky that we knew nothing of these difficulties, or we should probably have landed at Anse La Barque and sustained great loss. For the enemy had gathered a considerable force to oppose us behind an excellent breastwork, which would have been a surprise to us, for our guides assured us that there was no such thing, and we could not see it from the sea because of the underwood which grew before it.

Having got five or six hundred men to the top of the hill, the Governor after giving them a short rest, ordered Major Nott to march on with such of his regiment as were with him. Lord A. Hamilton followed and Colonel Williams with some companies of the Antigua and Marine regiments. The gully where the enemy had posted themselves was a long quarter of a mile from top to bottom, pretty steep. The path was winding, and wide enough for three men abreast. On each side of it was an impassable wood until within fifty paces of the top, where it was somewhat thinner on the left hand and could be passed with some difficulty. At the very top there was a breastwork fronting the path, where and along the grove of the gully the enemy was posted. As soon as our men reached the bottom of the gully and began the ascent of the other side, the enemy opened fire and maintained it very smartly all the time we were marching up. None of our people dared fire except a few of the leading files, for fear of hurting our own men. As soon as Major Nott was near the top, finding the wood thinner on the left hand, he ordered seven companies to extend on that side and to march up and flank the enemy, which was accordingly done by Lord A. Hamilton and some other officers. No sooner did they appear than the Monsieurs took to their horses, and ran away faster than wounded men could pursue. This hill being gained the Governor finding the next, about half a mile distant, more commodious, marched thither and encamped for the night. In this engagement men were lost on both sides. The French had two officers killed and we had three wounded, and among them Major Nott, who was hurt in the head just as the enemy took to flight, but, though obliged to return on board ship for a time, he returned as soon as his wound was dressed and lodged in the Governor's quarters that night.

On the morning of Wednesday, the 22nd, we marched on unopposed about three miles to a river called Rivière des Habitants, meeting in our way several breastworks, well situated, but abandoned by the enemy some on the night before, some as we advanced. On

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reaching this hill the Governor drew us up in view of the enemy, who were on a hill the other side of the river, about three hundred strong, which number was presently increased to five hundred. The two hills were about three quarters of a mile distant. From ours there was an easy descent to a small wood near the brow of the river, which was about a long pistol-shot from the enemy. From thence to the river the descent was steep, and by a path too narrow for more than two abreast. The path and ascent on the other side were much the same, and about half way up there was a very good breastwork across the path, where the enemy had posted a good force; the rest being spread all along the brow of the precipice and sheltered by rocks or heaps of smaller stones. As soon as our men were formed the Governor ordered a detachment of 250 men, drawn from all the regiments, to march down to the wood and shelter themselves behind trees, etc., to observe the enemy's position and the difficulties of the passage. As soon as they were posted they opened fire, which was returned, and so both sides continued for an hour and a half. The Governor then ordered a full detachment of two hundred men to join the first, being as many as the ground would admit of, and the fire was continued for half an hour longer. And so the French would have continued to eternity, for though they killed and wounded several of our men, we did them little damage. The Governor therefore ordered Colonel Williams to march with the remainder of his regiment to the left and find a passage over the river, if he could, higher up. This he did unobserved by the enemy and crossed the river before they perceived him, our detachments still firing to distract them, while our force on the hill remained drawn up as before. But as soon as the enemy saw Williams's advance there they abandoned their position, and our detachments in front pursuing them briskly killed some of them, but in general the French were too quick-footed. By the time that our whole force had crossed the river it was within an hour of sunset. The bulk of them encamped on the ground lately occupied by the French, while the Governor and 400 of the freshest men pushed on a mile further to the town of Baylief, and took up his quarters in an old castle close to the town. There was a very good wall round the castle; it commanded the road to landward, and there was a platform to seaward which had annoyed us on the previous Sunday, but the enemy abandoned it without resistance, spiking and dismounting their guns.

On Thursday morning, the 23rd, the rest of the force came up to Baylief, and after a Council of War, Colonel Blakiston was detached with 400 men to observe Basseterre, which was about three miles distant. About an hour and a half after he left, and before we had received any account from him, the frigates sent ashore to report that he was engaged with the enemy. The Governor at once marched to him with the rest of the army, and found that the report was false. We then understood that the enemy had quitted the town and were none of them to be seen, except those in the fortification above the town, which fortification consists of an old castle surrounded by a strong wall of great thickness, and furnished with platforms both to landward and seaward. About a furlong further up, on rising ground, is a wall and a strongly built cavalier, also

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with platforms to landward and seaward. Between castle and cavalier is a line of communication making an angle. It is well built of stone on one side, and has on the other a ditch, breast-work and palisades, running just on the brow of a steep precipice, which descends into a gully. Into this gully is a path broad enough for one man in single file only; and this forms the communication between those who are in the castle and cavalier and those who are in the mountains. The Governor finding everything portable carried from the town except wine and brandy, and fearing the consequences if his men should get drink, encamped about half a mile from the cavalier, nearer the mountains, and ordered the town to be set on fire; and accordingly both portions of it (for it is divided by a river) were destroyed on that day and the next. On Friday, 24th, a flag of truce arrived from Martinique with 84 prisoners, which were exchanged against those we had taken at Mariegalante. The Marquis d'Eraingny, French Governor in those parts, proposed that all prisoners taken at sea should be well treated and at once returned, and that prisoners taken ashore should be disposed of at the conqueror's discretion. Nothing could be more advantageous to us, for the French have hitherto taken five prisoners to one at sea. On Friday, 24th April, it was resolved at a Council of War that before anything further could be done the fortification must be taken. Accordingly batteries were raised, some of the enemy's guns were drilled and mounted, and on Monday and Tuesday opened fire, but with little effect, the batteries being too far distant. On Wednesday, 29th, it was resolved at a Council of War that another battery should be raised within pistol shot of the cavalier; but looking to the size of the Island, the probability of reinforcements arriving from Martinique and our own losses, it was also resolved to apply to Barbados for help. I was selected to negotiate the affair, and accordingly sailed to Barbados on Friday, the 1st of May. From the 24th of April to the 1st of May we had every day skirmishes with the enemy, with loss on both sides. On the 6th of May I arrived here, and presented my letter (copy of which is enclosed) to Governor Kendall, who was speedily alive to the critical state of our affairs; but the difficulty appeared to be to make the Council and Assembly equally sensible of it. This was no easy task, but such was the zeal and prudence of the Governor that on the 14th an Act was passed to raise a regiment of six hundred men, with transport and provisions for six weeks. That very day the officers' commissions were signed and a joint Committee appointed to settle all further details. By the 29th the regiment was embarked, as likely men as I have seen anywhere, well clothed and well armed. The cost to Barbados was over £4,000. The Governor is empowered to send men to the assistance of the Leeward Islands without consent of his Council, but this power was of little use to him on this occasion and is unlikely to be of more use in the future, for he is not allowed to press men or arms, nor has he any fund to defray the expense. He was therefore obliged to fall back on the Council and Assembly. Colonel Salter, who commands the regiment, has been very active in raising it, and has at all times shown great zeal in promoting help to the Leeward Islands. He is very popular and therefore very capable of raising men. You will find him honourably

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mentioned in Governor Codrington's letter of 11 March, 1690. I doubt not you will on occasion mention these things to his advantage. So far my account is prosperous, but the next news is the reverse. No sooner was the regiment embarked than Captain Wright's squadron was sighted, which brought news that a French fleet had landed reinforcements at Guadeloupe and that Governor Codrington had thereupon retired. I can write you no further news with certainty. *Signed.* Arch. Hutcheson. 11 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 14 Sept., 1691. *Annexed,*

1,557. 1. Governor Codrington to Governor Kendall. Camp, near Basseterre, Guadeloupe. April 30, 1691. We landed here on the 21st ult. Mr. Hutcheson will give you an account of our progress. We landed with 1,800 private centinels, 400 of them sailors. We have lost 200 killed, wounded and sick. Of the 400 sailors 170 are from hired merchantmen and two frigates designed for convoys, who will be discharged when the fort that we are now attacking is taken, which will reduce us to 1,400 men. Our accounts of the enemy represent them as little short of 1,200 men, of which 300 or 400 are in the fort now besieged by us, 400 or 500 at the top of the mountains called the Dordans, which they have fortified and to which the access is extremely difficult and dangerous. The rest of their men are dispersed in small parties, which sometimes annoy us. The Island including Grande Terre is near twenty leagues long and a great breadth. The paths are as bad as possible, scarce a quarter of a mile without great gullies and precipices, which have been industriously fortified. So impassable are the mountains that all communication is by water. On the whole it is an Island easier to defend and harder to attack than St. Christophers. The enemy have taken some prisoners from us, from whom they will doubtless obtain full information about us and thereby they will be stirred to more obstinate defence. We are afraid too of reinforcements being thrown in from Martinique by night, notwithstanding our cruisers. Of course if such reinforcements miscarry, there will be greater risk to Martinique itself, but not much greater, for even if beaten they may find shelter in so large an Island, and the fort could hold out till the arrival of a fleet from France. Should they succeed, they will preserve not only Martinique but Guadeloupe, which would be a blow that would weaken the Leeward Islands beyond resistance to the meanest force. At present our superiority in numbers does not counterbalance the advantages that they enjoy; and if they obtain help from Martinique, the balance would be against us. The best that I and my officers can hope for, with the forces at our command, is that our conquest of this Island must be bought at great expense of men and time. I conceive not only the Leeward Islands, but the English interest in these parts at large, to be concerned in my operations. The destruction of this Island would be a great blow to the French: the failure to destroy it not

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less fatal to us. We beg you therefore to send us the forces you have ordered to be raised for the expedition to Martinique. This will assure us victory, and despatch our business here at half the cost of men and time; indeed the arrival of such a reinforcement may so damp the courage of the enemy as to drive them to surrender. As to Martinique we shall be ready enough to take it in hand when this affair is ended; and doubt not of your help. It would be a pity to let the matter grow cool just now, when the French star is on the decline in America. The squadron's provisions are begining to fail. Pray make up the proportion that is lacking and send them down by this frigate. Also could you lend us a hundred barrels of powder? It shall be repaid from the next stores sent to us by the King. But if this cannot be done I have given directions for it to be purchased privately. *Signed.* Chr. Codrington. *Copy.* 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 14 Sept., 1691. [*America and West Indies.* 551. *Nos.* 25, 25i, *and* (*without enclosure*) *Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 369-379.]

June 4. Whitehall. **1,558.** Lords of Trade and Plantations to Governor Codrington. To call a court and see that justice is done in the case of Mounteney Boncle. *Signed.* Carmarthen, P., Pembroke, Nottingham. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 339, 340.]

June 4. **1,559.** The same to the same. To cause the case of the heirs of John Lingham to be brought to speedy trial. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 342, 343.]

[June?] **1,560.** Proposal for destroying the French Plantations in America. There are at present in the West Indies five or six frigates. It is proposed to send a squadron of eight more ships and three fireships at once, so as to leave the Downs on the 1st of August, these ships or the merchantmen with them to carry 400 recruits for Bolton's regiment and two regiments more. The whole would rendezvous at Barbados, take what militia can be spared from thence and proceed to Martinique, some of the ships meanwhile always cruising before the Cul de Sac to cut off French supplies from Europe. The troops would keep on landing and destroying the Island, to harass the people and drive them to withdraw. It would be well if the Cul de Sac itself could be destroyed, which could best be done by landing a force and taking the fort in rear; but this will require skilled engineers and a good train of artillery. In any case when the Island is destroyed the fort will not hold out long. To this end the Governors of Barbados and the Leeward Islands should be advised of the design by despatch boat, and ordered to gather their forces, as numerous and as well provisioned as possible, at Barbados. Martinique having been destroyed, the expedition could proceed to Guadeloupe and the other Islands to destroy the plantations and forts and transport the inhabitants to Europe or the Main. As soon as the attack on Martinique is over the present squadron in the West Indies would return, being in a perishing condition. Six months' provisions

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should be sent with the shipping for the two regiments, and a Commissary should accompany the fleet to see to the matter of victualling the forces generally. Tents and other stores should be sent under charge of another Commissary. When the service is performed some of the frigates might go with our regiment to Jamaica and picking up as many militia and volunteers as possible, attack Petit Guavos, Tortudas, and the French settlements on or near Hispaniola, the Governor of Jamaica being duly advised of the design. The Spaniards should be invited to co-operate. These expeditions should be carried on under a general officer sent from England (*in the margin*. The King thinks Sir Francis Wheeler) who if possible should command the fleet and all the Governors and Governments during the expedition. The expedition to Canada and Newfoundland should be despatched next summer, the shipping to be under sail on the 1st of February. *Mem.* If two regiments cannot be spared, one must suffice. Bolton's regiment wants 400 recruits. If the expedition be delayed more men will be required. *In the handwriting of William Blathwayt. Draft with corrections.* 6 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 540. *No.* 17.]

June 4. **1,561.** Bill from Captain John Brooke against the King for stores and munitions delivered to Lord Inchiquin. Total, £1,147. 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 82.]

June 4. Albany. **1,562.** Propositions made by the Maquas Sachems to Governor Sloughter. (The Sachems of all Five Nations were present.) Brother Corlaer, we come to inform you of what happened to our Indians through the Praying Maquas in Canada. The Governor of Canada welcomed them there, gave them a belt of wampum for the whole Five Indians and thanks for sparing his Praying Indians. I am willing that you, Corlaer, and all the Five Nations should be at peace with my Praying Indians. The Governor of Canada had a friendly conversation with one of our Indians lately. The Canada Praying Indians said that sundry of their men had been taken by the Senecas, and that they desired them to be released. The Governor of Canada is very anxious for an answer to his overtures, and we were to ask Corlaer's advice.

Governor Sloughter's answer to the foregoing. You must not admit any of the proposals of the French Indians. Those who were recently liberated returned and burned Senectady. Stick to the old covenant and prosecute the war with France with all speed and violence. I want to know how many of your warriors will join an armed party of Christians. I have already sent a messenger to New England, and shall shortly send to Virginia and Maryland.

Answer of the Maquas. We are glad that you have ended the troubles at New York. We will keep the French in alarm; but why not you also jointly with us? We must confess about the burning of houses and slaughtering of stock at Senectady, but it could not be helped, for we were returning from pursuit of the enemy and were nearly starved. Do not keep us from the war to give satisfaction for it. We have always told you to fortify, and you answered that the French are a Christian enemy. But see how they have treated you at Senectady. Now make the city as strong as a fort, and when our men go fighting send

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seven or eight men at night to make a noise, as though we were watching, and so save our women and children. Give us warning if you see the French before they see you. Pray stir up Virginia, Maryland and New England to help us.

Here there rose an Oneida Sachem, who declared his distrust of the French, and related how his nation had rejected their overtures.

On the following day (5th June) the Five Nations agreed to send warriors to join a Christian armed party, though the time was short. The Governor replied that he needed no more than two hundred men, and the Sachems replied that they would fit out as many of their own as they could, and send warriors down the Cadaraqui River as well, to annoy the enemy. 4 *large pp. Copy. Printed in New York Documents III.*, 777. [*America and West Indies.* 579. *No.* 11.]

June 4. **1,563.** Copy of that part of the Maquas' answer which refers to Virginia and Maryland. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 33.]

June 4. **1,564.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Edmund Jennings sworn of the Council. Resolved, in view of the fact that ships have sailed for Maryland, despite the Royal orders, and being captured have given information to the enemy, that the King be besought to enforce his orders in Maryland; also to represent that it will be well for all convoys ordered to Virginia to apply to the government to hasten the ships so as to be ready for departure at the appointed time. Henry Jenkins approved as master to take the ship Katherine and Anne to London, with orders to wait on Mr. Blathwayt immediately on his arrival. A new gunner appointed to Tindall's point.

June 5. John Page sworn Collector of Upper James River District. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 565-571.]

June 4. **1,565.** Copy of the Minutes of Council of Virginia, relating to the sailing of the convoy for England and the case of the ship Katherine and Anne. 7 *pp. Annexed,*

1,565. I. Deposition of John Cruchee that Abraham Depeyster and Jacob Leisler were part owners of the Katherine and Anne. *Scrap. Endorsed.* Read 10 Sept., 1691.

1,565. II. Account of the lading of the Katherine and Anne, authenticated by Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson. 1 *p. Endorsed as No. I.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *Nos.* 34, 34 I, II.]

June 5. **1,566.** Peter Beverley to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Forwarding duplicates of the Journal of the House of Burgesses at the Assembly begun in 16 April. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 10 Sept., 1691. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 35.]

June 5. **1,567.** Duplicate of preceding. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 36.]

June 5. Albany. **1,568.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for enlistment of a company of volunteers to join the Indians in an expedition against the French. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 262.]

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June 6. **1,569.** Reply of Governor Sloughter to the Skachkook Indians. (*See* No. 1555.) I lament for the loss and decreased numbers of my children. I know that you have suffered from the war and there is therefore the more necessity for you to prosecute it with vigour, that the enemy may be destroyed. I am fitting out a number of Christians and Indians for that purpose now, and expect you to consult among yourselves what number of stout men you can spare to join us fourteen days hence. Since you are obliged to live in the Christian's land you will do well to agree with them as cheap as you can, and I will order them to help you to make a fort. Meanwhile persuade your wives and young men to abstain from rum till the war be over. Any Indians that come among you may remain, if they behave themselves, and shall be treated as yourselves. I am glad that you brought home scalps and prisoners from your last attempt on the enemy. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 579. *No.* 12.]

June 8. **1,570.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The petition of Sir John Hoskins for the grant of Ascension and other Islands to be laid before the Queen.

June 8. Draft Charter for New England presented by the Attorney General. Mr. Blathwayt to prepare the comparative abstracts of this and the former charter for the next meeting. Copy of the answer of the New England Agents to Mr. Allen's petition, to be forwarded to Mr. Allen. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *p.* 21.]

June 8. **1,571.** Draft of a Charter for Massachusetts presented by the Attorney-General. The first draft with certain passages marked for alteration. 38 *pp. Endorsed.* Presented by Mr. Attorney-General, 8 June, 1691. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 166.]

[June.] **1,572.** Copy of the preamble of the Charter of Virginia of 1676, with corrections to suit a draft Charter for Massachusetts. 2½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 167.]

[June.] **1,573.** Fragment of the draft relating to the constitution of the General Assembly. 4 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 168.]

[June.] **1,574.** Proposals offered by the New England Agents for perfecting the Charter of New England. (1) That the Deputy-Governor be chosen by the Council with the Governor's assent, and have the Governor's power during the Governor's death or absence. (2) That there be an elected Assembly. (3) That the Assistants be elected by the freeholders and freemen and that the Governor have no vote in such elections. If in London the Aldermen were chosen by a Common Council subject to the Lord Mayor's vote, their charter would be no charter; and we are sure that such provision would be very grievous to Massachussetts. (4) That the Assembly meet once a year. (5) That the appointment of judges, etc., lie with the General Court, without veto of the Governor. (6) That the word freemen be added everywhere to the word freeholders. (7) That the Senior Member of Council preside in the default of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. (8) That votes may be sent as well as given in person, or the remote towns will be exposed to Indian

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attack during elections. (9) That the Assembly have power to erect Courts. (10) That probate matters be not in the hands of the Governors and Council. (11) That in appeals the security be equal to the value in dispute. (12) That the time of the King's confirmation be determined by eighteen months. (13) That the Governor's veto extend to laws only and not to elections and other Acts. (14) That the power of the Militia and Martial Law lie with the Governor and Council, but that inhabitants be not moved outside the Colony without the consent of the Assembly. (15) That all the Admiralty rights may be preserved to the Colony as in the old Charter. 1½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 169.]

[June 8.] **1,575.** Petition of Edward Davies and others to Lords of Trade and Plantations. For despatch of their business and restoration of their property. 1 *p.* Inscribed. Recd. 8 June, 1691. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 39.]

June 8. James' City. **1,576.** The Secretary of Virginia to the Earl of Nottingham. Forwarding the proceedings of the Council and General Assembly, copies of the Acts, and requesting his good offices for the Colony. *Signed.* William Cole, sen. 1½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 37.]

June 9. **1,577.** The same to Lords of Trade and Plantations. To the same effect. 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 10 Sept., '92. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 38.]

June 9. Senectady. **1,578.** Copy of a letter from Sander Glenn to Governor Sloughter. Reporting the massacre of twenty-three of the British Indians by the French Indians and the arrival of reinforcements at Canada. 1 *p.*

Here follow copies of Robert Livingston's letters of 22 June and 2 July, *for which see under those dates.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 40.]

June 9. **1,579.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Return of the elections for the Assembly:—

Thomas Sutton Charles Boucher	Clarendon.
Henry Lowe John Favell	Vere.
Richard Witter Michael Holdesworth	St. Elizabeth.
James Banister David Masters	St. Dorothy.
Thomas Ballard Richard Lloyd John Dove	St. Catherines.
Henry Ward Nathaniel Perry	St. George's.
James Bradshaw John Bathurst	St. James's.
Andrew Langley John Bathurst	St. Mary's.

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John White John Abraham	St. Ann's.
Edward Stanton Symon Musgrave	St. Thomas.
Modyford Freeman Robert Compere	St. David.
Edward Harrison Peter Robinson	St. Andrew.
Symon Musgrave Anthony Stoddart James Risby	Port Royal.
Thomas Ayscough Fulke Rose	St. John.
John Hilliard John Walters	St. Thomas in the Vale.

Peter Beckford, Receiver-General, delivered his accounts.

Petitions for compensation for damage done by the French referred to some of petitioners' neighbours for valuation. The Assembly was sworn and presented Thomas Sutton as their Speaker, who was approved. The Governor recommended bills to satisfy the creditors of persons bankrupt in England, and to raise £300 a year for solicitation of the Island's affairs.

June 10 The Assembly sent a message desiring that one of the members and their clerk, John Gay, might be sworn. News writs ordered for the parishes of St. Thomas and St. James.

June 11. Petition from the Commander of the ship St. Jago de la Victoria for payment for eight guns taken from his ship. Order for the Clerk to enquire into the matter. Orders for assessment of damages done to a petitioner by the French, and for payment for work done to the fortifications.

June 12. No business. Adjourned. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 80-85.]

June 9. **1,580.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Order for all merchants' ships bound for Europe to be ready to sail at the end of the month. Order for a proclamation that masters use no hardships to servants who enlist for the Guadeloupe expedition, that merchant vessels receive no men from the Island without lawful tickets and that all seamen repair to their ships. Orders for sundry payments. The Governor recommended to the Assembly bills to amend the Militia Act, to ascertain qualifications of jurors, to restrain inhumanity of masters to Christian servants, and to provide for the defence of the coast.

June 10. The Assembly brought up a bill to raise labourers for the defence of the coast, and said that they considered the qualifications of jurors already sufficiently provided for. The Assembly addressed the Governor touching certain reports about Admiral Wright. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 194-198.]

June 9. **1,581.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. The bill concerning John Kirton considered. The House waited on the Governor (*see*

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preceding abstract). The House considered a bill to raise labourers for the defence of the coast, and the papers bearing on the amendment of the Militia Act.

June 10. The bill to raise labourers passed. Resolved to prepare a bill to keep a standing force to guard the forts. Addresses to the Governor concerning Captain Wright. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 283-286.]

June 9. **1,582.** Warrant of Queen Mary. For granting to Sir Michael Cole the forfeited estate of Terence Macdermott, an Irish papist, in Nevis, in compensation for the ruin of the castle and fortress of Inniskillen, his mansion house. *Countersigned.* Nottingham. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 343-345.]

June 10. James City. **1,583.** The Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I have duly received Lord Howard's commission. The Journals of Council and Assembly have been forwarded to you. The Assembly went away very well satisfied. The Act for Ports is agreeable to the Royal Instructions; but as it is done at the country's request I hope that it may be confirmed. If the merchants oppose it I beg that our side may be heard. The Act for planting flax and hemp was only to content the burgesses for the time, for if ships arrive from England with clothing and take our tobacco, the people will plant nothing but tobacco. But if neither ships nor goods arrive they must abandon tobacco-planting, which for the sake of the revenue I hope never to see. If at least thirty ships be not admitted to come here before next summer, I beg that some comfortable account may be sent to keep the people in hopes of shipping and clothing, for the merchants would prefer to have only ships enough to export half of the tobacco, in which case the planters must sell it at the merchants' price. The merchants will sell it very dear, but the revenue will lose considerably, for either the tobacco will be spoiled in the country, or will lose a quarter of its weight when shipped. If the petitions of the Council and Burgesses, and of the Burgesses alone, cannot be granted, I beg that at least they may be kept in hopes and receive no absolute denial, so long as New England, Pennsylvania, Maryland and the Carolinas remain unsettled; for they may be a fatal example by encouraging the mob. Even now they harbour debtors and slaves. I hear that at South Carolina one Mr. Sothell, who was banished eighteen months ago by the mob from North Carolina, now heads the mob there, so that they are in great disorder. Pennsylvania being in the hands of Quakers and having few or no militia for defence if attacked by an enemy, may be a retreating place for them: and if they be of William Penn's pernicious principles they may hold correspondence with the French and Indians by land and with the French by sea, for all the provinces correspond much together. But I have issued a proclamation about them and shall be very watchful of them and of all the loose Governments.

The Act which I got passed for the defence of the country will, I hope, be so managed by me that their Majesties shall be at no extraordinary expense even if we be invaded. H.M.S. Dumbarton is broken up. I hope for the arrival of a frigate or two and a fireship

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to do her work. There is no place in the country deserving the name of a platform; but after the fleet is sailed (which I hope may arrive safely and pay £200,000 to £300,000 to the revenue) I mean to visit the coasts and the heads of the rivers, see that the rangers do their duty, and exercise and look to the better equipment of the militia. Messrs. Lee, Allerton and Armistead from scruple of conscience refuse to take the oaths, so there are but eight Councillors whereas there should be nine. I have appointed Mr. Edmund Jennings, Attorney General of the Colony, and son of the burgess of Parliament for Ripon, Yorkshire. I beg that he may be confirmed. The usual number of Councillors was twelve, so that three are wanting; but I beg that more may be added, for the Councillors live so far apart that I have great difficulty in collecting a quorum and have sometimes failed. I recommend Mr. Charles Scarborough, Mr. Christopher Robinson, Mr. Hartwell (all of them burgesses and loyal men), and Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Johnson, a very good man. Colonel Thomas Milner, Speaker of the Burgesses, has behaved very well, but his estate is too small for a Councillor. I beg that he may have the promise of some place of profit in the government. A ship from Barbados brings the good news of the capture of the greatest part of Guadeloupe and of further designs on Martinique. *Signed.* Fra. Nicholson. 3½ *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 12 September, 1691. Read 12 October, 1691. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 41; *and Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 79-82 *and* 89-94.]

June 10. James City. **1,584.** Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson to [the Earl of Nottingham?] I have only just learned that I am under your orders. You will see what we have done by the Journals of Council and Assembly. *Here follows a duplicate* of the preceding letter, with the following postcript. I hear that the Spaniards have beaten the French quite out of Hispaniola, killing five hundred men. I expect our homeward bound fleet to number 120 ships. *The whole,* 4 *pp.* *The postscript is copied in the entry of the preceding letter.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 42.]

June 12. Hartford. **1,585.** The Secretary of Connecticut to Governor Sloughter. We quite agree with your project for Virginia, New York, New England to unite in an attempt to capture Canada. We shall concur so far as our ability permits us in such arrangements as may be made for general advice and assistance, but to this end Commissioners must be appointed. Meanwhile we fear that the summer is too far spent for operations this year. The Assembly will meet shortly and we will do our best to persuade them. We congratulate you on your success with the four nations. We had prepared men for your frigate as we requested, but she was gone before they came. *Signed.* John Allyn. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 6 Sept., 1692. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 31.]

June 18. Boston. **1,586.** The Governor of Massachusetts to Governor Sloughter. The hostile Indians met us in conference at Wells and promised to restore all captives and to keep truce pending our proposals for peace; but they have so far failed to appear or restore the prisoners. This gives ground for suspicion that they are under French influence,

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so we have strengthened the out-garrisons and are keeping rangers constantly on the frontier against surprise. The effectual subduing of this treacherous enemy is the best security for future quiet, for there is no reliance on them further than their interest binds them. We should be glad to know if you propose to settle a garrison at Pemaquid or elsewhere in the County of Cornwall, and what further steps you contemplate against the Indians. The French privateer on this coast has lately taken three of our vessels inward bound. Captains Kidd and Walkington lost an opportunity of taking her, though she is reported to be worth £10,000. We tried hard to agree with them to cruise here for some days, but they would not despite the prospect of their own advantage and of service to the King. We are informed that at their departure they carried away men-servants and fugitive negroes, and took many men out of merchant-vessels and coasters by force, besides seizing those who were passing in boats. We hope that such conduct may be strongly reprobated. Since the above was written we have received yours from Albany as to your conference with the Maquas. The Indians with whom we were in negotiation have without any provocation assaulted the garrison at Wells. They had four Frenchmen with them. Providentially a fresh party of men had arrived just before the assault and made a good defence. Small bodies of Indians alarmed other places also and surprised and killed two or three men abroad. This breach has closed all former overtures, and our present concern is a vigorous prosecution of that treacherous enemy. The disadvantages of woods and rivers to Eastward have rendered our expeditions thither less successful than they might have been, though the numbers of the enemy have been considerably weakened. Our efforts in the King's service have been a vast expense to us, and the renewal of the attack and our own preparations make it impossible to give any help to Westward. We are equipping two ships to cruise on the coast and raising forces, which latter will take many men from husbandry and cause great difficulties. We are sorry that we have no power to help you, being as willing as ever. *Copy.* 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 6 Sept., 1692. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 32.]

June 18. **1,587.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. A committee appointed to enquire and report as to the allegations made concerning Admiral Wright. The Council amended the Assembly's bill for paying a certain number of officers and soldiers to keep guard. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 198-205.]

June 18. **1,588.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. Colonel Abel Alleyne chosen speaker. Bill to provide a standing force read thrice and passed. Petition of masters of ships for an increase of rates of freight rejected. The bill providing for a standing force, as amended, was thrown out. Address to the Governor praying that Admiral Wright may not command the homeward-bound convoy.

Here follow transcripts of the Barbados Acts of 1690, viz.: An Act for a present to the Governor. An Act to encourage artificers to take apprentices. An Act for the better recovering of bonds forfeited by master of ships. An Act to ascertain the bushel weight for grain. An Act to regulate the exorbitant rates of freight in shipping. An

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Act to continue the Excise Act. An Act to confirm the lease of Fontabelle. An Act to appoint a Committee of Public Accounts.

Here follow transcripts of the Acts of 1691, viz.: An Act to repeal the Act relating to the Monmouth rebels. An Act for a levy on Mills. An Act to raise labour for fortifying the Island. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 287-314.]

June 18. **1,589.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. The Council met on the 16th and 17th, but adjourned, there being no business. Order for assessment of damages done to John Hanger by the French. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 85-86.]

June 18. **1,590.** Earl of Nottingham to Governor Codrington. A petition has been presented to the Queen on behalf of the sisters and heirs of Captain John Lingham, in respect of an estate of his in Antigua. You will cause speedy justice to be done to them. Copies of petitions and of a certificate on behalf of petitioners are enclosed. *Signed.* Nottingham. ½ *p. Copied on the back.* Certificate as to the identity of petitioners. 1 *p. Annexed,*

1,590. 1. Petition of John and Sarah Earle, and Thomas and Elizabeth Ellet to the Queen. Praying that orders may be given to Governor Codrington to do them justice in respect of the estate of their deceased brother, John Lingham. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. *Nos.* 26, 26 1.]

June 22. Albany. **1,591.** Robert Livingston to Governor Sloughter. I send examinations of some Indians lately come from Canada, and some intercepted letters. You will see by the letter to the Jesuit in Oneida that the French still impatiently expect an answer to Laurence's treaty in the spring. We have examined Symon Groot, who was given to one of the Indians by the Praying Indians, but he knew nothing of the ships from France. Provisions were very scarce. Not above 300 men at Montreal, and fifty at Prairie, which our people design to attack. An Indian arrived from Canada yesterday who says that the canoes are made and the Ottawas and Dionondados arrived at Cadaraqui. Several Praying Indians want to leave Canada, but the French guards are strict. This Indian was warned by another not to go towards the Senecas and asked to warn the Maquas not to go thither, for the French design to destroy them and await only the Maquas' answer. Three squaws with him saw ships from France come up from Quebec. The Maqua has sent away part of his company to-day and follows with the rest to-morrow. I have distributed provisions to them. The Mohawks are not come down yet. I shall send provisions to Senectady to keep them from sotting and drinking there. *Copy.* 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 6 Sept., 1692. *Annexed,*

1,591. 1. Examination of a Maqua Indian from Canada. 20 June, 1691. Deponent has been in Canada since the spring, and finds the French deceitful and false, so left them. The French are making 200 birch canoes at Montreal, and deponent found out that an expedition is designed against Onandaga. Seven ships came in from France with men and provisions, and all hands were set to work to make

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canoes. He was warned not to go to Onandaga, as it would be a heavy stroke.

Examination of a second Indian, 21 June, 1691. A party of Indians attempted to surprise a French fort below Montreal a fortnight before, but were repulsed with loss. French Indians had arrived at Montreal, where the Governor called upon them to go with him and fall upon all the Five Nations in turn and then upon the Christians in Albany. Fifteen sail of French ships had arrived at Quebec with soldiers' stores, and eighteen English fishing boats captured on the way. The French were trying to exchange two Indian boys for a Jesuit prisoner at Oneida. 2½ *pp. Printed in New York Documents III.*, 781-783. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *Nos.* 33, 33 I.]

[June 22.] **1,592.** Duplicate copy of the enclosure to the preceding. *Endorsed.* Recd. 13 Jan., 1691/2. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 43.]

June 24. **1,593.** The Governor of Rhode Island to Governor Sloughter. I have communicated your letter of June to the Council and Assembly, but we apprehend that you had not then received our answer to your former letter, which we shall not repeat. Block Island has been assaulted and plundered by a French privateer, which, leaving the Island speedily, in a short time captured three vessels. Prisoners returned from one of them tell us that two ships of considerable strength are designed to attack Rhode Island. Far from giving help, therefore, we rather expect it from our neighbours. We hear that the French and Indians have made an attack near Wells and have killed six persons and their cattle. Thanks for your information as to the Five Nations. We heartily wish our power to help you were commensurate with our good will, but we cannot raise money owing to disloyal and discontented people among us. We daily expect orders from the King. *Copy.* 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 6 Sept., 1692. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 34.]

June 24. **1,594.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for assessment of damages done to John Bathurst and others by the French invasion. The assessments for compensation so far were brought in, amounting to £2,440. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 86, 87.]

June 25. **1,595.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Colonel Kendall's letter of 4 April read (*see No.* 1384). Recommended that his bills for victualling the squadron be taken up. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *p.* 22.]

[June 25.] **1,596.** Abstracts of the Old Charter and the draft of the New Charter of Massachusetts, arranged for comparison in parallel columns. *This paper was prepared for the meeting of the Committee on* 25 *June. See No.* 1750. 14 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 170.]

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June 26. **1,597.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Nicholas Richardson was returned as member for St. Thomas.

June 27. Reginald Wilson, Deputy Auditor, reported that he could not present the Accounts owing to a confusion in the commision charged by the late Receiver General. Order for adjusting the commission between him and his successor. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 87, 88.]

June 29. **1,598.** Minutes of Council of New York. The Council sat again at New York. Order for the towns of East Jersey to raise fifty men to join the company of fusiliers, and that they be armed and present at New York within ten days. On the news of designs of a French invasion from Canada, ordered that West Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania be called upon to furnish 375 men, fully equipped, for defence, the proportions to be, Virginia and Maryland each 150 men, Pennsylvania 50, West Jersey 25, and the whole to be complete in arms by the 10th of September. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 262, 263.]

June 29. **1,599.** Copy of the foregoing, misdated 9 June. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 18 January 1691-2 from Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 44.]

[June 30.] **1,600.** Sir William Phips's proposal for the conquest of Canada. For the expedition against Canada and the security of Nova Scotia there are needed (1) One third rate or very good fourth rate ship, well fitted. (2) A hundred cannon to plant on an Island a league and a half from Quebec and so to command the passage of the river. (3) Four good mortars, with shells in proportion; for there is a hill from which the enemy cannot hinder us, and this will so annoy them that the conquest will be easy. (4) 1,000 barrels of powder and two thousand small arms. If these matters be granted speedily and the people of New England restored to their former rights and privileges so as to enable it to raise men and money, I have little doubt of success. I served in both of the two last expeditions and have come over on purpose to give an account of our proceedings against Quebec and Nova Scotia. If the cannon requested cannot be supplied then I beg for ten field-pieces and as many cannon and mortars as can be spared. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 30 June. Read in Commmittee 1 July, 1691. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 171.]

June 30. **1,601.** Petition of Sir William Phips to the King. Last year I commanded an expedition fitted out at great expense in New England. I succeeded in reducing Nova Scotia, which would be well worth while for the Crown to keep, as it has plenty of masts and naval timber as well as copper and other rich mines. But it will be impossible to hold Nova Scotia without a frigate and a quantity of warlike stores. If you would supply these, we undertake to raise ships and men enough not only to preserve Nova Scotia but to reduce Canada; and in that case I beg a commission to command the expedition. 1 *p. Endorsed as the preceding.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 172.]

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June 30. **1,602.** Sir Peter Colleton to the Surveyor-General of Carolina. Ordering him to measure off fifty acres of land for Mrs. Rebecca Cox. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 186.]

June. **1,603.** Bill of the Signet Office, appoint Rowland Williams Clerk of the Peace and Naval Officer in the Leeward Islands. *Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* June, 1691. [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 27.]

[June.] **1,604.** Memorandum from Samuel Crisp. Praying an order to the Governor of Barbados to admit him to the Council, he being on his way to the Island and having large estates there. ½ *p. For date see Robert Chaplain's petition of* 8 *October*, 1691. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 65.]

July 1. New York. **1,605.** Proclamation of the Governor of New York. For allowing ships to be fitted out against the French. *Copy. Large sheet. Endorsed.* Recd. 6 Sept., 1692. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 35.]

July 1. **1,606.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Lady Culpeper's petition, praying for the royal approbation of the patents granted to the late Lord Culpeper for the land between the Potomac and Rappahannock, referred to the Lords of the Treasury.

July 2. Draft charter for Massachusetts read. The following minutes for a charter agreed to. (1) That a Governor and Deputy or Lieutenant-Governor be appointed by the King during pleasure. (2) That the Deputy-Governor enjoy the Governor's powers during the Governor's absence. (3) That there be a General Court or Assembly chosen by the freeholders. (4) That the Assistants or Council be chosen by the General Court. (5) That the General Court meet once a year or oftener, as convened by the Governor. (6) That the Governor with the advice of the Council choose the judges, sheriffs and justices of the peace. (7) That members of the Assembly and all judges, etc., take the oath and test. (8) That the word freeman be everywhere changed to freeholder. (9) That the first Assistant preside in the absence of the Governor and Deputy-Governor. (10) That proxies be allowed at elections. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 30, 31; also (*so far as concerns Massachusetts*) *Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 273, 274; *and* (*so far as concerns the first paragraph*) *Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 70.]

July 2. Whitehall. **1,607.** Order of the Queen in Council. That the bills drawn by Governor Kendall on the Commissioners of the Navy for victualing of the squadron be accepted.
Memorandum that the Lord President procure this order. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 240-242.]

July 2. **1,608.** Deposition of Sir Timothy Thornhill, before Governor Kendall. At the taking of St. Christophers Colonel Codrington sent down a sloop of his own with sugar to St. Thomas's for sale, and two sloops for the like purpose to Curaçoa. On seeing the sloops again laden for the same purpose deponent entreated him not to incur the penalties prescribed by the Acts of Navigation, but was told by Colonel Codrington to mind his own business. *Signed.* Tim. Thornhill. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 456. *No.* 30.]

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July 2. **1,609.** Deposition of Joseph Crisp before the same. Deponent though much ruined by the rebellion at St. Christophers went with others to serve as a volunteer under Colonel Codrington at the recapture of the Island. Colonel Codrington declined to accept him as an officer, though he had long served as a major in the militia of St. Christophers, and he therefore entered as a private and served as such during the recapture of the Island. The General there took advantage of his knowledge of the hiding places of the negroes to propose to him to transport them clandestinely to his own plantation at Antigua, thus defrauding the Army of its just due. Deponent was to receive one fourth of the negroes so recovered for his share. General Codrington also kept several dangerous French prisoners and parties of negroes to cultivate indigo for him in St. Christophers, to the great peril of isolated families in the Island. For these prisoners came down from the mountains suddenly and forced many planters to desert their settlements. Deponent went out to fight these negroes and found many branded with General Codrington's mark. A hundred more French negroes branded with the General's mark were also discovered by an officer in Bolton's regiment. Again a French prisoner who had fled to the mountains and joined the rebel negroes was dismissed without punishment by the General on being captured by deponent, and presently returned to St. Christophers with accomplices and did greater mischief than was done at the first capture of the Island. The General kept two large sloops constantly at work carrying spoil to his plantations at Antigua or merchandise to St. Thomas and Curaçoa; he also took for his own use negroes and cattle belonging to the English inhabitants of St. Christophers, though claimed by their owners. He further gave valuable slaves to French prisoners, though he refused everything to the ruined English, thus destroying all their zeal for the capture of Guadeloupe. He also gave a commission to a Frenchman to command a company of French mulattos, which were employed not for the King's service, but to make indigo for the General. It was also reported that the General had declared he would not give Sir T. Thornhill the two thousand acres of land in St. Christophers granted to him by the King. *Signed.* Jos. Crisp. *Countersigned.* J. Kendall. *5 pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 456. *No.* 31.]

July 2. Albany. **1,610.** Dirck Wessells to Governor Sloughter. The Maquas having delayed to come I paid a visit to their castles. I found those of the first and second castles ready with their canoes and victuals and that they had been ready to march for a week but had waited for those in the third castle, who were so busy lamenting the death of a Sachem, who never did good in his lifetime and whose very death was prejudicial to a good design, that they had forgotten their business. I sent an express to them that this was no time to dally, and they answered immediately that they would spare seventy-four men and provisions and send them in three or four days. Those of the first and second castles will be at Senectady to-day and leave only one old man behind them. Provisions are ready for them there. We have strictly forbidden the sale of rum for three days till the Maquas be passed by, else they would fall drinking and neglect their

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business. In my absence two men were killed while making hay in a very dangerous place. I received the news in the Mohawks' castles, and they were much concerned at it. So all of the first and second castles will go out, and clear the coast as they go. We have doubled our watch and find so few in town that we are amazed. I wish you would send an order that none shall be excused watching at this juncture but the present Magistrates and Officers of the Courts; for if the old officers be excused there will be no watch. Pray send up the men, for we ought to have a garrison at Canastagione and the Half Moon, that patrols may pass constantly from the Half Moon to Senectady. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 36.]

July 2. Albany. **1,611.** Robert Livingston to Governor Sloughter. Mr. Wessells has told you of his difficulties with the Maquas (*see preceding abstract*). They expected a considerable present when he came, to wipe away their tears, and told him that they had waited so long for the Christians last year that he could wait for them now. I wish to God we had such a force that we needed not to depend on such a broken reed as these heathens; but for the present there is no help for it: they must be tenderly handled. It is deplorable how men will expose themselves without cause. Two men crossed the river Canastagione to make hay in the most dangerous place in the province. The French Indians killed one, and we know not if the other were shot in the river or carried off prisoner. Three shots were heard, but nothing seen but the canoe in which they crossed sunk in the water. A party of horse found one of the men dead in the water. All the farmers round about were warned. This is the worst time of the year, with harvest just at hand. Another such occurrence would leave all the corn on the ground, and send the farmers flying into town. The people at Half Moon dare not stay without a garrison. I will tell them you will send up men as soon as you reach New York, for the people are very timorous, there not being a hundred men in the town. Abraham Schuyler has just come from the Mayor, saying that all is ready and waiting only for the Indians. All the men well and cheery. 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 6 Sept., 1692. *Printed in New York Documents III.*, 783. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 37.]

July 2. **1,612.** Stephen Wessendunk to ? . Two days before my departure from St. Malo I heard from a French sailor that the New England people had plundered Chapeau Rouge, St. Pierre, and Plaisance in Newfoundland. *Signed.* Stephen Wessendunck. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 173.]

July 2. **1,613.** Charges against Governor Codrington by Sir Timothy Thornhill. (1.) He has not taken the oaths to observe the Navigation Acts since his appointment as Governor, but has violated them. (2.) He imposed an oath unauthorised by Act of Parliament on Sir Timothy Thornhill's regiment. (3.) He arbitrarily refused permission to trading vessels that came to the Leeward Islands to leave again, on pretext of defence of the Islands. (4.) He arbitrarily imprisoned men without charge or trial, and would not state the charge when required. (5.) He was chiefly responsible that the whole of the French Islands were not destroyed. He promised all

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the plunder of the French to the troops, but when the fort was ready to surrender at discretion gave the French such terms as made his own troops feel humiliated beside them. Though he said he would not touch a penny of the plunder he charged the army with £4,000 or £5,000 for hire of his sloops, which were employed chiefly on his own account, though the Island undertook to pay for such expenses. He also charged the army with £1,500 for clothing, of which most was sold at Antigua. The rest he charges for provisions, and on this score he has taken and sent away six or eight hundred negroes and sent to Curaçoa £15,000 worth of produce, cattle, etc. (6.) He called Mr. Hutcheson to his Council of War, who has never sworn allegiance, and has used disloyal language of King William. (7.) He did not divide the plunder of St. Christophers within five months after taking it, nor did he return the French prisoners. His grasping and avaricious disposition alienated officers and men, and led to the shameful evacuation of Guadeloupe. *Signed.* Tim. Thornhill. 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 18 Jan. 1891/2. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 1; *and* 44. *pp.* 15-17].

July 2. **1,614.** A true state of the case of the treatment of Sir Timothy Thornhill's regiment. In August, 1689, Sir Timothy at great expense raised a regiment of 700 men, which was sent down in sloops to the help of St. Christophers, at that time attacked by the French and Irish. On reaching Antigua he received news that St. Christophers was taken, and orders from Governor Codrington to stay at Antigua till his arrival. The regiment accordingly stayed there three months, during which time there were extraordinary rains. The regiment was kept inactive and lost 200 men from sickness, though attack on the French Islands was feasible and the troops would have been welcome at Nevis. But Governor Codrington having an estate at Antigua, was resolved to secure it. At length the men at Nevis, as well as the regiment at Antigua, died so fast that the Governor was prevailed upon to let them sail to Nevis, which they did in their own sloops, brought there from Barbados, for which the Leeward Islands now refuse to pay. In Nevis the regiment was encamped about two months till the Island's provisions failed, when Sir Timothy, unwilling to go away and leave the Islands in that miserable condition, proposed the taking of St. Bartholomew's and St. Martin's, which was done. At his return, the regiment being all naked, the Island of Nevis paid 100,000lbs. of sugar as damage for a captured sloop, and voted the regiment 135,000lbs. of sugar for three months, till our fleet came. At this rate the private centinels received about fourpence a day. On the arrival of the fleet the regiment embarked for St. Christophers, served through the recapture, and was sent on to recapture St. Eustatia, during which time the rest of the army got all the plunder of St. Christophers. Governor Codrington sent 800 negroes to Antigua for his share, and prodigious quantities of produce of St. Thomas and to Curaçoa for sale. Antigua had £22,000 worth of negroes sent up, besides other food to the value of a million of money; though it was agreed in the Council of War that the plunder should be equally divided. After the return of the regiment from St. Eustatia nearly the whole of the

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militia returned to the several Islands, but the whole of Sir T. Thornhill's regiment was kept from June till January following, doing equal duty with the Blue Regiment, with promises from Governor Codrington of reward from the plunder or of the King's pay. Yet, though it stands recorded that this regiment was the only means which preserved the Islands, when the regiment was sent home in January, the plunder handed to it did not exceed £2,300, which the colonel distributed to the regiment. What has been given to those troops that remained behind, the Colonel does not know, but it was agreed by the Council of War that the shares should be equal. The regiment now finds that after six months' starving and duty at St. Christophers they have no return but delusive promises and breaches of faith from Governor Codrington, insomuch that if further assistance were required for any further enterprise, the private soldiers of Barbados would die sooner than serve under his command; for they know that the failure of the attack on Guadeloupe was due to the mistrust of him by his officers owing to his covetousness and unseasonable devotion to the French ladies. Being cajoled with false promises, his own men went to Guadeloupe with him, but seeing the same game playing as at St. Christophers, left the Island almost in panic. *Signed.* Tim. Thornhill. 3½ *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 18 Jan. 1691/2. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 2, *and* 44. *pp.* 22-26.]

[July.] **1,615.** Petition of Edward Thorne to the King. In 1689 I, having a large store of arms and ammunition by me, in my zeal for the public service went to St. Christophers and supplied £500 worth to the garrison. Soon after I was sent with Mr. Joseph Crisp to Barbados to ask for help. On our return we find that the French had taken St. Christophers and Anguilla, and I was sent with 100 men to retake the latter. I was also at the recapture of St. Christophers and St. Eustatia, and the capture of St. Bartholomew's and St. Martin's, in all of which great plunder was taken and reward was promised me by Governor Codrington. Yet I have not received a penny, the Governor keeping all the plunder for himself, except a small matter given to his own inhabitants. On my departure for Barbados I was commanded on shore by the Governor and imprisoned nineteen days, whereby I lost my passage in a man-of-war and had to hire a sloop, which was captured by the French. Hereby I lost £1,000, besides two months' imprisonment. I beg your orders to Colonel Codrington to pay me what is due for my goods. 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 18 June, 1691/2. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 3, *and* 44. *pp.* 21, 22.]

[July.] **1,616.** Petition of Joseph Crisp to the King in Council. At the beginning of the war with France I had a large estate in St. Christophers. At the outbreak of the Irish rebellion I was sent over to Barbados to get assistance, but before it could arrive the Island was surrendered, and I lost everything but a few slaves and a sloop. This vessel was constantly required by Governor Codrington for alleged public purposes, and was at last taken by the French. For this and for other goods supplied to the Governor there is due to me £2,048, as by enclosed account, of which despite the Governor's promises I have received nothing. On returning to St. Christophers

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General Codrington would not let me have my own negroes, enriching himself by all the plunder, French and English. I petitioned to you sometime ago, when you directed that Governor Codrington should report (*see No.* 1503), but I made no mention of the negroes taken from me nor of the money due to me. I beg your order to the Governor to restore the one and pay the other. *Annexed,*

1,616. 1. Statement of Joseph Crisp's claim against the public service of the Leeward Islands, £2,048. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *Nos.* 4, 41., *and* 44. *pp.* 18-20.]

July 3. Antigua. **1,617.** Governor Codrington to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I take up Mr. Fletcher's narrative from the 1st of May, on which day he sailed for Barbados. On the following day we began our battery against the cavalier, finished it by Tuesday evening (5th May), mounted two guns and played on them that night. On the 6th we mounted a third gun and fired for the next four days without any return from the French. On Monday 11th the French began to repair their breaches but were soon forced to retire; and that day we battered down their house in the fort, but they repaired the breach in the cavalier. On Wednesday 13th we heard of twelve sail of topsail vessels; and about 8 p.m. the Antelope, which had been cruising, confirmed the report. On this Captain Wright sent to me for his sailors, whom I at once ordered on board their ships. I sent out two sloops that night, who returned next morning with the news that eleven topsail vessels had gone into the Cul de Sac of Guadeloupe. These last fourteen days were extremely rainy, which caused much sickness among our men and disheartened them; besides there were few days on which we were not skirmishing, with loss on both sides. On the morning of Thursday 14th Captain Wright sent me a message, that a Council of War of his Captains had unanimously decided to sail with the whole squadron in pursuit of the French fleet, and that he desired to know whether I would immediately draw off the army. I at once mustered my men and found them to be 1,100 men besides officers, and called a Council of War. Taking into consideration the raininess of the season, the sickness among us, our scarcity of ammunition and provisions, the chances of the enemy being reinforced from Martinique and the consequent risk of being outnumbered, it was resolved unanimously that, since the squadron was about to sail and that our own small craft might be destroyed by the French and our retreat cut off, we should embark the men with all speed. This resolution was most repugnant to me and I opposed it with all the arguments in my power, observing that the French suffered as much from scarcity of stores as ourselves, that there was no certainty of reinforcements from Martinique and if so there was no hazard, and that if such reinforcements did come the whole French interest would be greatly endangered, for in the event of our success Martinique must fall an easy prey. Again, should we have the worst of it, we have the squadron to protect our Islands, which would be little the insecurer for our defeat while we were masters at sea. On the other hand success would secure our Islands even without the help of a fleet.

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Finally I pointed out that we were expecting a large reinforcement from Barbados, for Mr. Hutcheson had not returned, whereas his orders were to return instantly if his mission failed; I added that though we might not attempt much against a great force we could perfectly defend ourselves, for we had not seen a place in the Island which could not be effectually defended by 500 men. But, for all my arguments, the departure of the squadron influenced officers too strongly on the other side; and yielding to them I gave orders for the troops to embark that night. After the Council of War I returned to my quarters, grieved at the thought of abandoning an Island which was already half conquered, and finally came to the resolution, notwithstanding the Council of War, not to desert the Island but to hold it as long as possible in the hope of troops from Barbados, and that I should be necessitated before their arrival to make a fair push for it, provided Captain Wright would leave me the five hired merchant men to protect our small craft and cover our retreat in case of need, and would at once go in chase of the French fleet with the seven frigates and fireship that remained to him. I sent a message to Captain Wright to apprise him of this resolution, and received for his answer, that he would not leave me a single ship nor venture an action without the whole of his force; for he must be careful of the King's ships and not divide his strength; that he would rather all the Leeward Islands were destroyed than H.M.S. Mary, and believed the loss would be greater to the King. He added other expressions of his hatred for the Islands and his indifference as to their preservation, concluding that I might do what I would, but that if I did not embark that night he would sail without me.

On receipt of this answer I went on board of him myself, but nothing I could say would move him, the treatment that I received from him being then, as before and since, very coarse and unseemly between men in our positions. "Zoundsing" and huffing made up the best part of his discourse with me, the rest being invectives against the Islands and resolutions to thwart everything that could be for the public service. Accordingly I ordered the troops to be embarked, which was done that night. Next morning (15th) I went aboard Captain Wright. The small craft bore to leeward and the frigates and hired merchantmen stood to windward. So far for occurrences from the 1st to the 15th of May. Nothing has been wanting on my part for the public service, and I think you will see how faulty Captain Wright has been. I have already sent home an account of his proceedings to the 3rd of April, from which you will judge how cold he has been in the King's service. You will see that he has not mended his ways since.

The merchant ships which he pressed at Barbados he kept for two months, for no manner of use, and was then for discharging them, just when the forces were coming into action, so that, having deprived the King of their services in Europe, he might do the like here. Lately, when they might have been of great use to us, he would not leave us a ship of them, although he had under his command seven frigates and a fireship, any three of which might have engaged the French eleven sail, eight of them

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being merchantmen and deeply laden, while of the three men of war, two were very small and the third about forty guns. On Sunday, 19th April, there were ten men killed and wounded on board of him, and twenty on the other frigates by the fire of the shore-batteries—all due to his foolish firing which served no end but to waste ammunition in bravado. He was going to drop anchor off Baylief, without considering why or wherefore; which, had he done, we should be in all probability have been driven ashore. As it was we narrowly escaped. I told him that our landing place was further to leeward, and therefore begged him not to fire, which would encourage the other frigates to fire and so needlessly delay us, but he thought fit to follow his own fancy, with the consequences above narrated. Thereby also we lost our landing that night, which we might otherwise have gained at our first designed landing-place, before any great number of the enemy could have been collected to oppose us. It is true we were afterwards very lucky in our landing, but that was a chance which he could not reason to foresee nor expect. Indeed, his bearing away so far to leeward that day gives ground for suspicion that he designed us neither a fortunate nor a speedy landing. Such another night's work might have put off our expedition, for all our small craft were without water, and most of them very dull sailers, so that the greatest part of them would have fallen to leeward to one island or another. Again, the morning we landed, he ordered his pinnace to tow his long boat ashore. I asked him how I was to land. He said he knew not and that he had provided no boat for me. I saw that an affront was designed, but wishing to hasten the landing of the troops, I asked him to give me his yawl; which he did. It would be tedious to tell you of all the indignities put upon me by this peevish man. I could have overlooked it in small matters, had I not found his temper the same in matters of the greatest consequence. Indeed I know not one important thing that he has proposed for the King's service since his coming, nor one proposal made by others as to the fleet that he has not thwarted. And that he has done as little as he has proposed, he must himself confess. Yet he has not wanted for opportunities, as this and my former letters will show.

To return to our operations, on the 15th we stood to windward all day, but could not weather the Saints. On Saturday morning, 16th, Captain Wright with the squadron bore away to one of the hired merchantmen which had broke her fore-yard. I begged him not to do so, since thereby the French would get out of the Cul de Sac and escape before we could get to windward again, a misfortune infinitely greater than the temporary separation of a merchant ship. (I must do Captain Leech, the captain of another merchantman, the justice to say that in the service of Guadeloupe he has shown great zeal and readiness. He was the only engineer I had, staid constantly on shore with me, directed our batteries and plied our guns. I have reason to believe him very well affected to His Majesty, and I recommend him as a good man.) But to return to Captain Wright, I told him further that one frigate was quite sufficient to help the merchantman, and that I thought it strange to take the whole squadron. He answered that he knew his business and would not be directed by

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me, so we bore away till 2 p.m. and then stood to windward again, whereby it was next morning before we could weather the Saints. As we began to stand to windward, Captain Wright asked me what we intended to do. I answered that I believed our design was to pursue the French fleet and if possible to surprise them in the Cul de Sac. He then, as usual, began to raise all possible objections, too tedious and trivial to be set down here. At night we were intermixed with the French fleet, and about 8 p.m. the Mary hailed a ship which we have since learned to have been French. On Monday 28th, by break of day we spied some of the French ships, and presently had them all in view, being to windward of many of them. Ducas, the French commander, was somewhat to windward of the Mary, plying close under the Mariegalante shore to southward, but by reason of the land could not go on the other tack nor lie so near the wind as otherwise she might. The Antelope was then to leeward of us, and in chase of a French ship to leeward of her. Captain Wright believing or pretending that the Antelope was a French ship bore away after her, and would not stand after Ducas, in spite of my remonstrances, to which he answered, as usual, that he knew his business and was not to be directed by me. We bore away after the Antelope above an hour and spent much time also in getting out the long boats; and though Captain Wright perceived her to be the Antelope, he continued his chase, firing guns and lowering his topsail to call her from the chase of the French ship. We then stood after Ducas, we being almost at the northernmost and he at the southernmost point of Mariegalante, where I believe we might have cut him off had we started at first. As soon as he stood after Ducas Captain Wright made signal for line of battle, whereby he effectually prevented the chasing of any French ships, which were scattered to and fro, and being deeply laden must otherwise have fallen into our hands. But it seems that Captain Wright's new way of fighting is to bring his squadron in line of battle as a rational way to pursue scattered ships. Had he met the enemy in line I have reason to believe that he would not have put forth this signal but found some parallel new method of fighting. Captain Daniel of the one of the hired ships pursued a French ship and ran her into the Saints. He shot away her top mast and killed a great many men, but did not dare to board, she seeming to be full of men, while he had but thirty hands. Captain Haughton of the Bristol was near and I believe would have boarded her, but for the signal aforesaid. Captain Wright about 4 p.m. discontinued the chase and bore away to the rest of our squadron, which was to leeward. I entreated him that the chase might be pursued, and had it been so the enemy's heavy sailers must undoubtedly have fallen into our hands. I must mention that Ducas, the French Commander, had made all possible sail, whereupon I begged Captain Wright to do likewise; but on the contrary he lowered his topsails, saying that otherwise he would bring his topmast by the board. I answered that he ran no greater risk than the chase, which was carrying top-gallant sails. Indeed I learn since that Ducas spent his main top-mast and was obliged to lie under Dominica all next day to mend it, which makes it doubly unfortunate that the chase was abandoned.

On Tuesday morning the 19th, Captain Wright was for making

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the best of his way to Barbados to convoy the merchantmen thither, adding that he wanted provisions and would not starve. I answered that I believed that most of the ships had over one month's short allowance, as in truth they had, and that if he pleased he might have all the beef in one of the merchantmen, which was over a month's full allowance for the whole squadron, as I had contracted for it for that very purpose. But he absolutely refused it, while still pretending want of provisions as a reason for going to Barbados. I could not see what danger the armed merchantmen could incur, for most of the French ships were merchantmen, and the rest too much frightened to go cruising while our squadron was abroad. The utmost that could have been needful would have been to see them safely some leagues to windward of Mariegalante, and then to make for Martinique and wait for the French ships to come in. Had he done so most, if not all, of them must have fallen into his hands. This I have ascertained from various persons since, as also that on their arrival bonfires were made and several healths drunk to our Admiral's main topsail. I learned also that Mons. d' Eraigny, the French general, was on board Ducas, and had brought from Martinique all the King's troops, between 700 and 800 men, and had landed them at Guadeloupe, but as soon as they saw our fleet had re-embarked them, in consternation how they should ever get back again.

Finding myself unable to deter Captain Wright from his resolution to sail for Barbados, I told him that he had received the Admiralty's commands to remain in these parts till further orders, and that by his instructions he could not go anywhere without my leave and approbation, which I could not and would not grant for his going to Barbados. He gave me his usual answer, saying further that soon after his arrival in Barbados he would sail direct for Old or New England with the whole squadron, as it was out of repair, leaving only a ship for Barbados and another for the Leeward Islands. I asked him why the Antelope and fireship should not be left, to which his answer was, "Zounds, do you think I shall stay here to command three or four ships?" I told him that I thought it would be no dishonour to him to command no more than a single ship for the Queen's service, and I put to him plainly the advantages of his staying and the disadvantages of his departure. He answered in his usual style, saying that if the Leeward Islands were lost it was no great matter, as Barbados and Jamaica would supply England with sugar enough. All therefore that I could do was to return to my Government, and take the best care of it that I could, since this gentlemen had managed affairs so exactly to the wishes of the King's enemies. At first he refused to let me have a frigate to take me and the Blue Regiment to the Leeward Islands, until I pointed out how penal such behaviour would be. That night we anchored on the North West side of Mariegalante. On Wednesday the 20th Captain Wright held a Council of War and appointed the Jersey and Antelope to take me and the regiment, though he asked for part of the regiment to be left on board the Mary, for all that she was the best manned ship in the squadron, for her security as far as Barbados. From this and other of his actions I am in doubt whether fear or disaffection has the greater influence on him.. I arrived at

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Antigua on the 22nd, and on the 26th had a meeting with the Council, Assembly and military officers, who addressed me to ask that Captain Wright might be prevented from carrying away the squadron, as he had declared that he would. I at once despatched orders to Mr. Hutcheson by the Antelope directing him to apply to the Governor there. His account will show you how agreeably Captain Wright demeaned himself then. As Captain Wright has none of the King's money, his sick seamen must be paid for out of the four and a half per cent. duty. It is better that part of that fund should be diverted from its appointed purpose than that so many good subjects should perish. And as touching this revenue, not a sixpence of it has been disposed of in the Leeward Islands, and my agent writes from Barbados that he has sugar to the value of £4,000 or £5,000 which he cannot dispose of but at great loss. The result is that the regiment is in arrear, and that the duty is anything but an encouraging and speedy pay for them. It would be better for everyone that this revenue should be shipped home as it used to be, and the produce kept, if need be, as a particular fund for this particular service.

There has been great mortality at Barbados of late, especially among the seamen, to the vast detriment of the merchant fleet now there. I hear that they sail on the 8th. Part of our fleet sailed ten days ago without any convoy, except the Jersey for a short distance. Sickness was increasing so violently among them that I yielded to their entreaty that they might not be detained. The remainder will be convoyed by the Tiger, prize, which is too unserviceable to be kept out here. I am told that the Bristol is worse than she, so shall send her home as soon as she arrives from Barbados. In the late expedition to Guadeloupe we lost near 300 men killed and dead of sickness; the enemy confess to a loss of 150; but the damage that we did there amounts to fully half a million sterling. The Leeward Islands have been very sickly of late, especially Nevis, where people continue to die at the same rate. They say there are 600 or 700 widows there. I cannot have more than 1,700 men now in my government, apart from the Blue Regiment, which just now does not exceed 400 men. Let me repeat that a hundred men detached from old troops are worth 200 new raised. The squadron ordered to remain in these parts consists of six ships, the Mary, Assistance, Jersey, Antelope, Hampshire and St. Paul. Captain Arthur, as senior captain, commands, who with these ships, though in as bad condition as Captain Wright represented them, will I doubt not do more in a few months than has hitherto been done. And this leads me to my last remark about Captain Wright. Some time since, in conversation with Captain Wickham of the Antelope, he spoke to the effect that he wished he were out of command and that if he were he would fight on neither side, for he did not know how the game was going and what card might turn trumps—a most ingenious confession of an abject mind, who, not out of conscience, but out of cowardice, was at a stand to choose his side. You will now judge how far he is to be trusted. Captain Wickham has given this account of him publicly at Barbados, from whence I believe that the depositions will be sent you.

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Captain Arthur since his coming has forced one ship ashore at Martinique and taken another in sight of the French ships. He has also chased one of their men-of-war, as his enclosed letter tells at length. It will be observed that the enemy suffers as much as ourselves from sickness. The merchant fleet mentioned in his letter passed to leeward of this Island, stood to northward on Sunday, 28th June, and alarmed us. Had Captain Arthur cruised a week sooner, a great part of them might have fallen into our hands, for which failure we have to thank Captain Wright, who arrived at Barbados on Saturday, 30th May, but signed no orders for cruising till the 17th of June, although daily importuned to it by the Governor and others. When at last he did it, it was reluctantly and from downright fear of the treatment he might receive from Governor Kendall. That gentleman's sincere friendship and assistance makes his neighbourhood of great advantage to me in all my difficulties. Since my receipt of Captain Arthur's letter, the Mary, Assistance and St. Paul have come here, and the Jersey has returned from convoying the homeward fleet, having seen it clear of the Islands. I design forthwith to embark 150 of the Blue Regiment on board the frigates and send them to Barbados, with orders to cruise a little about Martinique on their way. I hope that on their arrival they will meet the two convoys and stores expected from England, and then we shall be seven frigates and a fire-ship, well equipped with provisions, gunners' and boatswains' stores. Masts and yards are most wanted; we got a mainmast at Barbados and a main top-mast here for the Hampshire; the rest of the ships can make shift for a time, but it would be well if a fly-boat were despatched to New England to bring masts to Barbados for the use of the West Indian Squadron. Meanwhile I, and I believe the Governor of Barbados also, shall write to the Governor of New England to tell him of our want, and procure the masts to be sent to Barbados. Bills shall be drawn on the Commissioners of the Navy. I hope that those I have already drawn have been met, or we shall lose credit in these parts. The foregoing will show how weak these Islands are. Nothing but naval superiority can save us, so I hope that, as soon as it can be done, you will raise our force to twelve frigates and two fireships, with additional strength according to your information of the French designs. It would be well too for the present squadron to be replaced by fresh ships.

I must remind you of the inconvenience of the division of command by land and sea between distinct hands. Such a misfortune as a second Captain Wright may not occur again, but the more surely the two authorities are united the greater will be the efficiency of our operations, especially if we make further attempts on the French Islands. In such expeditions unless the land-commander has absolute command of the squadron, he can have little satisfaction or certainty in any undertaking. Moreover, without the power of appointing and displacing commanders, other authority over the squadron will be of little value, for this hope of reward and punishment is what compels officers to faithful duty. Were this authority entrusted to the land-commander a squadron might be made active and serviceable, which is not the case at present, when the misconduct of commanders can only be examined at a great distance of time. Let

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me add that to grant flags to the King's officers in these parts only increases their vanity, without profit to the King's service. I understand that Governor Kendall has no control over the squadron, which is very inconvenient, for there are many services which he might direct with advantage were it under his command. You will now gather that these Islands are in no condition to make any further expedition against the enemy. The most I can hope to do is to raise 500 men and send them, with the remains of the Blue Regiment, to help Barbados, if she should make any such attempt. The burden of the war has so far fallen on the Leeward Islands, and we are too much weakened in men and estates to bear it longer as principals. I have before now pointed out to you the advantages of a total destruction of the French Islands and that 2,000 men from England, with the help of Barbados and ourselves, could effect it. I am still of the same opinion notwithstanding our losses, for the enemy has lost as heavily as we, and such force of good old soldiers would hearten these Colonies to a great effort. The fort at Martinique is, I am told, as strong as any in Europe, and a siege could not be undertaken without a force of experienced soldiers. The rest of the Island could be easily ruined, and for such work, lasting two or three months, planters are sufficient, but not for a tedious siege, for they cannot be kept longer from their estates. If such an enterprise should be determined on, I doubt not that you will send the requisite material and a sufficient squadron of ships. And, that the King's expense may not be thrown away from want of compliance in these parts, let me repeat the recommendations of my letter of 26 November, for increasing the Governor's authority while the present war lasts. I am strengthened therein by the obstacles that I encountered in raising men for the late expedition. You will have seen how few of us understand or are willing to pursue; and it is certain that, however willing we are, this change will not make us less so, and will conduce to greater rapidity of action than can otherwise be hoped for. Meanwhile all that can be expected of our squadron is to cruise and harass the enemy, wherein I doubt not that they will do much damage. Captain Arthur is preparing fireworks at Barbados, and with these and the fireships hopes to give a good account of the ships at Martinique.

Your letter of 24 November I have long since received and shall answer by next opportunity. I beg to return my acknowledgments for the expression of the King's approbation. Let me mention that Lord Archibald Hamilton has shown great zeal and gained honour and esteem both in fleet and army. He served as my aide-de-camp at St. Christophers and as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Marines at Guadeloupe, in which services he was as much exposed as any private centinel, and showed a resolution becoming to his quality and a discretion far beyond his years. I beg also to recommend Captain John Pigott for a military command, who has served well in the late as in former expeditions. He is returning to Europe in hopes of serving the King there. His father is, I believe, a gentleman of considerable interest in Ireland and has suffered greatly by the late rebellion there. I will engage for his loyalty and courage. *Signed.* Chr. Codrington. 14 *closely written pages. Endorsed.* Recd. 14

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Sept., 1691. Presented to the Committee, 22 Sept., 1691. Read 23rd. *Annexed*,

1,617. I. Proposals of Archibald Hutcheson, relating to the West Indian Squadron. (1) The ships are so unserviceable that they must go either home or to New England to refit. If they go to New England the work will be done cheaper, the ships can return sooner, they can get men, they can bring masts and yards, and they can convoy traders. (2) But unless the frigates can lighten to a draught of ten feet they cannot enter the dock at Boston and must go to England. In such case Captain Wright proposes to send the merchant fleets of Barbados and the Leeward Islands under different convoys. To this I must object, (3) that the Royal instructions order the ships to sail in one convoy, so that the squadron may not be weakened. If the ships appointed to convoy are insufficiently manned they are not fit for the duty of convoying; if they are fit, men can be left to strengthen the squadron in the West Indies, for ships going home for repairs do not need as many men as ships taking convoys. The two merchant fleets can easily be united and union will be a strength to both. (4) If the two fleets be after all sent home by two different convoys, then I must ask that the convoy of the Leeward Islands be the stronger, as it is far the weaker fleet. It is absolutely necessary that I be informed as to this, that the Leeward Islands may take their measures accordingly, on hearing from me. (5) As to the ships left in the West Indies, the sick men must be brought ashore and carefully tended, when they will quickly recover. If they stay on board they will only die in crowds and infect the healthy. If Captain Wright have no money for the purpose the expense must be defrayed from the four and a half per cent. duty. I can pledge myself to obtain the necessary orders for the purpose. (6) After the landing of the sick, the Mary and Assistance should start at once to cruise about Martinique for three weeks, taking some of the Antelope's men to strengthen them if need be. The Antelope could follow when the sick men are restored. The Hampshire should be at once sent to Antigua with me, whence the Governor will send her to join the other cruisers, which after the end of three weeks should return to Barbados, unless otherwise ordered by Governor Codrington. By that time stores and fresh frigates will have arrived, and some enterprise may be undertaken against the French. As the Admiral refuses to use the provisions furnished by Governor Codrington, on the ground that they are not good, there is no more to be done on that hand. But as he pleads the want of bread, orders have been given to furnish it for bills of exchange. If these be not accepted the bread must be impressed. 8 *pp.* *Endorsed.* 8 June, 1691. Read. 14 Sept., 1691.

1,617. II. Copies of letters from Archibald Hutcheson to Governor Kendall and Captain Wright. To Captain Wright, 8 June,

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1691. Your resolution to sail home or to New England contrary to the Royal Instructions and your orders not to send a single ship to cruise or convoy without Governor Codrington's orders or direct orders from England, have compelled His Excellency and Council to dissuade you from any such proceedings. Your leaving Guadeloupe without proposing anything further and without giving the Governor any account of the state of your squadron made it impossible to know what orders to give you, but he has sent me an order requiring you and your squadron to return to Antigua. Considering however that this order might retard the King's service I am commanded to ask Governor Kendall to advise you, and, on your compliance with that advice, not to deliver that order. As you have already changed your resolutions, I have nothing to add to the first part of my instructions: as to the second part you will herewith receive his Excellency's sentiments and can judge whether compliance therewith will promote the King's service.

To Governor Kendall. 8 June, 1691. Pray give cover to the foregoing letter to Captain Wright and acquaint him with your sentiments as to the affairs of the squadron. I have drawn up the enclosed proposals (*see Enclosure No.* I) which are submitted to you for your decision. I know that they will be approved by Governor Codrington, and I hope will be complied with by Captain Wright, which will prevent the necessity of delivering him the order to return to Antigua. The gentlemen of the Leeward Islands seem resolved to finish their work at Guadeloupe, being encouraged by the arrival of Captain Gainspoole, who is thoroughly acquainted with the Island, its forts and strong places. He proposes to reduce it with a much smaller force. He brought recommendations from the King to Governor Codrington as a man to be consulted in all operations against the French Islands. They are inclined to start on the new expedition on the arrival of the convoy and stores from England, but this will depend on the assistance that you can give us. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Read 14 Sept., 1691.

1,617. III. Archibald Hutcheson to Governor Codrington. Barbados, 19 June, 1691. On Saturday, 13th May, the fleet having brought the news of our leaving Guadeloupe, the Governor summoned the Council and disembarked and disbanded the regiment. Four or five days afterwards I received your letter, and two days later the Antelope arrived with your account of Captain Wright and the application of the Council and Assembly of Antigua that he should not be allowed to take the squadron to New England. On the 31st May I met Captain Wright at the Governor's and found him fixed in his resolution to take the squadron home or to New England, the ships being unserviceable, stores of all kinds lacking, most of the men dead, and the remainder sick, so that they were in no condition to face an enemy. I begged that the ships

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might be surveyed and an account of their stores taken, as also of the men, sick and well, so that such as were really unserviceable might go to New England, and the rest remain; also that provisions might be made up in all of them to a month's allowance. I pointed out further that the gunners' and boatswains' stores would last a month or six weeks longer, as there had been little occasion to use them; that all the sick men ought to be brought ashore; that if he were short of money it could be provided out of the four and a half per cent. duty; that he could gradually man his ships from the trading vessels that arrived at the Islands; that meanwhile Governor Codrington would lend him some of the Blue Regiment; and that the enemy had also lost many men and had no ships of great strength. I added that our cruisers would awe the French, harass the people ashore and take many of their ships; whereas, if our squadron went away, our trade would suffer and the Leeward Islands be harassed, if not taken; and I urged that at such times we ought to do our best for the King's service with what resources we had, no matter how inadequate. Such were my arguments, which had little weight with a man who had made up his mind; but Governor Kendall took my side, and then finding himself under compulsion, he consented that a survey should be made. Orders were given for the purpose, and he then called a Council of his Captains and pressed, with what interest he could, that the squadron should return to Europe; but the majority outvoted him, saying that there was no pressing necessity yet to send home more than the Bristol and the Tiger. The next point to gain was that some of the frigates should be sent cruising, but I found that Captain Wright's objections were now improved to keeping the ships in port till the expected stores should arrive from England. So matters rested till I received your packet by Captain Wickham, and communicated it to the Governor. Two days later the Council and Assembly met, and Captain Wright in Council consented that the squadron should stay, though it was much against his inclination. In conversation with me he said that he wished the Leeward Islands were sunk, as it would be less loss to the King than the frigates which I had desired might stay here. I remarked to those present that we could not expect him to do much in our defence. Nothing further is done, so I have reduced what has passed to writing. My letters, as you know, are dated 8th June, but it was the 17th before anything could be got done. Then the Princess Anne was ordered to convey the Barbados merchant fleet, and the Bristol and Tiger that of the Leeward Islands. Captain Arthur also received the command of the Mary, which with three others was ordered to cruise about Martinique, where the Antelope and Jersey should join them. Between the 8th and 17th Captain Wright as usual did nothing but object to all measures for the King's

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service. It was long before I could persuade him to obey the directions of yourself and the Council of War, and when I referred him to his own instructions, he fell, "Zoundsing" and saying that had he known his authority would be so much modified, he would never have come to these parts. On receiving my proposals and Governor Kendall's letter he grew wondrous wise in an instant and for the first time was all obedience to your orders, asking me for your order to him to proceed to leeward. I pointed out that your only object in the order was to send him cruising, and that he might reasonably do so without orders; but, to be plain with you, I see nothing in his conduct but desire to obstruct the service of the squadron. One day the squadron wanted no provisions, another day they wanted only bread, and at last I found it wanted bread, beef and pease. Yesterday the Tiger had a month's bread put on her, and I never heard that it was wanted till that very morning. The sick are now brought ashore and Captain Arthur has lost no time in preparing to cruise. The Mary, Assistance, Hampshire and St. Paul sail to-morrow, and the Hampshire will take me to Antigua. Captain Wright goes home a passenger in the Princess Anne, being indisposed in mind and body, as he has every reason to be. Governor Kendall lent us the provisions prepared for Salter's regiment, and what was lacking was made up by drawing bills on the Navy Board. None were willing to accept them in payment till I produced your press-warrant. So much for my negotiation; and we are well rid of a lazy, doubting, perpetually scrupulous commander, thanks chiefly to Governor Kendall, whose zeal and pains have been all that was possible for the King's service. *Copy.* 5½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 14 Sept., 1691.

1,617. rv. Captain Robert Arthur to Governor Codrington. H.M.S. Mary between Dominica and the Saints. 28 June, 1691. Since the 23rd we have cruised to windward of Martinique. On the 24th the Assistance sighted a vessel standing to N.W. We both chased, and came up with her in the night and next morning engaged her, but she gained so much on us that she made her escape. The Assistance lost one man killed. Hauling to the S.W. close under the shore we saw two sloops, and capturing one found that the vessel we had chased was the Seahorse, 50 guns, one of the convoys to a fleet of twenty-four sail that sailed hence four days ago. We learned also that Ducas is in Port St. Pierre, Martinique, with four ships, very sickly. The sickness drove the East Indiamen of the merchant fleet to sea, not having men to man them. Another ship is at St. Pierre, having suffered much in an engagement with one of ours. No ships have arrived from France these five weeks, and though no merchant vessels are expected, men-of-war are waited for daily. I send you a prisoner, who says that he is master of a sixteen-gun ship, now in the Cul de Sac.

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Our chasing the men-of-war so far to leeward has frustrated our beating to windward of Martinique, by reason of little wind and strong currents. I shall, therefore, anchor under the west side of Mariegalante. We are very weak in men. I have lost thirteen since I left Barbados. Pray send me 200 of the "Blue-coat" soldiers in the Hampshire and Jersey. *Signed.* Robt. Arthur. *Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 14 Sept., 1691. [*America and West Indies.* 551. *Nos.* 28, 28 I-IV., *and* (*without enclosures*) *Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 380-414.]

July 3. **1,618.** Abstract of the letters from Alexander Hutcheson of 3 June, and from Governor Codrington of 3 July. (*See Nos.* 1557, 1617.) 6 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 29.]

July 3. **1,619.** Extracts from Governor Kendall's letter of 4 April, 1691, and Governor Codrington's of 15 February and 3 July, 1691, relating to Captain Wright. (*See Nos.* 1384, 1617.) 13 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 30.]

July 3. Treasury Chambers. **1,620.** Secretary of the Treasury to William Blathwayt. Desiring his attendance with a report on the matter of Lady Culpeper's petition (*see No.* 1514 I). *Signed.* Hen. Guy. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 45, *and Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 70.]

July 4. Barbados. **1,621.** Governor Kendall to Lords of Trade and Plantations. On the 6th of April, a convoy of fourteen merchantmen sailed, and on the 11th an advice boat brought me the good news of four months' provisions coming for the squadron under convoy of two frigates. This greatly encouraged the people here, who had but a melancholy prospect of their estates, considering that the French had already five men-of-war in these seas and expected more by the end of the year. On the 16th of May, the Hampshire frigate arrived from Guadeloupe, with Mr. Hutcheson on board, who was sent by General Codrington to tell me how prosperously he had landed in Guadeloupe, burnt the chief town and was besieging one of the forts. He hoped to take this last in a few days but said that he could not perfect the destruction of the Island unless I sent him a regiment from hence. I had already appointed officers for a regiment in case one should be wanted against Martinique, and chosen Colonel Salter to command it. I now sent for him to raise a regiment, and he said that he could do so if I promised the men that they should not be sent to the Leeward Islands (which they dread as much as certain death) but that they should be transported to attack Martinique when their service at Guadeloupe was over. I gave him an assurance as to the first point but could make no promise as to the second, not knowing in what condition our forces might be to attack so powerful an Island as Martinique. Then remembering that even if I raised men, I had no arms for them, I found it impossible to perfect this work without the help of the Council and Assembly. On the 12th of May they met, and I laid the project before them with all the arguments that I could advance, and with such success that they gave me generous assistance, and also passed a tax for repair of the forts and payment of the debts

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of the Island. So diligently was the work pressed forward that by the 29th of May six hundred men, besides officers, completely clothed and well-armed were embarked in one large ship and three sloops, with ammunition and six weeks' victuals. The frigate was ordered to sail with these vessels on the morning of the 31st, but on the 30th we were alarmed by the sight of ten large ships which at last turned to be Captain Wright's squadron. Being unwell himself he sent Lord Archibald Hamilton to inform me of General Codrington's withdrawal from Guadeloupe; adding that the squadron had fallen in with the French fleet but had been so unfortunate as not to take one of them, and that about twenty leagues to leeward of Barbados they had seen five French men-of-war. These I have since learned, were lying in wait for our regiment; so that if contrary winds had not beat our fleet back, our regiment would probably have have been totally destroyed, because General Codrington gave me no intelligence of his hasty retirement. I have great reason to complain of this. Having ascertained from Lord Archibald that there would be no present use for the regiment, I ordered them ashore again and disbanded them, giving the men their clothes and a crown apiece to encourage them, and the officers my thanks for their zeal. None the less I shall lose two hundred of these men, for they have been hired for the fleet, which has lost great numbers of men from a contagious distemper.

The people here and in the Leeward Islands are now much incensed against Captain Wright, as will be seen in the two addresses from the Assembly. I shall give no opinion as to who and what are responsible for the miscarriage. Captain Wright and General Codrington accuse each other; but of this I am satisfied, that if Captain Wright had followed my advice, Martinique would long ere this have been in a miserable condition. He is going home so can answer for himself, but I must complain that I was granted liberty only to advise him, whereas the General of the Leeward Islands and the Council of War had power to command him. I assure you that this lessens me much in the estimation of this Government, but I am yet more concerned that it has hindered me from doing the King very considerable service. I beg you to represent the matter to the King, for if he decide that it shall still be so, I must and shall be contented. With great pains and persuasion I have at last prevailed with Captain Wright to send four ships to cruise off Martinique for twenty days, under the command of Captain Arthur, a very bold man, who I hope will follow my instructions and make the French understand that we have changed our commander.

Violent sickness and the chance of war have so decreased our number in all the English Colonies that we can make no further attempt on any French Island without reinforcement from England; but by putting three or four hundred men in the fleet, we can, if it be well managed, do the French more mischief than by landing two or three thousand men, for the French are generally well fortified and intrenched, particularly at Martinique, which has two forts as regular as any in Europe. But the appearance of our fleet will cause them to break up their forces to defend several landing places, which will

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keep them in constant hurry and alarm, destroy many of their men and give us the chance of landing small parties to destroy their settlements that lie near the sea without risk. This could easily be done if we have a gentleman of good sense, well affected, and a seaman, to command the fleet. If it be not presumptuous I would suggest Sir Francis Wheeler.

The ships returned from Guadeloupe so much infected that if I had not ordered the sick men ashore and taken the utmost care of them, our ships of war must have been unserviceable; but as it is we have three ships cruising off Martinique, and next week I hope to send the Antelope to cruise to windward of us and save us from the French picaroons, who have taken many of our provision ships. I have supplied many of the ships with provisions, and design to repay myself in specie when the victuallers arrive, having no power to draw bills on the Commissioners of the Navy. I hope that you will see that I do not suffer for my zeal. Pray remember how short I am of arms. This very fleet which bears this letter will pay the King £100,000 in Customs. Pray give me the means to defend the Island with honour. I should not do justice to Lord Archibald Hamilton, youngest son to the Duke of that name, if I did not assure you that he has shown more prudence and conduct than perhaps was ever seen in so young a gentleman, and as much bravery as any man living. He has now served over three years in H.M. ships, came over with me as a volunteer, and has served for over twelve months as youngest lieutenant on board the Mary. He goes home as eldest lieutenant of the Tiger, prize. At St. Christophers he served as Aide-de-camp, and at Guadeloupe he commanded the Marines regiment with great applause. Colonel Nott can give you particulars of his behaviour, having been an eye-witness of his acts. He himself is an excellent officer and deserves your favour and protection. Sir Timothy Thornhill has desired me to send you the state of the regiment that he carried down from hence for the preservation of the Leeward Islands. Not above ninety men returned here again, who complain much of their ill-usage, and told such stories of their miseries that it is impossible to raise men to go there.

So much for our present posture of affairs. In regard to civil matters I must point out the inconvenience of granting out the offices of this Island by patent in England. Every office of profit now is no sooner vacant than it is begged for by some one or other in England. Formerly, all offices relating to the Island in general were given by the Governor, and the subordinate places by the officials above them, as the Marshal by the judges and so forth. I know that the King and your Lordships are strangers to the inconvenience of the present practice, and I must point out that it is a disservice to their Majesties, discouragement to Governors and prejudice to the Islands. First it lessens the authority of the Government and brings it into contempt. Governors cannot reward merit nor ensure the due execution of justice, since they cannot appoint persons whom they know to be qualified, and it is reasonable to suppose that a Governor on the spot can better judge of well qualified persons than people far away in England. Again, the best of the offices are granted to non-residents and enjoyed by three,

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four and even five farmers and sub-farmers. It must be mere chance if they are executed by qualified men, and it is not unreasonable to believe that such underlings will stoop to base and unworthy practices to make their market out of offices. The Governor has no check upon them. If he had the appointment of officers, matters would be very different. As it is, justice is obstructed and the Government discredited. The hardships to the Governor are many, but I shall name one only. He has not power to choose his secretary, but must be content with such clerk as the sub-farmer of the lessee or purchaser shall think fit to allow him. The Public Secretary claims all profitable business, even fees for the great seal, which is in the Governor's custody. Again by Act of Parliament the Naval offices are entrusted to the Governor under great penalties; so it is hard that they should be patented away, and that the Governor, who is responsible, should not have the power of choosing persons that he can confide in. Further, there is the danger of many offices being engrossed in a few hands; whereby the Governor is prevented from distributing them among good and honest persons; and it is hard that all the records of Courts of Justice and estates should be entrusted to such persons as the farmers think fit to instal, when the profits would ensure the employment of an honourable man. It is not less unreasonable that the Provost Marshal's office should be given by patent than the Secretary's, for he answers to the Sheriff in England, and the office for execution of the law should not be bought and sold. I beg that the offices granted by patent may be vacated and the appointment vested in the Governor. If it be objected that the King will be lessened in his opportunities of obliging and rewarding those who have claims on him, I would reply that by the same reasoning the King might appoint to all the minor offices in England, and with good cause, for offices in England are more valuable than here; but he does not do so in England, there is therefore the less reason why he should do so here, especially when the inconveniences are so great. Finally the benefit of the public is always of greater account than the interest of private persons. *Signed.* J. Kendall. 7 *closely written pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 5 Nov., 1690. Read at the Committee 7 Nov., 1691. *Annexed,*

1,621. I. Address of the Assembly of Barbados to Governor Kendall. Reporting that Captain Wright had said that he would not fight for the King and would prefer to fight for neither side until he saw how the issue would go, and praying the Governor to take notice and measures thereon. *Signed.* G. Payne. 10 June, 1691. *Copy.* ½ *p.*

1,621. II. A second address from the Assembly of Barbados to Governor Kendall, asking him if it be safe for the merchantships to sail under convoy of a vessel commanded by Captain Wright. *Signed.* G. Payne. 18 June, 1691. *Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Received 6 Nov., 1691. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *Nos.* 66, 66 I-II, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 255-271.]

July 4. **1,622.** Duplicate of the foregoing (without enclosures) addressed to Lord Nottingham. [*America and West Indies.* 456. *No.* 32.]

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July 4. Barbados. **1,623.** Governor Kendall to [the Earl of Nottingham?]. Since I finished my general letter Sir Timothy Thornhill has asked me to recommend him to you, being informed that General Codrington is about to resign his commission or is likely to be removed in consequence of the heavy complaint against him. Sir Timothy having saved the Leeward Islands from invasion with his regiment and distinguished himself greatly at the capture of St. Christophers and St. Eustatia, presumes that no one has better pretension to that Government than himself. His actions have shown him to be brave and indefatigable, and by the conversation that I have had with him here he appears to be a very ingenious man. He knows the way to beat the French and has influence with the inhabitants, so I believe he will serve their Majesties faithfully. *Signed.* J. Kendall. *Holograph.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* R. Nov. 6, '91. [*America and West Indies.* 456. *No.* 33.]

July 4. **1,624.** Minutes of Council of New York. Colonels Bayard and Smith, Major Ingoldsby, Captains Van Cortlandt, Merritt Schuyler, de Key, Wilson and Gore, appointed a Committee to inspect the fortifications. Warrant for payment for flour sent to Albany for the Canadian expedition. Resolved that one be sent home to England to represent the state of the Colony; and a Committee appointed to consider his instructions and expenses. Augustine Graham appointed Surveyor General in place of Alexander Boyle, deceased. Order for survey of land in Staten Island for William Britton. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 268-270.]

July 6. **1,625.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Petition of Sir Joseph Hern and others, praying for grant of the sole trade of all the seas and lands discovered by Sir Martin Frobisher and others in the search for the north-west passage, referred to the Attorney-General for report. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *p.* 31.]

July 6. **1,626.** William Blathwayt to the Lords of the Treasury. In the matter of Lady Culpeper's petition (*see No.* 1514 i), Lord Culpeper and others obtained a grant of the Northern Neck of Virginia in 1649 and a second grant in 1669, for an annual rent of £6 13*s.* 1*d.* In 1673 Lord Culpeper and Lord Arlington obtained a grant for thirty-one years of the remaining part of Virginia, including Accomack and the northern part of Carolina, and the former rent was remitted, only the fifth part of gold mines and gold ore being reserved to the King. In 1684 Lord Culpeper in consideration of £700 paid down and an annual payment of £600 for twenty-one years restored to the King all his estate in the southern part; but it appears that King James II. confirmed the Northern Neck to him by a new grant, and that his agents have enforced the grant. Lady Culpeper now asks for further confirmation of this grant, and for the upholding of the agents. The Council of Virginia has complained of the behaviour of the Agent, Philip Ludwell, which leads to quarrelling and trouble. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 71-74.]

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July 6. Barbados. **1,627.** The Clerk of Assembly of Barbados to William Blathwayt. Forwarding the Acts passed from 2 September, 1690 to the 18 June, 1691. *Signed.* G. Payne. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 5 Nov., 1691. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 67.]

July 7. **1,628.** Minutes of Council of New York. Warrant to impress men to replace deserters from the Archangel. Some Indians from the highlands of the Hudson attended and renewed their friendship. Jarvis Marshall appointed Marshal of the Admiralty and Water-bailiff.

On the receipt of letters from Albany confirming the news of French designs of invasion, ordered that Connecticut be called upon to furnish 150 men forthwith. Order for copies of the Acts to be furnished to the Sheriffs. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 265, 266.]

July 8. **1,629.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. John Heathcot returned as member for St. James. A petition for compensation for damage done by the French referred to assessors. Order for the new writs returned and the claims for compensation to be referred to the Assembly. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 88, 89.]

July 8. Barbados. **1,630.** Sir Timothy Thornhill to the Earl of Nottingham. I thank you for the favour you have procured me from the King of a grant of two thousand acres of land in St. Christophers. I hope that we may keep the Island that I may enjoy it. Since my last I went from Barbados to the Leeward Islands expecting to attack Guadeloupe, and ordered my regiment from St. Kitts to Antigua. But the General has so cheated those that served under him that they would be executed where they stood, before they would go under his command. I waited three months expecting service until the fleet was ordered home, when Governor Kendall ordered me back hither and General Codrington discharged my regiment. Indeed we could not have subsisted longer for want of provisions; but I will not trouble you with our miseries and ungenerous treatment at the General's hands, for the state of my regiment has been sent to you, but I tell you for truth that I got not the value of sixpence of anything belonging to St. Christophers and St. Eustatia. On my return to Barbados I found the fleet ordered to stay here longer. It presently went down [to leeward] and after three months longer staying below, the General with fair promises got from his Government men enough to make up, with the Marines and the Blue Regiment, a force of fifteen hundred men. With these he attacked Guadeloupe, and being well landed ran off in distraction at midnight, to the general astonishment, leaving his mortar, shells and wounded men behind him. He now charges the Admiral with the blame. I now beg your favour in doing justice to a regiment that has done good service and has endured hardship without the least recompense. The raising of the regiment and my own expenses in the service cost me fifteen hundred pounds. Governor Kendall told me that General Codrington would resign his government and begs me to apply to succeed him. I therefore take the liberty of doing so, begging you to pardon my presumption. *Signed.* Tim. Thornhill. *One closely written page.* [*America and West Indies.* 456. *No.* 34.]

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July 9 **1,631.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The following minutes agreed on for the Charter of Massachusetts. (1) The General Court to have power to erect Courts of Justice. (2) Probate of wills, etc. to be in the Governor and Council. (3) On appeals, the security to be equal in value to the matter in difference. (4) Laws to be transmitted without delay. (5) The time of the King's confirmation not to be determined by a year. (6) All officers except judges, sheriffs, justices and those especially relating to the person of the Governor, to be chosen by the General Court. (7) The Governor to have a veto of all laws and other acts of the Assembly. (8) The power of the Militia to be in the Governor, excepting the transport of inhabitants outside the Colony, which is not to be without the consent of themselves and of the General Court nor without martial law executed by the consent of the Council. (9) All Admiralty rights to be in the Governor by commission from the Lord High Admiral. (10) Fairs and markets to be appointed by the General Court. (11) Liberty of conscience to all Christians except papists. (12) The Agents to name a time of year within which the Government must call an Assembly. (13) If the Governor do not call it within that time, the Deputy Governor may call it and (14) if the Deputy Governor neglect to call the Assembly within a month the Council may call it. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 32, 33; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 274, 275.]

July 9. **1,632.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Summoning Messrs. Samuel Allen and Gorges and others interested in the boundaries of New England to attend the Committee on the 13th July, when the consideration of the draft charter for Massachusetts will be held. *Draft.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* 9 July, 1691. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 174.]

[July 9.] **1,633.** Petition of Ferdinando Gorges to the King and Privy Council. Recites his claim to the Province of Maine, and begs that it may not be given to Massachusetts as he has sent persons to take possession of it. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 9 July, 1691. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 175.]

July 9. **1,634.** William Blathwayt to Mr. Sotherne. Asking for copies of all orders and instructions issued to Captain Wright by the Admiralty. *Draft.* ½ *p. America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 31.]

July 10. Admiralty. **1,635.** J. Sotherne to William Blathwayt. Forwarding copies of Captain Wright's instructions. *Signed.* J. Sotherne. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 32.]

July 10. **1,636.** The Committee of Maryland to Governor Sloughter. We have already addressed you to congratulate you on your arrival; and although we have not perhaps been thought worthy of an answer, yet our alarm at hearing that the Senecas have concluded a peace with the French makes us request your advice and the best intelligence that you can give us on this and all other matters relating to it, not only by the bearer, but at all other times and occasions that affect the King's service and the common weal. *Signed.* Ne. Blakiston. *Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 1 Sept., 1692. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 38.]

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July 11. **1,637.** Minutes of Council of New York. The packets for the Southern Colonies delivered to John Perry, and that for Connecticut to Mr. Newton, with money for their expenses. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 266.]

July 11. Fort Will. Henry. **1,638.** Circular letter from Governor Sloughter to the Governors of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. I returned hither on the 27th ult., where I left everything in a good posture, and with much difficulty have secured our Indians. I have garrisoned Half Moon and Senectady with some of the hundred fusiliers raised by our Assembly; the remainder and one of the King's Companies are at Albany. By the Indian propositions here sent you, you will perceive their apprehensions concerning your Government and the rest of the adjacent Colonies and how far they think you obliged, as parties to their Covenant, to aid us against the common enemy. My Council agrees with me that you should assist us with 150 men, as your proportion. I need not tell you how important the preservation of Albany is as the only bulwark of their plantations; and if Albany be carried by the French, you will judge how far the Colonies will be endangered. Only Albany keeps the Indians faithful to us; the loss of it means the loss of them, and the loss of them means the loss of the English territory on this Continent. On receipt of a letter warning me of French invasion I raised a hundred men more who, with three hundred Indians, marched into Canada on the 22nd under Major Schuyler, to watch the enemy and improve opportunities of attack. The Senecas have promised to go down the Cadaraqui River and attack at the same time; and I doubt not that this alarm will divert them from their invasion, at any rate until we are in a posture of defence. I have applied to New England for help but can get none, though they were forward enough to help the late usurper. Hereby you may judge of their loyalty, and of our danger unless supported by you, our neighbours to Westward. The Council thinks with me that you should appoint Commissioners to meet and concert with me plans for the general defence of these Colonies, and also agree to the raising of a fund to be made up by the Colonies in proportion, to raise and pay men for this war and so rout the French out of America. All this may easily be done by hearty union among us. You are probably aware how our territory of New York has been narrowed into the bounds of Long Island and the Hudson, yet for all the ruin wrought during the late usurpation the Assembly has given signal proof of loyalty, having established a revenue as formerly and voted £2000 for the fusiliers. The late expedition will cost £2,000 more, so that our annual charge is now £10,000, far more than we can afford, yet not enough to preserve us without your help. I have now received fresh news of the arrival of reinforcements in Canada. There is now no time for delay. I expect that you will send me your 150 men fully armed and equipped for the defence of Albany. The town is in danger: two men have been killed by French spies within seven miles of it. Any failure must lie at your door, and the King must be acquainted with it. *Copy.* 3 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 6 Sept., 1692. *Printed in New York Documents III.*, 784. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 39.]

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July 11. **1,639.** Copy of the foregoing letter. *Endorsed.* Recd. 18 Jan., 1691-2. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 46.]

July 11. **1,640.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for payment for furniture for the Council room. Sworn statement of the goods plundered by the French at Port Maria Bay presented. The Assembly sent up their four bills, viz. to raise money for defence and repair damage done by the French, to void the Acts of the last Assembly, to raise money for soliciting the Island's affairs, and for making a road from St. George's to St. Ann's parish. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 89-90.]

July 13. **1,641.** Petition of Edward Davies and others to Lords of Trade and Plantations. An urgent repetition of their former prayer (*see No.* 1575), as they are threatened with a miserable fate in prison. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 13 July, 1691.
Duplicate of the foregoing. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *Nos.* 47, 48.]

July 13. **1,642.** Minutes of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Appointing the 20th inst. for the hearing of Lady Culpeper's case. (*See No.* 1514 I) and ordering that Lord Howard of Effingham be present. *Draft.* 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 49.]

July 13. Antigua. **1,643.** Governor Codrington to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Bristol is so extremely defective that I dare not detain her, so must defer writing of several matters hinted at in my last. As to the four and a half per cent. duty I must point out that the fund as now settled is for the advantage neither of the King nor of the objects for which it was established. In the Leeward Islands there is very little money, and trade is driven mostly by truck. The merchants keep their books and accounts in sugar or other produce and in that form state all debts due to or from them. I know how beneficial it would be to have our trade settled by money, as in England and in all the Colonies but this, but until this change comes it will be very difficult to sell the produce for ready money here; and when the opportunity by chance comes, the sale must be at less rates, for people who want clothing, etc., buy it with sugar, and those who are in circumstances to furnish themselves in England ship their produce home. At Barbados it is true that there is a money trade, and that produce can be sold, though at a less price than it would fetch in England, as must be concluded from the profit which the buyers here are presumed to make. But white sugar, which is the chief part of the revenue, will not sell for two-thirds of what it would fetch in England, to say nothing of the difference between sterling and Barbados money. My agent at Barbados tells me he has been unable to sell any; and the reason, I apprehend, is that all white sugar is made to be shipped home, and only muscavado is kept for sale on the spot. Again there is a commission of 7 per cent. charged by the Agents that I employ to receive the money from the Commissioners, for, being directed to pay it to me in kind, they refuse to sell it in consideration of the salaries allowed them as Commissioners. You may judge therefore how much the value of this revenue is lessened by disposing of it here.

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And not only is this a great loss to the King but a great discouragement to the regiment that is to be paid from this fund. The payment is not speedy, as was intended, and even if it were it would be a great hardship to the regiment to receive money in these parts instead of sterling, without a considerable allowance for difference of value. Pieces-of-eight if of full weight (which not one in a hundred is) are worth 4*s*. 4½*d*., but generally are worth from 3*s*. 6*d*. to 4*s*. In Barbados, they pass for 5*s*.; in the Leeward Islands for 6*s*. The hardship too is the greater, since living here is much more expensive than in England. A piece-of-eight will not purchase what costs 3*s*. in England, and what costs half-a-crown or less in England costs a piece-of-eight here. So the shipping of the produce home, as was formerly done, will be of great benefit not only to the King, but also to the regiment. If the King will appoint an officer to receive the money and keep it as a distinct fund, part of it might go to pay the salaries of the Governor of Barbados and myself, and the rest, as far as it will go, to the payment of the regiment and of Colonel Hill's company. The regiment will have the advantage that all necessaries that they need will be purchased for them at the cheapest rate, while the balance may be remitted in pieces-of-eight for their subsistence. The regiment has lost much by the farthings sent out, for though they are sterling money, yet six shillingsworth of them will purchase no more than a piece-of-eight and a half; from which it is evident that to send sterling money to pay the regiment is no profit to their Majesties and a great loss to the men; but if their sterling money be disposed of for pieces-of-eight in England the King will lose nothing and the men will gain much; and it is only justice to the men. I have given each company £100 of farthings; the remainder I shall try to dispose of for the best advantage to the regiment. Farthings are of no manner of use for change, for nothing can be bought here for so small a coin, and a quantity of them is troublesome to carry. It is only of late that we have had less than a rial, which passes for ninepence, and the least we have seen is a French sole mark which passes for three half-pence. Farthings would soon be picked up by men who would carry them to England unless the value were increased, which we are careful not to do without instructions. But if a mixed metal coin of the interim value of a penny and of the size of a sole mark were struck, to be used only in the American plantations and to pass as forty eight to the piece-of-eight, it would be a great convenience to the Colonies and of some advantage to the King, and of no less to the regiment; for the latter would be paid at the sterling value of a penny, which penny could pass for three half-pence. I do not think that there would be any complaint of the King's profit, since at present we use foreign coin at a higher rate than its intrinsic value.

But to return to the four and a half per cent. revenue—if, as I argue, it will be most profitable to all parties to send the produce home as formerly, then whoever is entrusted with the payment of the regiment here should be entrusted also with the purchase of clothing, provisions and other necessaries for the private soldiers, paying the balance of the pay in pieces-of-eight. The officers should receive as much of their pay as they direct in sterling in England,

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and the balance in pieces-of-eight here. Thus justice will be done, and the account of the regiment will be more easily adjusted. For at present the clothes are procured by one hand, the provisions by another, and the money paid by a third. As to the privates, until the cost of clothing and provisions be known, it cannot be ascertained if any balance be due, and until the contingent charges are known, the accounts can not be settled even with the officers. Were any balances due to the privates, it would have been a great encouragement to the poor men to receive it weekly or monthly, while the farthings, but for the loss of them, would have been proper for the purpose; but having no instructions I could make no arrangements, nor make any other payment than to the commanding officer, who I believe is as much in the dark as I am how to settle with officers or soldiers. I hope that you will remedy these inconveniences. If, despite what I say, the revenue aforesaid be still ordered to be disposed of here for the aforesaid purposes, then I have two suggestions to make: (1) that it would be very convenient to apply the enumerated revenue to the same purpose, which I believe was not thought of when the four and a half per cent. revenue was appointed; (2) that the Commissioners of Barbados and the Leeward Islands be directed in consideration of their salaries to dispose of the said revenue, for otherwise they receive their salaries for doing nothing, being now at no pains to ship the produce home; and if they refuse, then the Agents whom I now employ for one per cent. more will do the work. Indeed while the revenue is disposed of here they are of no use but to increase expenses, unless they take the disposal and sale upon themselves. The shippers in Barbados would pay as much, or more, for it as any one else; and the present practice of the Commissioners is, I am told, to raise enough to pay the Governor and their own salaries. If this principle were extended to the whole it would be less trouble to the Commissioners than receiving and shipping the produce home, as they deserve no further pay; and moreover the charge for storage would be saved. I beg that these points may be submitted to the Lords of the Treasury, and that I may receive instructions. As to the regiment itself, its clothing ought to be very different here from what it is in Europe. The best plan would be not to send ready made clothes from Europe but a sufficient stock of proper material, to be made up here. As to provisions, the men should have the option of receiving them or the pay deducted in lieu. The King would not lose, for provisions bought at a reasonable price in England could be sold at a profit here, and the change would be a great encouragement to the men. Since my return from Guadeloupe I have distributed the men among the Islands, where the inhabitants cheerfully give free quarters to men and officers. The regiment has suffered from the prevailing mortality. [*In a different hand.* "Here follows the part which recommends the war to Barbados."] (*See next abstract.*)

As to the squadron I have nothing to add to my last, except to repeat that the command of the land and sea-forces should be entrusted to one hand. If it has been decided to retain the division of command, I hope that the command of the West Indian squadron may be made considerable and advantageous enough to secure a

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person of worth and honour, who has the education and breeding of a gentleman as well as of a sailor, who has wisdom and prudence to contrive service for a squadron as well as to navigate and fight a single ship. Two vacancies have fallen in Bolton's regiment. The first I gave to a gentleman who brought the King's Commission from England for the same, the second to the Captain-lieutenant, who has done well and is ready to stay here. Is the company granted me independent of the regiment or not, for if not I presume that it would not be proper for me to hold it? All my predecessors had an independent company, and mine was broken to make up Colonel Hill's. Several officers have been sent out with commissions for vacancies in Bolton's regiment. This is a great hardship on the inferior officers, who according to the tenor of my instructions should rise according to their merit, and not otherwise. As you know, in time of war succession of inferior officers is allowed as a right, and if it be refused it must be a great discouragement in time of action. I have given Major Edward Nott six months' leave of absence to lay these matters before you. *Copy.* 8 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 33.]

July 13. **1,644.** Another extract from the same letter of General Codrington. In my last I fully explained to you the weakness of the Leeward Islands. I have now to add that Barbados has three times as many men as the whole of the Leeward Islands, and must be the chief undertaker in all future action, we giving such assistance as we can. We have so worn out our strength that we have not as many men in the whole of the Islands as we had two years ago in Nevis alone. The Governor of Barbados would be the fittest person to command all future expeditions. The people will work better as principals than as assistants to us, for they will have all the honour and glory. I do not say this to save myself further labour but in hearty zeal for the King's service. We can do little: Barbados has a force sufficient to do great things, and will probably be moved to try her utmost strength if recommended thereto by the King, and placed under command of her own Governors. At the same time let me caution you that without the force, naval and military, that I named to be sent from England, the conquest of Martinique is out of the question. With it we could master the whole of the French Caribbees. I shall give my best zeal and my fullest assistance to Colonel Kendall with double pleasure, since he has always shown generous concern for the King's service at large in these parts. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 34.]

July 13. **1,645.** Extract from the foregoing despatch (*No.* 1643) so far as relates to Governor Codrington's recommendations in case the existing arrangement as to the four and a half per cent. revenue be continued. *Certified copy.* 9 Feb., 1699-1700. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 35.]

[July 14.] **1,646.** Memorial from the Agents for the Leeward Islands to the Queen. We thank you for the squadron sent to the West Indies. Since a supply of provisions for the same is on its way we humbly presume that, when fresh ships are

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sent to relieve those there, it would be well to appoint a commander hearty in your service and in the prosecution of the war, to direct that he shall consult the Chief Governor of the Islands and to give instructions to quicken the motions of the fleet. We are strengthened in our request by many private letters complaining of the slow proceedings of Captain Wright, as also by a letter from the General Assembly to the Leeward Islands hereunto annexed (*see No.* 1376). *Signed.* Bastian Bayer, Christopher Jeaffreson, Joseph Martyn, Richard Cary. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. from the Lord President. 14 July, 1691. Read 24 July, 1691. [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 36, *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 350-351.]

July 14. Hartford. **1,647.** The Governor and Council of Connecticut to Governor Sloughter. We are glad to hear by yours of the 11th that Albany is in a good posture of defence, for we are in daily alarm of a naval attack by sea or our ports of New London and Stonnington. As to providing our quota of 150 men, we have always been ready to grant help for the defence of the King's subjects. We have expended a large estate therein formerly at Albany, and for the last three years running at Deerfield and Northfield; and in case of invasion we should be ready to grant all assistance in our power. But we do not see our way to incur such expense upon every report of an enemy. Besides there has been such a frequent passage from Canada to these towns up this river that they are in imminent danger, and we are bound to assist them. Also our neighbours to Eastward and Massachusetts have, as we hear, lately lost twelve men by the enemy, all of which increases our difficulty and expense and makes us unwilling, unless necessity urges, to be at so great a charge as you require. Moreover we cannot provide our soldiers with ammunition and victuals to march out of the Colony, having scarcely enough for our own defence. We doubt not that you can spare men from Long Island for Albany. You tell us of your great charges; we could tell you of ours, but that will not make them less. You have a great trade; we have not. We live by hard labour at the earth, which is much shortened by blasts and other accidents. This Colony also has had its boundaries narrowed to East and West. The concerting of common measures for defence is worthy of good consideration, but you mention no time or place of meeting. We shall lay the matter before the General Assembly, for it will need money. If a sudden invasion of ourselves or our neighbours should come we will venture our all in defence. *Signed.* John Allyn, Secy. *Copy.* 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* Read 6 Sept., 1692. *Printed in New York Documents III.*, 786. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 40.]

July 14. **1,648.** Minutes of the Council of New York. Order for all who have received the King's money during the late trouble to bring in their accounts; and auditors appointed to examine them. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 266-267.]

July 16. **1,649.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. The Bills sent up by the Assembly were read and committed. At the request of the Assembly three members were appointed to administer oaths to

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witnesses before the Committee of Grievances. Peter Beckford, Andrew Orgill and Nicholas Lawes took the oath of allegiance and supremacy. A petition for compensation for damage done by the French referred to assessors. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 90-92.]

July 17. **1,650.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to report that a patent may be passed to Sir Joseph Hern, according to his petition.

On the charter of Massachusetts, the Lords agreed on the following minutes. (1) The Agents to name freemen, not exceeding one hundred, who, though not free holders, may have a vote in elections to the Assembly. (2) The General Court to meet the last Wednesday in May, but the powers of convening, adjourning, proroguing and dissolving to remain in the Governor. (3) The Secretary to be nominated by the King, and on a vacancy the Governor to appoint pending the King's pleasure. Order for the Attorney-General to amend the draft charter accordingly, satisfy the Agents as to the reasonableness of the minutes, and if they do not acquiesce, to report their objections. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 34, 35, *and* (*as far as relates to New England*) *Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., p.* 276.]

[July 17.] **1,651.** Abstract of the occurrences in New York from the arrival of the two foot companies to the indictment of Leisler and Milborne. *Draft with corrections.* 6½ *pp. Endorsed.* Sent to My Lord Sydney, 17 July, 1691. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 41.]

[July.] **1,652.** Rough draft of the beginning of a similar abstract. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 42.]

[July.] **1,653.** Fair copy of the statement begun in the foregoing. 3½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 43.]

July 18. **1,654.** Minutes of Council of New York. Warrant for payment of several incidental charges. Peter de la Noy produced vouchers for payment of £4,373 of public money collected during the late troubles. The Council declared them to be void and committed him to custody till he should find security for payment of the amount. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 267.]

July 21. **1,655.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for enquiring into two petitions for payment for guns taken for defence of Albany during the late troubles. Order for payment of £25 to Christian Laurier for hire of his sloop for the King's service. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 268.]

July 23. **1,656.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. The Bill for raising money for defence reported with amendments, and recommitted. Report on the accounts of the late Receiver-General. The three remaining bills reported and read a second time.

July 24. Robert Compere sworn of the Assembly. A new writ issued for election of a member in lieu of John White. The accounts of the late Receiver-General presented, as passed by the Auditor, and

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entered into the Minutes. Order for payment of the Governor's salary. The expenses of victualling privateers for the expedition against the French, amounting to £700, were presented. Bill to raise money for defence, with amendments, passed and sent to the Assembly. *Here follow the amendments.* Bill for the road at St. George's passed.

July 25. The Assembly sent a message desiring a conference on the Bill to raise money for defence. Conferrers appointed. Message from the Assembly, requesting that some privateering sloops might be sent to the South Cays, where French vessels were reported to be, and offering encouragement for the same. Ordered accordingly. The conferrers reported that they had agreed with the Assembly as to the Bill to raise money for defence. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 92-101.]

July 23. **1,657.** Minutes of Council of New York. On the sudden death of the Governor, Major Ingoldsby was made military Commander-in-Chief and absent members of Council were summoned, with all speed. Mrs. Sloughter, in reply to offer of the Council's service, said that she desired nothing but that her husband's body might be so buried that it could be carried to England later. The news was at once despatched to Albany. A *post mortem* examination of the body was ordered.

July 24. Order for Mr. Nicolls and Mr. Graham to inspect the late Governor's papers relating to the public, and bring them to the Council. Resolved that the body be buried in Governor Stuyvesant's vault in the Bowery.

July 25. Order for reporting the Governor's death to the Governments of New England. The Governor's papers were brought in.

July 26. Major Ingoldsby sworn as Commander-in-Chief. Order for proclamations of his assumption of office and to continue all officers in their posts. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 268-271.]

July 24. **1,658.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Decision taken as to the West Indian squadron and the recruiting of the Duke of Bolton's regiment.

The Attorney-General presented his report on the Abstract of the Minutes for the Massachusetts charter. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *p.* 35.]

July 24. **1,659.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The squadron to remain in the West Indies; the Commander to obey the general; the regiment to be recruited. Memorandum of the wishes of the Commissioners for the Leeward Islands. *Draft.* 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies*, 551. *No.* 37.]

July 27. **1,660.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Lady Culpeper attending, the Lords resolved to consider her business at next meeting. [*Board of Trade.* Journal 7. *p.* 36.]

July 27. **1,661.** Proclamation of the Council of New York. Appointing Richard Ingoldsby Commander-in-Chief, on the death of Colonel Sloughter. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 44.]

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July 27. New York. **1,662.** Proclamation of the Council of New York. Confirming officers in their posts on the death of Governor Sloughter. *Copy. Large sheet. Endorsed.* Received 6 Sept., 1692. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 45.]

July 28. **1,663.** Order of the King. Referring the petition of George Harris, who complains that Lord Inchiquin has allowed his private secretary to encroach on his office, to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Nottingham. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 14.]

July 28. **1,664.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for Mr. Graham and Mr. Pinhorne to go on board Captain Hicks and convince him that it is his duty to obey the orders of the Commander-in-Chief; also that enquiry be made into Captain Hick's complaint that the victuals supplied to him were insufficient. Order for payment of £30 to Mrs. Sloughter on account of the late Governor's salary.

July 29. Order for Colonel Bayard and William Pinhorne, Colonel Smith and Mr. Nicolls to amend certain unfinished letters of Colonel Sloughter to England, also that the Attorney General draft two fresh letters from the Council. Order for the fleet to sail for England on Monday next. The Collector's accounts passed, with the exception of the charge for Mr. Blathwayt's salary.

July 30. £50 allowed to Mr. Graham for expense of his journey to Albany. The doctors reported that Governor Sloughter's death was occasioned by some glutinous tough humour in his blood which stopped the passages thereof and occasioned its settling in his lungs, which by other accidents increased until it carried him off. Order for payment of eight guineas to them, and for £200 to be sent to Albany for payment of Major Schuyler's soldiers on their return.

July 31. Order for return of twenty men illegally pressed by Captain Hicks. The masters of the fleet for England declined the convoy of the Archangel for less than a distance of 120 leagues out to sea, so it was resolved that they sail without convoy as soon as possible.

Aug. 1. The Council refused to discharge Captain Hicks from the defence of the Coast to convoy the homeward fleet, as beyond its powers. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 271-274.]

July 29. **1,665.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Charter of Massachusetts considered. Agreed that it be provided that the King's disallowance of Acts be signified within three years of their presentation in Council. The Lords then agreed upon their report (*see next abstract*). Ordered that copy of Mr. Samuel Allen's memorial, that he may be Governor and John Usher Deputy-Governor of New Hampshire, be referred to the New England Agents.

Agreed to send Lady Culpeper's papers to the Lieutenant-Governor and Council for reply. The petition of Edward Davies and others to be laid before the Queen in Council.

Draft patent to Sir John Hoskins referred to the Attorney-General.

Agreed to recommend Sir Thomas Lawrence as Secretary of Maryland. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 37-40.]

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July 29. **1,666.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. On the petition of Edward Davies and others, the Lords report to the Queen that they concur with the Treasury in thinking that the prisoners did not comply with the provisions of the proclamation for surrendering themselves, but that their intention was to surrender to the Government of Virginia and that their goods therefore should be reckoned to be their property. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 65, 66.]

July 29. **1,667.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. To recommend that all the papers connected with the matter of Lady Culpeper's petition be sent to the Governor and Council of Virginia for their reply. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 75.]

[July 29.] **1,668.** Petition of Samuel Allen to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The claims of myself and of the Agents for Massachusetts to New Hampshire were heard on the 13th inst. I submit that the claims of Massachusetts were not made out; and I beg that New Hampshire may be erected into a separate Government, though subject generally to the Governor of New England, as in the case of the Leeward Islands; also that I may be appointed Governor and that the settlement of the country may no longer depend on the backwardness or delays of Massachusetts. *Signed.* Samuel Allen. 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* Read at the Committee, July 29, 1691. [*Board of Trade.* New Hampshire, 1. *No.* 4.]

[July 29.] **1,669.** Report of the Attorney General on the Minutes for the Charter of Massachusetts. The Agents accept the following propositions. That the Governor and Deputy-Governor be appointed by the King; that an Assembly be chosen by the freeholders of £40 a year, and inhabitants worth £100 in money, to meet on the last Wednesday in May, or oftener if the Governor think fit; that all officers except judges, justices and sheriffs be chosen by the Assembly (though the Agents would have the Assembly choose these officers also); that laws be transmitted by the first opportunity; that the Governor have authority over the Militia except in case of moving them outside the Colony, which shall not be done without their own consent, that of the General Assembly, nor without Martial Law approved by the Council; that all Admiralty rights be in the Governor; that affairs of probate be in the hands of the Governor and Council; that appeals be allowed; and that liberty of conscience be granted to all Christians but Papists. The Agents do not accept the following propositions, viz. that the time of the King's confirmation of laws be indefinite; that the Governor appoint judges, justices and sheriffs with the consent of the Council; that the Council be chosen by the Assembly with the Governor's approval; that the Governor have a veto on all Laws and other Acts passed by the Assembly. *Signed.* Geo. Treby. *The words* "accepted of" or "not accepted of," are written in the margin against each proposition. *Signed.* Geo. Treby. 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Read 29 July, 1691. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 176.]

July 29. **1,670.** Report touching the Minutes of Lords of Trade and Plantations for the Massachusetts Charter. The Lords have, in pursuance of the order of 30 April, met several times to prepare a

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charter for Massachusetts, and have drawn up minutes of the same for the Attorney-General, who proposed several powers for the King's Governor, which the Agents refused to accept, viz.:—(1) The Committee agreed that all officers, except judges, justices, sheriffs and officers more especially relating to the Governor and Council, should be chosen by the Assembly. The Agents insist that all officers shall be chosen by the General Assembly, without any exception. (2) The Committee agreed that Assistants or the Council should be chosen by the General Assembly, with the Governor's approbation. The Agents insist that the Governor's approbation shall not be necessary, being unwilling to allow him a negative voice in anything but the passing of laws. Before proceeding further, therefore, the Committee desires the King's instructions. 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Read July 30, 1691. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 177; *and Col. Entry Bk., LXII., pp.* 277, 278.]

July 29. New York. **1,671.** The Council of New York to Lords of Trade and Plantations. On the 23rd inst. Colonel Sloughter died suddenly, when in accordance with instructions we unanimously declared Richard Ingoldsby Commander-in-Chief, who was sworn on the 27th. The late Governor found the province in great disorder. *Here follows a repetition of previous reports of Leisler's past misdoings, surrender and trial.* The Assembly met on the 9th of April, and the laws made are now transmitted for approval. The Assembly have addressed their Majesties on the state of the country, and we have presumed to do the like. The Governor had no sooner settled affairs here than he went to Albany with several of the Council, where he met the Indians, and notwithstanding the efforts of the French to gain them, we have reason to believe they will be constant to us. The late Governor saw Senectady, the Half Moon and other places which were in a miserable state, owing to the recent depredations of the French. He heard reports of recruits arrived in Canada and of 400 canoes making at Montreal to come and take Albany. He therefore fitted out 130 Christians and 300 Maquas and River Indians under command of Major Schuyler, who went into Canada on the 22nd ult. and were to meet about 500 Senecas, who promised to go down Cadaraqui river to meet them. We hope that they will divert this invasion until we are in a better posture of defence. We have written to the neighbouring colonies for defence, but Rhode Island and Massachusetts flatly refuse us. We expect better from Virginia and Maryland, for it is absolutely necessary to put a garrison of 500 men into Albany, and we cannot raise or maintain them as the province is now limited. The post is so important that the loss of it would endanger the whole of the Colonies. We beg you to think of our present state. We have groaned under intolerable ills ever since the union of this province to Boston, when the dominion was so large, and the means of communication so difficult that one end of it might have been destroyed before the other could have notice of it. The Boston people have so poisoned these western parts with their seditious and antimonarchical principles that all our subsequent misery must be attributed to that union. Our address shows our wishes. If the Colonies formerly under our

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Government be reunited to it this place will be the centre of the whole, and but 160 miles from Senectady, which is the Easternmost part of the whole. We are in great want of stores, for the quantity brought by Colonel Sloughter was small. *Signed.* Rich. Ingoldsby, Fred. Flypse, Steph. van Cortlandt, Rich. Bayard, Chid. Brooke, Gab. Menville, Will. Pinhorne. *Copy.* 3½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 26 Feb. 1691-2. Read 27 Feb. *Printed in New York Documents III.*, 791. *Annexed,*

1,671. I. Copy of an unfinished letter from Governor Sloughter to William Blathwayt. Recounts the story of his dealings with Leisler on his arrival, and proceeds. On the representation of the Council and Assembly that it would be a great discouragement to loyalty if the ringleaders of the late usurpation were not punished, I ordered the execution of Leisler and Milborne, who were hanged on the 17th of May. The Assembly have established a revenue for two years and passed several laws, among them one to undeceive the people of the error propagated by New England, that the Crown has nothing to do with the people here. We have also joined in an address showing the expediency of reuniting the Colonies as in the Duke of York's time. After, I went to Albany, where I found the place full of disorder, the people ready to desert the place, and 150 good farmers destroyed by the last inroad of the French. The Indians met me, and were at first very cool, but I have now firmly united them. On an alarm of French invasion I have sent an expedition to Canada under Major Schuyler. I have written to the neighbouring Colonies for help, but Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut flatly deny me. The security of Albany is the only safety of these Colonies, and it is hard that this poor province must be bulwark for all. New England is so divided and so averse to any service for the King, that unless he takes it under his immediate charge they will by their folly lose their own country, and endanger the loss of their Majesties' empire in America. I therefore send this gentleman, Mr. Graham, over, a very loyal servant of the King, who has neglected his own profit for the public service. In our address we set forth our chief needs, viz. that the Jerseys and Pennsylvania be joined to us, or the three lower provinces of the Delaware. Pray forward this, and try to obtain for us the King's mandatory letter to New England, Virginia and Delaware to assist us. 2½ *pp. Printed in New York Documents III.*, 789.

1,671. II. List of military stores required in New York. *Signed as the covering letter.* 1 *p. Printed in New York Documents III.*, 793. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *Nos.* 47, 47 I., II.; *and* (*without enclosure No.* 1) *Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 304-308.]

July 29. **1,672.** Duplicate of the preceding letter and enclosures. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *Nos.* 48, 48 I, II.]

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July 29. **1,673.** The Committee of Maryland to Governor Sloughter. Thank you for your account of your negotiations with the Senecas and for including us in the treaty, though we observe that the Sinnondewannes, the most considerable tribe of all, are not included. As regards your request for help we will be as forward to aid you as we can, but by the constitution of this province no force can be raised but by a General Assembly. We have accordingly convened it and will report to you the result. But you seem to have been ill informed as to the true state of this province since you equalise us with Virginia, which has four times our wealth and population, and prefer us to Pennyslvania, which much excels us in either. However we shall not be backward in the King's service, and hope the Assembly will answer your application satisfactorily. We send Mr. Blakiston to consult with and be advised by you, that he may represent everything to the Assembly, and recommend him to your kind reception as a person to whom you may communicate all that concerns us. *Signed.* Ne. Blakiston. *Copy.* 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Read 6 Sept., 1692. *Printed in New York Documents III.*, 788. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 46.]

July 29. **1,674.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. The Governor sent a message to the Assembly to despatch the bill to raise money for defence, as the Quaker ketch was nearly ready to sail for England. Message from the Assembly begging the Governor and Council to expedite the bills before them. The Governor said that this was an indignity and an affront, and summoning the Assembly, after a reproachful speech threw back their message, and dissolved them. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 101-104.]

July 30. Whitehall. **1,675.** Order of the Queen in Council. On the report of the Attorney-General as to the draft charter of Massachusetts (*see No.* 1669) the said report is referred to Lord Nottingham who will send it to the King by first conveyance for his decision. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 279-281.]

July 30. **1,676.** Order of the Queen in Council. Referring the petition of Richard, Lord Gorges, to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* William Blathwayt. ½ *p. Annexed,*

1,676. 1. Petition of Richard, Lord Gorges, to the Queen. The Council established at Plymouth, Devon, for the governing of New England, by deed of 20 April, 1635 sold to my father, Edward, Lord Gorges, and his heirs a large tract of land about Narragansett. Also my father is entitled for a thousand years from the 6th of June, 1638, to a tract about the Kennebec river. I beg that no part of this may be granted away until I be first heard. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *Nos.* 178, 178 1., *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 290-292.]

[July?] **1,677.** Petition of Ferdinando Gorges to the Privy Council. My grandfather, Sir Ferdinando, spent much time and money in the settlement of New England and obtained the grant of several tracts of land; but the Governor and Council of New England have persistently striven to take from me and my father all those lands. Twenty years ago I sent Mr. John Archdale as Governor of the

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Province of Maine, from which the Government of New England drove him by force of arms. My rights were made clear at the time to King Charles II. and his Council. At last I accepted £1,500 and sold Maine to Mr. John Usher, who sold it, I believe, to the Government of Massachusetts. Since the making of the conveyance the right of Massachusetts has, I learn, been forfeited; whereby I am advised that Maine reverts to me. I beg that before the new Charter be granted I may be heard by counsel, and have liberty to inspect the records of Plymouth and New England. 1 *p.*, *undated.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 179.]

July 30. **1,678.** Order of the Queen in Council. Referring the petitions of Nicholas Laurence and Nicholas Page to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* William Blathwayt. ½ *p. Annexed,*

1,678. I. The petitions above-named, addressed to the King and Queen. Nicholas Laurence was trading legitimately with the ketch Salisbury from Liverpool to Boston, when in February, 1690, the vessel was seized by one Jahleel Brenton, who styled himself Collector of New England, and prosecuted him before the Court of Assistants at Boston on the ground that the goods were not *bona fide*, laden in England. Petitioner produced my cockets from Liverpool, but the jury found against him, and the ketch and goods were pronounced forfeited. He appeals against this judgment. *Copy.* 2¼ *pp. The whole endorsed.* Read 24 Aug. and 16 Nov., 1691. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *Nos.* 180, 180 I.]

July 30. **1,679.** Order of the Queen in Council. That all the papers connected with Lady Culpeper's petition (*see No.* 1514 I) be sent to the Governor and Council of Virginia for their reply. *Signed.* William Blathwayt. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 75, 76.]

July 30. **1,680.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Letters from Governor Sloughter as to negotiations with Indians and his need of assistance read, together with other letters from New York. The complaints against Captain George Purvis, R.N., deferred.

July 31. Resolved that the country cannot afford to equip and send men to New York, but will send £102, being all that remains in bank of the revenue for support of the Government. Order for a proclamation to ascertain the estate of Captain George Purvis, that the salvors of H.M.S. Wolf may be paid, and for representation of his refusal to pay them to the Lords of Trade and Plantations, that the money may be stopped from his pay. Ordered, in view that ships are constantly sailing from Maryland and that there is consequently no prospect of making up a fleet to sail in September, that all ships be cleared when ready to sail; ordered further that the behaviour of Maryland herein be represented to the King. Order for commanders of militia to return the names of their captains and other officers. Commissions to several officers read and approved. Several justices of New Kent County having declined to be sworn, others were appointed in their place. Order for valuation of the fort-house at Tindall's Point.

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Aug. 1. Captain John Stone's warrant, commanding the keeping of the peace in Rappahannock County, read and approved. Order for arms to be delivered to William Byrd and Edward Hill for distribution. Draft pilots' commission read and approved. Resolved in view of the lack of clothing through failure of ships, several families having not one whole shift, that the Lords of Trade and Plantations be requested to allow the £102 sent to New York to be repaid out of the quit-rents, and that the quit-rents, being the only fund to hand to defray the contingent charges of government, may be applied to no other purpose. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 565-587.]

July 31. James City, Virginia. **1,681.** Lieutenant-Governor Francis Nicholson to Governor Sloughter. I have received your letter asking us to supply our quota against the Indians. I at once convened the Council, which decided that this Government is incapable of supplying the quota of men or maintaining them. Copies of the Orders of Council are enclosed, which I hope will be satisfactory to you. I enclose a bill of exchange for £102 15*s.* 9*d.* which is all that remains in bank of the Royal Revenue. *Copy.* 1 *p. On the back,*

Extract from Minutes of Council of Virginia, 30th and 31st July. Governor Sloughter's letter asking for an aid of 150 men was considered. The Council decided that, while always ready to help as far as possible, it could not without great difficulty raise and transport soldiers, much less equip and maintain them, since it has no funds; and funds cannot be found but by an Assembly which can only be convened after forty days' notice and at great expense. Nor is it likely that the Assembly will consent to do more than provide for the safety of its frontiers. The quit-rent paid cannot be drawn upon, but the Lieutenant-Governor is requested to send to New York the balance of the King's revenue-account, for Governor Sloughter to spend on the Indians as he thinks best. *Copy.* 2½ *pp. The whole endorsed.* Read 6 Sept., 1692. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 49.]

July 31. **1,682.** Copy of Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson's letter above abstracted. 1¼ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 50.]

Aug. 1. Virginia. **1,683.** Proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor of Virginia. For all persons engaged in the salving of the hired ships to come in and prove their claims. *Copy.* 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 13 Jan., 1691/2. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 51.]

[Aug. 1.] **1,684.** Major Peter Schuyler's Journal of his expedition to Canada. *June* 21*st.* Set out from Albany and in the evening met sixty of our Indians. *June* 24*th.* Arrived at Saratoga where we were joined by fifteen Mohawks. *June* 26*th.* Left Saratoga. *June* 28*th.* Reached the last carrying place. *June* 30*th.* Began to make canoes. *July* 5*th.* Continued our march. *July* 6*th.* Again making canoes. Some trouble with deserting Indians; sent off a party to bring a recruit of bread from Albany. *July* 7*th*-9*th.* More trouble with deserting Indians. Several canoes made. *July* 11*th.* The provisions arrived, but much had been lost by the upsetting of the canoes. *July* 14*th*-15*th.* Resumed the march; fresh provisions and more Indians arrived. *July* 16*th.* Resumed the march, and encamped on the Drowned lands. *July* 17*th.* Fresh Indians came, raising

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our numbers to 260. Camped at Chinandroga. *July* 19*th.* Advanced from Chinandroga to Crown Point. *July* 20*th.* Sent out spies; but the weather continuing bad we could not move. *July* 23. Spies saw fires on the Eastern shore. Our whole force moved to the Otterkill, six miles, when the spies reported the enemy to be numerous. *July* 26*th.* Broke up from Otterkill, and advanced to a place called Fort Lamorte, several years deserted. *July* 27. Started after sunset, and advanced ten miles to the mouth of the river Chambly, and twelve miles iuto the river itself. The spies reported fires. *July* 28*th.* Held a council of war, which resolved to attack Fort La Prairie in the evening. Broke up camp. Our Indian spies were fired on by French Praying Indians, and three of them wounded. Dressed their wounds and encamped with Fort Chambly bearing ten miles to N., and Fort La Prairie twenty six miles W.S.W. *July* 29*th.* At ten a.m. we heard alarm-guns at both forts. Built a small fort for our canoes and provisions. I sent off fifty men to cut off communications between the two forts, which are thirty miles distant. *July* 30*th.* Left 20 Christian Indians to hold the fort, with our surgeons and wounded; and marched in a body to Fort La Prairie. After eleven miles march through the woods we reached a path by which a large body of men had lately passed. We guessed them to have gone to Chambly, so halted. The Indians resolved to proceed, but I sent back some of them to our fort to put them on their guard and help to protect our canoes, as the French must be aware of our approach. Then continued the advance and encamped within ten miles of Fort La Prairie. Our sign was a piece of white tape or linen or bark, upon a lock of hair; and the word was Tisago, meaning courage. *Aug.* 1. Resolved to attack the fort by break of day; and after prayers marched towards Fort La Prairie. A mile on this side we laid down our baggage, marched through the cornfields and by the water-side to the windmill which stands within eighty paces of the fort. We saw a flame stirred at the windmill as if to alarm the fort, and the miller after calling fired and killed one of our Indians; but one of our chieftains shot him dead and we continued our march to the fort. Before we reached it we found a party of Indians under canoes, whom we engaged and for the most part destroyed, and immediately afterwards we fell in with 420 men lying ready to receive us outside the fort. They forced us back 150 yards, where by chance there was a ditch which our men occupied. The French advancing in their full body were well received, and after losing many men fell back, but rallied and again advanced to the ditch. Their fire did us no hurt, and our men rising and firing into their whole body killed a great many. They rallied a third time, and to avoid the ditch took their men further east, thinking to divide our people. Then leaving the ditch we fell upon their rear, and fought them fairly till we drove them into the fort in great disorder and took three French prisoners. We then returned, after burning and destroying all the corn that we could, to our baggage. Our prisoners told us there were 40 men in the fort and 420 outside, and that 300 French and 40 Indians had marched by the path to Chambly. We now resolved with all haste for our canoes. We

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had lost but one Christian and one Indian, while two Christians and one Indian more ran away to the boats. Before we had marched eight miles our spies saw the enemy lying in the path aforesaid in the shape of a half moon. The enemy's scouts fired on ours, who came back to us unharmed, and dismounting our baggage I told the men that they must fight or die, as we were cut off from our canoes. We advanced briskly upon them, and received their volley, which killed nearly every man that we lost in the expedition. They fought for a full hour, and the French captain defied me, but our men being resolute broke into the middle of them until we got into their rear, and then facing about fought them at close quarters for a time. They gave way, and we drove them by strength of arm 400 paces before us, and to say the truth were very glad to see them retreat. We then retired to our canoes in good order, taking the wounded with us. From prisoners I learned that thirty ships had arrived at Canada with provisions. After reaching our canoes we waited five hours for stragglers to come in and picked up five of them. Advanced for one mile and camped. *Aug.* 2. Resumed our march homeward, and reached Albany with all our wounded on the 9th. The French had heard of our coming a fortnight before from an Indian deserter. Our force consisted of 120 Christians, 80 Mohawks, 66 River Indians. Our loss was 21 Christians, 16 Mohawks and 6 River Indians killed; and 25 wounded. *Memo.* Since this journal was written six men thought to be killed have returned. Enemy's loss reckoned at 200 killed and wounded. *Certified copy.* 9 *pp. Printed in New York Documents III.*, 800. [*America and West Indies.* 579. *No.* 13.]

Aug. 3. **1,685.** Minutes of Council of New York. Warrant for payment of soldiers and sailors for the hired sloop Planter. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 275.]

Aug. 4. **1,686.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Order for sundry payments. The bill to enable John Kirton to pay his debts was brought up by the Assembly and deferred for the present. The Assembly brought up a bill concerning attorneys, suggested William Bridges and Edward Littleton as suitable persons for agents for the Colony, and desired a joint committee to decide as to the renumeration to be given to them. The sum of £500 was recommended by the Committee. A joint Committee appointed to consider the instructions for the Agents. Commissioners appointed to superintend the repair of fortifications. The Commissioners for disposing of the provisions for the regiment ordered to bring in the accounts thereof. Orders for sundry payments. The bill to ascertain qualifications of electors passed. A day of fasting and humiliation appointed on account of the grievous sickness in the Island. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 206-211.]

Aug. 5. **1,687.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Requesting the recommendation of Thomas Johnson, Pieter Schuyler, John Lawrence, Richard Townley and John Young to be appointed to the Council of New York. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., p.* 293.]

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Aug. 6. **1,688.** Order of the Queen in Council. Appointing Thomas Johnson, Pieter Schuyler, John Lawrence, Richard Townley and John Young to the Council of New York. *Signed.* Richard Colinge. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 293, 294.]

Aug. 6. Whitehall. **1,689.** Lords of Trade and Plantations to Governor Kendall. The Queen has directed the squadron in the West Indies to remain there till further order, but the victualling ships for it are unfortunately fallen into the enemy's hands. The Queen has given orders for a fresh supply to be despatched as soon as possible, and you will meanwhile furnish the ships with provisions, drawing bills on the Commissioners of the Navy for the money. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 244, 245; *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 361, 362.]

Aug. 6. **1,690.** The Commander in Chief and Council of New York, to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We forward the physicians' report of *post mortem* examination of Colonel Sloughter's body. *The rest of this letter with slight variations, is a transcript of Governor Sloughter's unfinished letter.* (*See No.* 1671 I.) *Printed in New York Documents III.*, 794. *Copy.* 5 *pp. Endorsed.* Read 6 Sept. 1692. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 50.]

Aug. 6. **1,691.** Address of the Commander in Chief and Council of New York to the King and Queen. This province was first settled by the Dutch in 1619, who extended it eastward as far as the Connecticut River, westward beyond Delaware River, and northward to Senectady. In 1664 the province was taken by the English and granted to James Duke of York, together with the Government of all the tract to westward of the Delaware as far as Maryland. The Duke granted lands to Sir George Carteret and others between the Delaware and Hudson, and in 1682 William Penn obtained a grant of Pennsylvania. All that has been reserved is Long Island and some of the small islands adjacent to New York, Esopus, Albany and the limits thereof. New York is situate on a barren island between the Hudson and the East River, and has nothing to support it but the trade in food with the West Indies, which send back rum. All Esopus does not include above 3,000 acres of manurable land. Albany exists only for the Indian trade, the Five Nations being subjects of England. Long Island is pleasantly situated and well planted but brings in little to your Majesties, the east end being settled chiefly by New England people who live by pasturage and whale-fishing. They frequently carry their produce to Boston, and despite all laws and regulations the Revenue Office there does not pay its expenses. All the rest of the province, Westminster, Staten Island and Martin's Vineyard excepted, consists of barren mountains and hills. If the encroachments of our neighbours be removed, the revenue of this province will not only suffice for the expenditure, but will bring a profit to the Crown. Connecticut pretends to the same independence as East Jersey with equal prejudice to us. Unless both, together with West Jersey, be annexed to this province, it cannot pay its expenses, and the annexation will be a gain rather than a loss to the proprietors. The inconveniences of these three provinces are not only the only prejudices to this province, but the

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pretences of William Penn to the three lower counties on Delaware River are equally if not more injurious. Susquehannah was part of the Senecas territory, was annexed to the Crown and was part of this Government long before Mr. Penn had his patent. But none the less he tries to disturb the Royal possession of it by tempting the Indians to sell it to him. Thereby he draws away the Indian trade from this province, which will be an irreparable loss to the Crown, will cause Albany to be deserted and will depopulate this province. The three lower Counties were planted at the expense of New York, and the cultivation of tobacco gave great encouragement to shipping, but since the claims of Mr. Penn we cannot load as many ships as formerly. All that we export is furs, which being of great value and small bulk employ little shipping. Much of the peltry goes no longer by New York and therefore pays the Crown nothing. Moreover Pennsylvania imposes a penny a pound on tobacco imported from here, thereby diverting the trade of this port to itself. Finally the French encroach much upon us and have through their priests enticed away many of our Indians, and notably of the Maquas. The Dutch Minister at Albany has been very successful in making converts to the reformed religion since the war began, and the Indians are very desirous to have a minister among them. This would be of great advantage both for the increase of our trade and for strengthening the Indians to us, who are our bulwark against the French. We hear that the French are about to attack Albany, which cannot resist at this moment. Our neighbours refuse to help us. We beg, therefore, that Connecticut and the Jerseys may be annexed to this province. If united they will be strong; if disunited they are weak and unable to defend themselves. We beg also for some military stores. *Signed.* Rich. Ingoldsby, Fred. Flypse, S. van Cortlandt, Nic. Bayard, Chid. Brook, Will. Pinhorne, Gab. Menville, W. Nicolls. *Copy.* 8 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 27 Feb., 1692. *Printed in New York Documents III.*, 796. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 51; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 311-320.]

Aug. 6. **1,692.** Minutes of Council of New York. The letter to the King and Secretary of State signed by the Commander in Chief and Council. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 275.]

Aug. 7. Bath. **1,693.** Sir Robert Holmes to William Blathwayt. I enclose copy of my letter to Lord Nottingham as to my claim to certain silver in custody of the Treasury. I desire no more than justice. Lord Godolphin will remember the transaction, as he was at the Treasury in King James's time, when the matter was brought forward. *Signed.* Rob. Holmes. ½ *p. Annexed,*

1,693. 1. Sir Robert Holmes to Lord Nottingham. Bath, 7 Aug., 1691. The Spanish Ambassador's death is the cause for my troubling you. I hear that one Davies, a pirate, has petitioned the Queen for the restitution of some £1,500 worth of confiscated silver. The robberies of Davies and his crew were unparalleled, and I am sorry to hear that he is countenanced in England, when the gallows is too good a reward for him. I think you must know of King

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James's patent to me for the reduction of these pirates. I beg that the money may remain in the custody of the Treasury for the present until I am heard before the Queen and Council. If these pirates get hold of it I shall never expect to see more of it. I will wait on you in London as soon as my health enables me to leave Bath. This money was stopped by the Spanish Ambassador at my request, for he knew the expense which I was at in serving his master, and he did all he could to countenance me. *Copy.* 2 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *Nos.* 52, 52 I.]

Aug. 7. **1,694.** Sir Robert Holmes to Lord Nottingham. The original of the letter enclosed in the preceding. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Read Aug. 13, 1691. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 53.]

Aug. 7. Whitehall. **1,695.** Lords of the Admiralty to Captain Wright, R.N. We have reason to believe that the victualling fleet despatched to you has been captured by the enemy. A fresh supply for four months is preparing for you, and if you need provisions before its arrival you will apply to the Governors of the Islands. *Signed.* Jo. Lowther, Richd. Onslow, Robt. Austen. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 362-363.]

Aug. 8. **1,696.** Minutes of Council of New York. Warrant for repayment of such as provided goods for Major Schuyler's expedition, by allowance on the first customs due from them. Order for inspection of the Governor's accounts. Order for arrest of Robert Bloomer and his son for misdemeanour on reading the late proclamations of the Commander in Chief and Council; and for seizing certain French prisoners who have contrived to seize a vessel to make their escape. Order for the Council to meet every Thursday at eight o'clock. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 275, 276.]

Aug. 10. **1,697.** Warrants for the appointment of Thomas Johnson, Pieter Schuyler, John Lawrence, Richard Townley and John Young, to the Council of New York. *Countersigned.* Nottingham. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 294, 295.]

Aug. 12. Jamaica. **1,698.** Governor Lord Inchiquin to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The fleet arrived safely, though without its convoy, on the 22nd February, when I received your orders about suspending Sir Francis Watson and Colonel Ballard from the Council and appointing new Councillors in their places. Your orders as to the Monmouth rebels came too late, half of them being gone home by the last fleet while the rest have taken voluntary service here. I am sorry to say that I have to repent of most of my recommendations to the Council, for the members though quiet enough till the sitting of the Assembly have since shown themselves to be as turbulent as ever Mr. Elletson was, and worse Councillors even than he was, for he never advised the taking away of the King's revenue as these people have. The Assembly sat on the 9th of June last, and their first and only good vote was one of £4,700 for maintenance of two sloops for the security of the coast. The very next thing done by the Assembly was a bill repealing all laws made in the last Assembly, which are still under the King's

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consideration. This, should it pass, besides the disrespect of it, takes away the last farthing of the King's revenue, for no mention is made of receiving even the Twenty-one years Revenue Act. Chief Justice Bernard with Beckford and Lawes violently pressed the passing of this bill, for which I hope the King will dismiss them. The only opposers were Judge White, my son, Peter Heywood and Charles Knight, on the ground that it was disrespectful to the King, destroyed the whole revenue, and tended to destruction of the Government. Another bill which they passed with equal insolence was one for the solicitation of the Island's affairs in England, wherein they appointed seven of the most turbulent members of the Assembly, with Beckford, Bernard, Bourden and Lawes of the Council, to be Commissioners for the disposing of the money. The Governor they left out, as if he were a Judas, not to be trusted with the other seven apostles. How little cause I have to approve this bill you may gather, when I tell you that Beckford and Bourden had the assurance to say in Council that its chief use was to solicit against a Governor. They could get on well enough with one of their own people, but a strange Governor meant nothing but a contest between him and the people. Certainly so scandalous an Assembly was never chosen. At least two-thirds of them sit up drinking all night, and before they are cool next morning vote whatever is put into their hands by Beckford, Bernard, Lawes and their agents, Lloyd and Harrison, in the Assembly, who have made themselves heroes of faction and whose advice tends to the destruction of all government. When the bill for the £4,700 above mentioned had passed the Council, they would not send it up for my consent till they had seen what I would do with the two other bills, though I sent a message to expedite them as being all for their own benefit and relief. Next day they sent me a message desiring the expedition of the other two pernicious bills, showing that they did not mean to pass the money bills until I had passed them. I then thought it time to dissolve them and accordingly did so. They had read once a bill for raising money on negroes and on imported wines, and praying the King to grant me £2,000 or £3,000 of it for my good service. This was the bait they laid for me to obtain their end, but I do and always shall prefer the King's interest before my own profit. I would fain have had them pass a land-tax to meet the expenses of government, which would have been a means for discovering the lands that owe quit-rents. For this very reason they would not touch it, but were for taxing trade and the Assiento, which are the life of the place and were specially recommended to my care. The last fleet carried home £100,000 in bullion, thanks to the Assiento, but the Assembly are bent on destroying it just when the Dutch are longing to get it.

In justice to the Assembly I must say that Mr. Sutton, the speaker, Mr. Charles Boucher, Mr. Favet and one or two more have proved themselves very honest and legal, but above all I must mention Mr. Musgrave, who has been indefatigable, and whose abilities would have wrought with any people but those upon whom force of argument is wholly lost. I have long tried to inform myself through the most impartial people about the election of the last Assembly in the Duke of Albemarle's time. I find that the

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irregularities were so many that hardly five members of the thirty-two were fairly elected, if the making of freeholders for purposes of election only be judged corrupt. I find the complainers to have been as faulty in that point as the others, and to have begun at least as early, but they happened to be outdone by them, thanks to the advice of Elletson and others. Now the case is such that though I dare not advise the confirming of their Acts, which are all very good, I cannot advise the abrogation, since I fear this would lose the King his whole revenue here. Beckford, Bernard and Mr. Beeston, who is now in England, all aspire to this Government. The hopes of the two first will make them very uneasy to any Government here, so I recommend that they be removed from the Council for their late behaviour and that in the room of them and of Colonel Freeman, lately deceased, there be appointed Francis Hanson, Walter Ruding, Thomas Sutton and John Peeke. There is great mortality here and I am failing so much that unless I mend I must ask for leave of absence next year. Mr. John White would be the best man to put in my place. The convoy for the fleet is only just ready. The Captain has not behaved too discreetly toward the town of Port Royal. He has been tried and fined for riot, but I hope that at his next coming his manner will be a little mended. *Signed.* Inchiquin. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 16-21.]

Aug. 12. Jamaica. **1,699.** Governor Lord Inchiquin to [the Earl of Nottingham ?] I will not repeat what I have written to the Lords of Trade, but I must beg you to remember one point, that the King do not on any terms abrogate the bill passed in the Duke of Albemarle's time for perpetuating the revenue, since it contains a clause which vacates what was granted to the Crown by the Twenty-one Years Act, and I can expect no good from the ungrateful temper of these people. What can you think of their sitting eight weeks without passing an Act of Recognition or a congratulatory address to the King? People die here very fast and suddenly. I don't know how soon my turn may come, but I find that I decay apace and must ask leave to come home next year unless I mend. Pray obtain it for me. I wish I had power to appoint a deputy to save the Government from falling again into the hands of a President and Council; but if not I think Mr. John White the fittest man for it. I take him to be a very honest gentleman, and one who will not let the King's prerogative or revenue suffer, which most of the Council have attempted, especially Beckford, Bernard and Lawes, the greatest incendiaries here. I hope the King will remove them from the Council. *Signed.* Inchiquin. *Holograph.* 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* R. Dec. 7, '91. [*America and West Indies.* 540. *No.* 18.]

Aug. 13. **1,700.** An account of ships condemned in the Admiralty Court of New York from 27 March to 13 August, for breach of the Navigation Acts. Five ships in all. 1 *p. Endorsed in Edward Randolph's hand.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 52.]

Aug. 13. **1,701.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for credit of £350 on account, for payment of Major Schuyler's men. Order fixing rates of measurement for purposes of Excise. Order for repayment of £30 to Major Ingoldsby for money advanced for

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the Canadian expedition. Robert Bloomer not appearing despite the summons, it was ordered that he be tried at next Supreme Court. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 277.]

Aug. 15. **1,702.** Minutes of Council of New York. Mr. William Blankestein appeared from Maryland to treat as to the quota to be furnished for defence of Albany, reporting the difficulty in providing men, and that there was no money but tobacco. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 277, 278.]

Aug. 17. **1,703.** Minutes of Council of New York. Resolved that Captain William Kidd's ship be exempted from paying customs. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 278.]

Aug. 17. **1,704.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. The Governor reported the measures taken for victualling the King's ships, and the expense, amounting to £4,066. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 105, 106.]

[Aug.] **1,705.** Summons for the New England Agents and Sir William Phips to attend the meeting of Lords of Trade and Plantations on 20th August. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New Hampshire, 1. *No.* 5.]

Aug. 20. **1,706.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Lord Nottingham acquainted the Lords with the Queen's pleasure as to the Charter of Massachusetts and the Agents' acquiescence therein. Agreed that it be provided that all public money be disposed of by the Governor and Council; also that the Deputy-Governor have first place in the Council and a vote like other Councillors; also that the Western limits of Massachusetts be bounded by New York.

Agreed to insert a clause in Colonel Copley's instructions directing him to endeavour with the Assembly to raise necessary supplies of money. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 40, 41; *and* (*so far as relates to Massachusetts*) *Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., p.* 293.]

Aug. 20. **1,707.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for the arrest of three French prisoners escaped from the Indians and now at Esopus. Order for Commissions for officers for settlement of Martin's Vineyard and Nantucket. Order for salary of £50 for one year to be paid to Dirck Wessells for his services in corresponding with the Indians. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 278, 279.]

Aug. 21. **1,708.** The Governor of Pennsylvania to the Commander-in-Chief and Council of New York. We have received the late Governor Sloughter's letter, reporting his good understanding with the Indians and calling upon us for aid. While retaining a good regard for your difficulties we are unable to answer your requirements. We have no public fund nor revenue, our infancy not yet being trusted with the very requisite expenses of Government, which have been so far defrayed from our private purses. A Provincial Assembly is ordered to meet next month to continue a secret correspondence with you. This answer has been delayed owing to the expected return of the messenger from Virginia and of our Secretary from you. *Signed.* Thos. Lloyd. *Copy.* 1¼ *pp. Endorsed.* Read 6 Sept., 1692. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 53.]

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Aug. 22. **1,709.** William Blathwayt to Governor Copley. Warning him that the convoy in which he will sail to Maryland will leave on the 15th of September. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 47.]

Aug. 23. **1,710.** William Blathwayt to the Attorney General. The Lords having received the King's approbation of their minutes for the new charter of New England desire you, if you cannot come to town yourself, to send Mr. Gwillym hither as soon as possible to make a draft fit to pass the great seal. *Draft.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* 23 Aug., 1691. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 181.]

Aug. 23. Tunbridge Wells. **1,711.** S. Gwillym to William Blathwayt. Mr. Attorney directs me to tell you that he will return to London on the 1st of September, and I must beg for leave till the same time as I am much indisposed and have not been here long enough to benefit by the waters. If greater despatch be necessary please send the papers here and I will work at them. *Signed.* S. Gwillym. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 182.]

Aug. 24. **1,712.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Petition of George Harris read (*see No.* 1663). Agreed that Lord Inchiquin be ordered to restore him to the full office of Secretary of Jamaica.

Petition of James Smailes read (*see No.* 834). Agreed to recommend that John Hubbard's appeal against him be dismissed unless he have given security before receipt of the present order by Governor Richier. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 23, 24.]

Aug. 24. **1,713.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for 100 men to be detached from Esopus to Albany, if news of the French invasion be confirmed, and for Connecticut to be asked to provide 100 men, to be paid by New York. Major Schuyler presented the journal of his expedition and his accounts, which were ordered for audit. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 279, 280.]

Aug. 26. **1,714.** Instructions to Lionel Copley as Governor of Maryland. The Councillors are as named in *No.* 1768. Lord Baltimore's right to the fourteen pence per ton on shipping and half of the two shillings duty on exported tobacco is asserted. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *pp.* 18-36.]

Aug. 26. **1,715.** Minute by Sampson Warde. I conceive that since the disability of Lord Baltimore the shilling per hogshead duty in Maryland is a perquisite of the Governor's office. For the debt due to their Majesties therefore there may be an extent out of the Exchequer, or their Majesties may order that the goods be not discharged from the Custom house till the duty be paid. *Signed.* Samp. Warde. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Read 3 Sept., 1691. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 48.]

Aug. 26. **1,716.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Lords of the Admiralty and Commissioners of Customs appeared on consideration of the question of convoys.

Colonel Copley's draft instructions approved and referred to the Attorney General. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 25-27.]

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Aug. 27. **1,717.** Minutes of Council of New York. The Auditors brought up Major Schuyler's accounts, and order was made for payment to him. A patent for land in Katskill was granted to Elizabeth Barker, and for land about Albany to Egbert Tennyssen. Robert Livingston's accounts handed to a committee for audit. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 280-281.]

Aug. 27. **1,718.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Captain Joseph Cuttance and Mr. Hugh Gaines produced the King's grant of a wreck within seventy leagues of Jamaica. Order for payment of salaries. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 106, 107.]

Aug. 31. **1,719.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Petition of Lord Gorges read (*see No.* 1676). The New England Agents were heard thereon; and it was resolved that he be left to his legal remedy. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *p.* 28.]

August. **1,720.** Ralph Wormeley to [Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson]. While Simon Richardson of the ship Constant was awaiting orders to sail, Captain George Purvis tried to seize her and finally agreed with him to load her, which he did without making any entry or giving any bond to sail. However Richardson gave security and bond which I accepted. I believe that Purvis acted through ignorance. Richardson could not help doing as he did, being under compulsion. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 13 Jan. 1691/2. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 54.]

Sept. 1. **1,721.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Act concerning John Kirton referred to the Assembly to be redrafted. The Commissioners appointed to examine the accounts of Colonel Salter's regiment made their report. Orders for the payment of the amount due and for sundry other payments. The Assembly brought up bills to present the Governor with £1,500 and to defray the expenses of the Agents. Proclamation restraining excessive impressment of men by the King's officers. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 211-215.]

Sept. 1. **1,722.** Memorandum for the Earl of Nottingham. To signify the following orders of the Queen to the Admiralty, viz., to provide passage and victualling for five hundred recruits for the Duke of Bolton's regiment in the Leeward Islands, on board the men-of-war and merchantmen bound thither, and that surgeons be hired to take care of them on the voyage; and for the Admiralty to instruct the victuallers of the navy to send three months' provisions for the regiment. *Draft with corrections.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* 1 Sept., 1691. [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 38.]

[Sept. 1.] **1,723.** A list of Councillors for Maryland recommended by Governor Copley. John Addison, John Coode, James Whitewood, George Rowbotham, David Brown, Henry Jowles, Nicholas Greenberry, Nehemiah Blakiston. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 1 Sept. from Colonel Copley's Agent. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 49.]

[Sept. 2.] **1,724.** Petition of the Agents for Massachusetts to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We beg that Nova Scotia may be united to Massachusetts, also Maine, also New Hampshire, and that the

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territory disposed of by former General Courts or Assemblies may be thereby confirmed. We beg also that a clause may be inserted obliging Governors to give Councillors sufficient notice of the time and place of any Council; that no officer may be elected unless at least eleven Councillors be present; that seven at least be a quorum; that all Civil officers whatever may be chosen by the Governor and Council or by the General Assembly; that the first Councillors be continued until the last Wednesday in May, 1693; that the General Assembly be empowered to appoint Agents to represent to the Crown the case of the Colony, against the Governor as well as otherwise, the expense of the agency being defrayed either by Act or by public contribution. We beg also for a clause providing that the passing of the charter may not deprive the people of any of the rights, privileges and properties belonging to them. *Signed.* Increase Mather (by order from Sir Henry Ashurst); William Paterson. *Large sheet. Damaged. Endorsed.* Read 2 Sept. 1691. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 183; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 293-295.]

[Sept. 2.] **1,725.** Sir William Phips to Lords of Trade and Plantations. In Piscataqua and Nova Scotia there are vast quantities of timber fit for naval purposes, white oak, ash, and such abundance of pines that were they well improved they would supply the whole Navy with pitch and tar, better and cheaper than in Europe. I beg sufficient instructions and authority to prevent the waste of this timber. 1 *p. Undated.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 184.]

[Sept.] **1,726.** Queries as to Naval Stores. What pitch and tar can be made in North America and what naval stores, and at what rates, and by what means may such a trade best be settled and carried on? *Written below.* In North America more tar can be made than will serve the three Kingdoms. Masts and yards may be had there in great plenty, particularly in New Hampshire, Maine and Pemaquid. Virginia, Maryland, the lower counties of Pennsylvania and West Jersey will produce abundance of good hemp. The best means for carrying on the trade will be by a Company. *The whole.* 1½ *pp. Undated.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 185.]

[Sept.] **1,727.** Memorandum by Sir Edmund Andros. The Northern parts of America can furnish any quantity of tar, pitch, resin. Fir and pine-trees abound for the biggest masts for ships; and the ground is suitable for flax and hemp. The inhabitants make only enough tar for themselves, which the seamen boil and make into pitch, using no other way, but it is not so good as in Europe. They cut no masts except as agreed for, and none of the biggest yet except at Piscattaway. Little or no hemp or flax is made by the people but for their own use, mostly woven with woollen yarn, to make linsey wolsey. If any quantity of naval stores is to be provided or improved it must be by Commissioners such as those that have been employed to provide masts and yards, some of them inhabitants and some from home, who may report when a beginning is made as to all particulars. *Signed.* E. Andros. 1 *p. Holograph. Undated.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 186.]

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[Sept.] **1,728.** Memorandum by Colonel Ledget as to naval stores in New England. All the shipping of England may be supplied from the American Colonies. In New England especially there is great plenty of timber and trees which produce tar, which industry has been no further improved than to satisfy the wants of the neighbouring Colonies and the West Indies. It is pursued by the inhabitants during their leisure hours, when they pick up the knots of trees long fallen and decayed and force out the moisture by fire. East New England and Maine abound in pine-trees with which the Crown has been served for masts and yards, though there has been great waste, trees being left to lie and rot, or being cut into deal boards if it has not exactly suited the scantling when fallen. A quantity of seventy-six trees has there been bought at the ship's side for less than £1,700, which now costs the Crown £5,400 in England. The season for the work is winter, but if there be frost and want of snow little can be done, for the ground is hard and the timber being brittle snaps. If the frost break the fallen timber cannot be drawn out of the swamps at any other season, unless the end of the next summer be strangely dry. Oak is abundant and has been imported for several purposes, also pine-plank and ash timber. A trade herein would increase shipping and seamen, keep much money from leaving the country and render us less dependent on foreign neighbours. I subjoin a list of recent prices. Many parts of the country are suitable for flax and hemp, which have not yet been cultivated but for the people's own wants. 1 *p. Undated.* Copy of the preceding. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *Nos.* 187, 188.]

[Sept. 2.] **1,729.** Memorial of Samuel Allen to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Although you have appointed days for hearing my claim to New Hampshire, the agents for New England have failed to attend. I beg therefore that you will award me costs against them. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Read 2 Sept., 1691. [*Board of Trade.* New Hampshire, 1. *No.* 6.]

Sept. 2. **1,730.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the Lord President move in Council for the despatch of ordnance stores to the Leeward Islands. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *p.* 421.]

Sept. 2. **1,731.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to move in Council for stores of war to be sent to the Leeward Islands.
Sir William Phips presented proposals in writing as to masts and naval stores that are procurable in New England. On the Charter of Massachusetts the following minutes were agreed on (1) that all former grants of land by the Governor and Council and all property legally vested in the inhabitants be confirmed; (2) that the Council have due notice of any meeting; (3) that a third part of the Council be a quorum; (4) that the Council or Assistants appointed by the Charter be continued till the last Wednesday in May 1693.

Sept. 3. Further minutes as to the Massachusetts Charter: (5) that all trees of the diameter of twenty-four inches and upwards at one foot from the ground be reserved to their Majesties for the Navy, on any land not already granted; (6) that the penalty for cutting such trees without a license be £100 for every tree; (7) that no grant

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of land between the Sagadahock rivers, the St. Lawrence, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the main sea, be made without the Royal sanction; (8) that New Plymouth be annexed to Massachusetts. Mr. Allen's and the Agents' Counsel were heard as to the propriety and boundaries of New Hampshire, and several papers on the subject were produced.

Agreed to recommend the despatch of military stores to the Leeward Islands. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7, *pp.* 42-44; *and* (*so far as relates to Massachusetts*) *Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., p.* 295.]

Sept. 3. **1,732.** Earl of Nottingham to Lords of the Admiralty. To arrange for the transport of the recruits for Bolton's regiment to the Leeward Islands (*see No.* 1,722). [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 418-419.]

Sept. 3. **1,733.** Minutes of Council of New York. Report on Robert Livingston's accounts, also on Colonel Bayard's accounts for repair of fortifications before the late troubles. Order that Mr. Plowman be forthwith summoned to produce his accounts and account for his arrears. Order for disbursement of the sum sent for presents to the Five Nations by Virginia, on that object. Order for payment of Jabez Dickison for hire of his sloop. Thomas Clarke's claims made over for audit. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 281, 282.]

Sept. 4. Albany. **1,734.** Proposals made by the Senecas and Mohawks. The Senecas spoke first. We are a nation scattered by the French as far as Onandaga but we keep possession of our true inheritance still. In our march here we learned that the Maquas had been defeated; but we hold fast to the old covenant. We hear that the bags of powder are very small, and that Virginia, Maryland and New England though bound to our covenant have done nothing. We are therefore to chide you. You must have been drunk in your understandings to go and fight with the Maquas in such small parties. Let us all go together, and then we shall be strong.

The Mohawks then spoke. The Senecas are right to chide us for going in so small parties. You ought to have called in the Oneidas. We have had some loss, but are ready to fight again; and let us all go together.

Answer to the Senecas. We grieve to hear that you have been driven from your land by the French, but rejoice to find that you are faithful to the old covenant. It is no fault of ours that powder is dear; it is due to the great war over sea, and the danger to ships. We marvel that you chide us for rashness. You forget that the Governor agreed that all the Five Nations should go out together, and he provided 120 men instead of the 60 that he promised and fitted out ships as well. Why did not one of the Nations go down Cadaraqui river, and why did you Maquas, that were to have marched with the Major, stay at home?

Answer to the Mohawks. We are astonished that you say we acted with haste. It was you that were slow. We regret the loss of our men and yours, but the enemy has lost also.

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Propositions of the Senecas to the Mahekanders from Ottawa. 2 September, 1691. We thank you for your help and sympathy, and bewail your losses from small-pox. We shall fight the French again and invite you to fight with us. *Certified copy.* 4 *pp. Printed in New York Documents III.*, 805. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 54.]

Sept. 5. Hartford. **1,735.** The Government of Connecticut to Major Richard Ingoldsby. Yours of 24th August reached the Governor's hands on the 3rd of September. On the 4th the Council met and considered your request for a hundred men to be sent to Albany and paid by your Government at the English rate. We give you liberty to raise a hundred volunteers in the Colony provided that commanders of our own are appointed to them, that no minors be enlisted without consent of their parents, and they may be discharged at the end of six months. The danger of Albany may not be great considering the season and the strength that is already posted there, yet you see we are willing to gratify you. We thank God for Major Schuyler's success and condole with you on the death of Governor Sloughter. *Signed.* John Allyn, Secretary. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 55.]

Sept. 5. **1,736.** Memorial of the Agents for the Leeward Islands to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We are informed that the French are preparing a squadron of fourteen men-of-war for the West Indies which will far exceed the strength of the King's squadron in those parts. We beg that the King's squadron may be sufficiently reinforced and that fresh stores of war may be sent out, the greatest part of last year's store having been expended in the expedition to Guadeloupe. *Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Presented 5 Sept., 1691. [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 39; *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *p.* 421.]

Sept. 6. **1,737.** Draft Charter for Massachusetts. The second draft, comprehending the extension of territory, and with corrections interlined or, as on *p.* 18 (*see. No.* 1758) with alterations on a different sheet of paper stuck over the original. 35 *large pp. Endorsed.* Minute of the Attorney General, that the draft is agreeable to their Lordships' resolutions. *Signed.* Geo. Treby. Sept. 6, 1691. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 189.]

Sept. 7. **1,738.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Further minutes as to the Charter of Massachusetts; (1) that the boundaries of Massachusetts extend Eastward to the Merrimac river; (2) that Nova Scotia be added; (3) that four of the Council be inhabitants or proprietors of land in New Plymouth, and two inhabitants or proprietors in Nova Scotia. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *p.* 45.]

Sept. 7. **1,739.** Memorial of the Commissioners of Transportation to the Committee for the affairs of Ireland. We have acquainted you that the ships to transport troops from Cork to Ostend have left Bristol, and, as we hope, have arrived safely, though we have heard nothing of them since their departure. Mr. Henley complains of great want of money. We have now received orders to provide passage and provisions for 420 men of Bolton's regiment to the

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Leeward Islands. We beg for money for the same. Ready money will be required, and not less than £3,000. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Sept. 7, 1691. [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 40.]

Sept. 7. **1,740.** Petition of Samuel Allen to Lords of Trade and Plantations. As I have manifestly made out my claim to the Northern part of New Hampshire I beg that you will erect it into a separate Government, of which I am ready to bear the expense, and not entrust it to Massachussetts. As to the southern part, although Massachussetts has encroached on it under colour of a void charter, whereas my right is, I submit, well made out, yet if you think not fit to restore it to me I beg that Massachussetts may not be countenanced in encroachment on the land between the Naumkeck and three miles north of the Merrimac, by any new grant. Having made out my claim, whereas Massachussetts has both in the past and at present failed to do so, I beg for the proprietary and Government as aforesaid. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 7 Sept., 1691. [*Board of Trade.* New Hampshire, 1. *No.* 7.]

Sept. 8. **1,741.** Warrant for the despatch of 1,000 firelocks, 300 bayonets and other military stores to the Leeward Islands. *Countersigned.* Nottingham. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 422, 423.]

Sept. 9. **1,742.** Memorial of the Committee for the affairs of Ireland. As regards the transport of recruits to the Leeward Islands, we find the owners and masters of the merchant vessels very unwilling to take the soldiers, alleging that the time is too short to make provision for them, that the men are unruly on board, that the ships are bound to Barbados where they expect the King's ships to be, that it will take a month to get back from the Leeward Islands to Barbados, and that if they take soldiers as far as Barbados only they will not charge less than £3, we finding provisions, bedding, brandy and surgeon's allowance. Other ship-masters engage to take them to Barbados at £5 and find provisions, and to be in time for the convoy; but as they go out in ballast and as it is said that there is little or no produce in the Leeward Islands, we doubt if they will take the men thither under £6 a head. The cost at £5 will be £2,488; at £6 the cost will be £2,908. P.S.—We have found masters to carry the troops to the Leeward Islands at £5, or at £2 10*s.* 0*d.* if the King find provisions. 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 9 Sept., 1691. [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 41.]

Sept. 9. **1,743.** William Blathwayt to Henry Guy. I enclose two memorials from the Agent to the Duke of Bolton's regiment for communication to the Lords of the Treasury. My Lords desire that the Agent may be enabled to provide clothes in time to sail with the convoy. *Draft with corrections.* ½ *p. Annexed,*

1,743. I. Copies of two letters from Peter Gery, Agent to Bolton's regiment. The Lords of the Treasury refuse money for Bolton's regiment, until they are certified from the Leeward Islands what pay they have received there; so the clothing cannot be sent by the present fleet to the West Indies.

The time for providing clothing is so short that I must buy it of several persons. This cannot be done without

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ready money; so unless the Treasury finds the money the clothing cannot be obtained. *Rough copies.* 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. *Nos.* 42, 42 I.]

[Sept. 9.] **1,744.** Draft of a clause proposed to be added to the Charter of Massachusetts. To safeguard the rights of John Mason and Samuel Allen in New Hampshire. 3½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. from Mr. Allen etc., 9 Sept., 1691. [*Board of Trade.* New Hampshire, 1. *No.* 8.]

Sept. 9. **1,745.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Order for transport to be provided for recruits for the Leeward Islands. Agreed to represent the necessity of sending a second convoy to the West Indies. The Agents for Bolton's regiment presented a memorial for necessaries for the recruits, which was referred to the Treasury.

Sept. 10. Part of the draft Massachusetts Charter read. The Virginia merchants reported that their ships could not sail by the 1st October.

Sept. 11. Draft Charter of Massachusetts continued. The boundaries of the Province to include New Plymouth, Maine, Kennebec, Nova Scotia and three miles north of the Merrimac river. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 46-49.]

[Sept. 10.] **1,746.** Answer to the memorial against Captain Francis Nicholson presented by Captain Blagge to the King. It is alleged that Captain Nicholson neglected the fortifications of New York with treacherous intent, whereupon certain of the citizens thought it their duty to seize the fort and city for King William and Queen Mary. This is wide of the truth, for care had been taken for the fortifications and the work was allotted in shares to the different companies of Militia. It is remarkable that Captain Leisler's company was far behind in its share of the work and did not finish it until three or four weeks after he had seized the fort. Captain Nicholson had called in other bodies of the Militia for the defence of the town, when Leisler stirred up the people, forced the keys from Captain Nicholson, expelled the garrison from the fort and so overawed the people. The Mayor and Aldermen had no instructions to proclaim their Majesties and could get no intelligence from Leisler on the point; but their loyalty is shown by their letters. It is untrue again that the Mayor and Aldermen were suspended lest they should proclaim their Majesties, as alleged, for they continued in office until the usual time. The inhabitants of the province did not understand the King's letter to be addressed to Leisler. The letter was not shown, and requests to Leisler that it might be shewn were rudely refused. There was no revolt against their Majesties' authority but only against the violence of Leisler and his faction. He is responsible for the disaster at Senectady and other depredations of French and Indians. Several loyal citizens were imprisoned in the fort and when their release was civilly requested, young Leisler and others answered by coming out with drawn sword and arms. As to the quartering and insolence of the country-people in the city, it was Leisler's doing and very grievous to loyal subjects. The motion of a Dutch plot cannot be applicable to Leisler and his faction, for the Dutch population is loyal. Leisler, a man of

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desperate fortune, usurped the Government, made a Broad Seal, instituted courts of justice so called, imposed grievous taxes, robbed, imprisoned, whipped and branded loyal subjects. When Major Ingoldsby arrived with the foot-companies, he made ostentatious preparations for a long siege. He refused to acknowledge their commissions, and when he was permitted to stay in the fort until Governor Sloughter's arrival, sent incendiaries round the country, and at last levied open war, firing several great shot, even red-hot shot to set fire to the town. Had not his adherents' hearts failed them he would, if he could, have cut off every soul; but the cheering at the Governor's landing discouraged them and after thrice refusing to yield he surrendered. Many of the people are debauched with strange tenets of government; and New England has had a great share in all this trouble. There will be still more trouble if an example be not made of such criminals. *Certified copy. The memorial and answer being set forth in parallel columns. Four large sheets. Endorsed.* Recd. 10 Sept., 1691. *Printed in New York Documents III.*, 763. [*America and West Indies.* 579. *No.* 14.]

[Sept. 10.] **1,747.** Duplicate of the foregoing. [*America and West Indies.* 579. *No.* 15.]

[Sept. 10.] **1,748.** Another copy of the Answer only, without the charges. 5 *pp.*; the two last in the hand of Nicholas Bayard. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 56.]

Sept. 10. Whitehall. **1,749.** Order of the Privy Council. For payment of the half of the two shillings a hogshead duty of Maryland to the Treasury. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 556. *No.* 11.]

Sept. 10. **1,750.** Minutes of Council of New York. On the petition of Johannes Van Burgh praying for release from the administration of a deceased man's estate, the parties were ordered to attend next Council. Order for payment of 12*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* to Charles Lodowyck for two pieces of "blue plains" supplied to the Canadian expedition.

Sept. 11. Order for the Churchwardens to collect the arrears of the salary detained by his parishioners from Rodolphus Varrick, minister of Brocklin and New Kinsfort in King's County. Order for payments for hired sloops. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 283, 284.]

Sept. 11. **1,751.** Petition of Samuel Allen to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I learn that although I have made out my right both to the Northern and Southern parts of New Hampshire, you are inclined to place the Southern part under the Government of Massachusetts, and to erect the Northern part and Maine into a distinct Government. I beg to repeat my claim, and to request that the Northern part be kept distinct and not bound to Maine, of which the proprietorship is claimed by Massachusetts. Though Massachusetts has long encroached on the Southern part, you are pleased to leave me to go to law with them in their own Courts or respite your relief touching the same; and it is hard that I and my tenants should be obliged to assist them with lives and fortunes in defence of their pretensions to Maine. 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* 11 Sept., 1691.

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Copy of the foregoing. [*Board of Trade.* New Hampshire, 1. *Nos.* 9, 10.]

Sept. 11. **1,752.** Order of the Queen for the despatch of an able engineer with gunners and guns to the Leeward Islands. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *p.* 423.]

Sept. 11. **1,753.** William Blathwayt to Sir John Tippetts. Asking by what denominations naval timber is described, that it may be protected in the new charter of Massachusetts. *Draft.* ½ *p.* *Endorsed.* 11 Sept., 1691. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 190.]

Sept. 12. Navy Office. **1,754.** Sir J. Tippetts to William Blathwayt. The trees most suitable for ship building are. 1. Beech or elm; fit for keels or four-inch plank. 2. Oak; fit for beams, footwaling, wales, clamps, cheeks for masts, floor timbers, foothooks, top-timbers, knees, four-inch plank. 3. All trees, from the greatest to the least are fit for masts, yards and bowsprits. *Signed.* J. Tippetts. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 191.]

Sept. 12. **1,755.** William Blathwayt to Mr. Sotherne. 420 men are to be drawn from the garrison at Portsmouth to recruit Bolton's regiment. The Lords request the Admiralty to order 150 of the men to be embarked at St. Helens in the convoy for the West Indies, and to be victualled during the voyage. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *p.* 419.]

Sept. 12. Antigua. **1,756.** Governor Codrington to the Lord President. I received in February a letter from you of 24 November, referring a petition for suspending the settlement of St. Christophers to my determination. I had before its receipt given allowance to the settlement of the Island, and I anticipate no ill consequences therefrom. I have indeed differed from the opinion of the General Councils and Assemblies of the Leeward Islands, with whom I thought it very fitting to advise in a matter of so great moment; but as I could not comprehend the weight of their reasons I think I should not have been honest if I had deferred to them against my own judgment. Finding at the close of our last meeting that we could not agree I told them to send home their views to their agents, and that I would do likewise, for the King to decide between us. I have accordingly done my part, and beg your serious perusal of it. If the dissettlement of St. Christophers be finally concluded the instructions to me need not be long; but if the encouragement of a speedy settlement be preferred, many things will need careful consideration, as to which I send you a memorial. Whatever the King commands I shall punctually obey, irrespective of my own feelings. In February I received a letter from Sir Timothy Thornhill that the King had granted him 2,000 acres of land in St. Christophers; but a gentleman to whom he shewed the grant told me that as yet he had received only a letter from Lord Nottingham saying that in course of time such a grant might be procured. By the memorial you will see that 2,000 acres is a fourteenth part of the land taken from the French, and a ninth part in value, if he be allowed to choose. My memorial will shew you how prejudicial such a grant would be to the speedy

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settlement of the Island. It is no pleasant office to object against another's merits, but no deserts can pretend to gratification at the public inconvenience. The distribution of land has hitherto been left to the Governors in Chief as best qualified to deal with it. I believe the system to be a good one, and if the King propose to change it, I think it would not be amiss to know first what the Governor has to say; for then the King will not be misled nor deceived in his grants. *Signed.* Chr. Codrington. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 11 Jan. 1691-2. *Annexed,*

1,756. 1. An account of Governor Codrington's proceedings as to the Settlement of St. Christophers. Soon after the reconquest of the Island most of the English inhabitants addressed me for leave to resume their former habitations. With the consent of the officers then present I agreed, and reported the matter to the Lords of Trade. (2.) At the beginning of January 1690 the Barbados regiment returned home, except 100 men who wished to settle in St. Christophers. To these I granted ten acres apiece. (3.) Of the former inhabitants there were not then 130 remaining in the Leeward Islands. Of these in January aforesaid ninety returned, making with the Barbadians nearly 200 men. (4.) About the 20th February I received the order to report on the petition as to the settlement of the Island. (5.) It then became a question whether to let the new settlement to continue and increase, or to move the 200 settlers and lay the Island waste. (6.) On the 15th of March I communicated the petition and reference to the General Assembly of the Leeward Islands at Antigua, who addressed me in agreement with the petition for suspending the settlement and laying waste the Island. (7.) This being against my opinion I answered that I would consider the matter till my return from Guadeloupe, not knowing how events there might bear upon their opinion. I then gave the Lieutenant-Governor of St. Christophers an account of the matter, that the settlers might not be taken by surprise, all of which he published in the Island. (8.) On my return from Guadeloupe I summoned the Council again, which repeated its former advice. (9.) Neither of the Councils desired the destruction or desertion of the fort of St. Christophers, and we agreed that it should be occupied by some companies of soldiers to uphold the King's sovereignty; so that the matter in difference between us was whether the rest of the Island should be destroyed, and all inhabitants removed except the garrison. Differing from them as to the expediency of dissettling the Island I issued a proclamation on the 10th of August, setting forth that the inhabitants of Nevis, Antigua and Montserrat were for dissettlement, whereas the former inhabitants of St. Christophers were for resettlement, forbidding all inhabitants of the three first Islands to move to St. Christophers during the war but allowing former inhabitants, the 100 Barbadians, and settlers from any other quarter, to come and to remain. (10) At the end of

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July I received a letter from the Agents for the Leeward Islands declaring in favour of dissettlement, which I communicated to the General Assembly, and told them to write their views, as I would write mine, for the King to decide. (11.) My reason for my action is that I think resettlement not prejudicial but beneficial to the King's interest. (12.) The only reason urged against resettlement is that it will weaken and endanger the rest of the Leeward Islands. This, if accurate, would be unanswerable, but it is not the case. (i.) All turns upon mastery of the sea. If we have it, our Islands are safe however thinly peopled: if the French have it, we cannot, after the recent mortality, raise men enough in all the Islands to hold one of them. So the argument has no solid weight. (ii.) All the former inhabitants of St. Christophers in the Leeward Islands do not exceed 130. So small an addition will not help to defend the Islands, nor so small a subtraction to endanger them. (iii.) But dissettlement of St. Christophers will not profit the Islands. I confess that for a time I hesitated as to my answer to the petition. I wished to do two things, viz.: to do the former inhabitants all the justice and charity that I could, and yet to prevent them defrauding the army of their pillage. The inhabitants seeing my hesitation pointed out that they could not purchase land in other Islands, that all that was left them had gone in getting themselves subsistence and could not last much longer, and that if denied to return to their old land, they would go at once to Jamaica and the Main. Indeed they said they would have gone before then, but for the hope of being restored, and that they thought it very hard that they should now be forbidden. This carried great weight with me and the officers present with me. I wrote to St. Christophers to ask if there were any hope that the settlers would go to any other of the Leeward Islands. On publication of my letter Captain Tyrrell at once went to Jamaica with his family, and the rest answered that they would follow his example immediately if the Island were dissettled; pointing out the injustice that they should be the only sufferers by their loyalty to King William. I put these considerations to the General Assembly who stuck to their opinion, though they confessed that if the Island were dissettled, the people must be left free to go whither they would. When pressed by me to state the danger of resettlement to the other Islands, they instanced the migration of the poorer classes to St. Christophers, which, as I pointed out to them, is forbidden by my proclamation. Now as to the arguments for re-settlement. It is against the King's honour to quit an Island which he has conquered. Next, the King is bound in honour to have some consideration for those who were the first to proclaim him and have suffered for their loyalty. Next, if the fort is to be held, the more inhabitants there are, the fewer the soldiers that will be necessary. Next, the increase of any

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one Island without diminishing any of the rest is a gain and an additional strength to the whole. There are 250 people in St. Christophers now, and would have been double but for my hesitation. I am confident that, if the King approves my action, the Island will have 500 fighting men in a year's time. Next, many of the poorer people would move to the Main but for their hope shortly of being able to settle at St. Christophers; so dissettlement far from strengthening the Leeward Islands would weaken them. Long continued droughts have made many on this Island anxious to move. Such was their destitution in 1687 that 130 went to Crab Island and were captured by the Spaniards. They would gladly go to St. Christophers. Next, St. Christophers will grow every year a greater strength to the Leeward Islands, and if it be well filled at the close of the war, the King will be more likely to retain it. And if the war in Europe warrant it, it would be well to keep St. Christophers in its entirety. It is the biggest of the Leeward Islands; it is well watered and has seasonable weather. No crop has ever been wholly lost by drought, and in an hour after the heaviest rain you may walk anywhere without being dirty. Though so long settled the soil is as fresh as ever; the mould is good for a vast depth, and so good and tender that even light rain penetrates to the root of the canes, which is not so in the other Islands. I believe that the same amount of produce can be produced at St. Christophers at half the expense that it would cost in Barbados. Next, the Island is very healthy; and I believe that if thoroughly peopled it would produce more than the three other Islands put together. Next, the Island is easily defensible, the landing places being few and easily fortified. Even as the French had intrenched it we could not have landed but for our stratagem, which, though full of hazard, was successful because it was unexpected by the French. Next, as the keeping of the island will be a gain, so the quitting of it will be a loss, and if the French part be surrendered again it will be difficult to uphold the English settlement which has been twice ruined within twenty-three years. The abandonment of St. Christophers would also be a damp to the Leeward Islands generally and would encourage them to dissettlement. Such is the general sense of people here, and speaking as the largest proprietor in the Leeward Islands I personally should move if the French part of St. Christophers were surrendered to them. To me therefore it seems expedient to resettle St. Christophers with all despatch. It next remains to be considered whether resettlement can make progress during the war and whether it is prudent to encourage it. I answer that if resettlement be delayed all the men will be lost, the roads will become impassable, and the face of the country wild; which will make the work ultimately more tedious. Above all there is no timber in the Island, so that to burn the

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buildings that survive would check resettlement. At present half the town remains undestroyed, and the buildings are better than the common. I will engage, when peace comes, to raise a fund from the houses in Basseterre and from the plantations to pay the salary of the Governor-General and a genteel allowance to the Deputy-Governors, which latter would be a great advantage.

Thus I have met the objections to the immediate resettlement of St. Christophers, nor can I see any other objections except in view of a mutual restoration of all captures at the peace, when it might profit us to diminish the value of the French part as much as possible. To this I answer: (1.) That there may be no such restoration, and that it is imprudent to destroy our own property on the supposition. (2.) Even if such restoration be as likely as not, why should we not run the hazard, for there is no advantage to us in the preservation of it or damage to the French in the destruction which we shall not equally have in any case. We shall have the advantage of the inhabitants and of the cultivation; but these will not be of the least advantage, but rather the contrary, to the French. (3.) Peace will not be concluded without some warning, and it will be time enough to lay the Island waste when we know what is going to happen. I am not sure indeed that the surrender of the French part to us may not rather discourage the former proprietors from settling in the English part; and this is an additional reason for encouraging resettlement at once. *Signed.* Chr. Codrington. Antigua. Sept. 12, 1691. 13½ *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 11 Jan., 1691-2.

1,756. II. Propositions for the settlement of St. Christophers without cost to the English Exchequer. A. (1.) The whole Island, excluding the mountains which are unsettled, includes about 60,000 acres, of which 32,000 are the English part and 28,000 the French. (2.) The first necessity is a sufficient number of men. (3.) To this end the distribution of land must be carefully attended to, that proprietors may not receive more land than they can improve, from which the Island has suffered much. (4.) The strength of the Colony must lie in servants or settlers. Settlers are far the better, as servants are mutinous and dangerous in times of disturbance. (5.) One fourth of the Island might therefore be disposed of in small plantations of from five to twenty, but not more than twenty, acres. At this rate 15,000 acres would support 1,500 settlers; and to prevent engrossment of their small estates, which has been very prejudicial to the Island in the past, alienation should be forbidden without licence. Major Crisp's plantation which formerly supported a full company of foot, had on it only two or three white men at the outbreak of the present war. (6.) The rest of the Island could be disposed of according to their ability; 100 to 200 acres apiece is the usual size, and large enough for the capacity of most. Plantations should not be too

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large, and every planter should be bound to keep one white man for every twenty acres. They would thus furnish 2,200 men. (7.) All to whom houses are granted in Basseterre should be bound to furnish from one to three men, and builders of houses elsewhere one man. (8.) The Island when fully settled would thus furnish 4,000 to 5,000 men, exclusive of traders and the like. The mountains would then become valuable, which would support hundreds of families. (9.) If we have but 3,000 men the Island will be defensible, for the landing places are few and easily fortified. (10.) Due time must be allowed for the settlers to fulfil their conditions, for white servants are not at present procurable; and (11) longer time to former than to new settlers. (12.) Former proprietors who owned larger tracts than they could cultivate, should not be allowed to retain them. It is a disadvantage to the public and no good to them. (13.) This may be thought a hardship. But the public comes before all private interest; it is no loss to proprietors to be deprived of what they cannot cultivate; and the security thereby gained will enhance the value of the estates which they do cultivate. (14.) Proprietors should be allowed to select what portion of their estates they will keep, if any part should be taken from them, and to dispose of the rest to such people as they prefer. Thus the Island will grow wealthy and prosperous and will be a security to the whole of the Leeward Islands.

1,756. B. Next as to the support of the Government. The King's Government should be properly supported, for what is more dishonourable than that the King's Governors should be yearly beggars, and often to no purpose, as in Nevis for four years past? Few who have estates are willing to contribute to the public service. Governors are too likely to descend to practices beneath them if dependent on the public benevolence; and it is not and ought not to be expected that they will serve the King with integrity on such terms. Proper salaries could induce competent men to be Lieutenant-Governors. This is an old evil, and calls loudly for redress. (2.) Sixpence an acre rent should be reserved on all the French lands, to be paid to the Crown. The burden would be trifling and the revenue would amount to £700 a year. (3.) Three-pence an acre should be reserved on English lands, which would bring in £400 a year. (4.) Undestroyed houses in Basseterre should be rented at half the yearly value. This will bring in £1,200 a year. (5.) All who re-build houses in Basseterre should pay some yearly rent to the King, if no more than £1 a year. (6.) The salt ponds should be reserved to the King. Persons to whom liberty to gather salt is granted should pay one penny for every bushel exported, which trivial impost would bring in some hundreds of pounds yearly. It would be of great profit to the King to purchase slaves and make salt, but I do not advise it, for the land round the salt ponds is barren

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and the salt alone attracts poor people there; so if the privilege were withdrawn the district would be deserted and two or three good companies of men lost. These reservations would bring in £3,000 a year, a sum sufficient to pay the salaries of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governors and the contingent expenses of Government. (8.) Two of the best plantations near the town should be set apart for the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. This has been altogether neglected in the Islands, for there is no home or plantation set apart for them, which is a great inconvenience to visitors from England, for house-keeping is dear in these parts. (9.) These plantations would greatly lessen the expense of living, and would in time be more valuable than the yearly presents. Thus the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors would live well, without any dependence on the people. (10.) To bring their plantations to perfection would require a hundred good working slaves for the Governor and fifty for each Lieutenant-Governor, with cattle and all other matter; so that the King must for the present continue the Governor's salary. The increase of value will of course be slow, but the people will help in so good a work, as it will free them in time from all expense in the Governor's account. (11.) These Plantations should be demised by the King to the Governor and Deputy-Governors for the time being, with obligations inserted to repair defects. On the entrance of a new Governor a valuation should be made, and the Council should have instructions to see the valuation made good annually. (12.) Convenient buildings for the Council, for a gaol and for other purposes should also be built in Basseterre.

1,756. C. (1.) Next as to the encouragement of God's service, and the promotion of works of charity and piety. (2.) The Island should be divided into five parishes, a place should be appointed for a church, when the inhabitants can build it, and 80 or 100 acres of land near it should be set apart for glebe, which the minister can work or let as he thinks best. (3.) But if the parishoners advance four or five years of their annual gifts to the minister and purchase slaves or works to be annexed to the glebe, the parish would be free from all burdens on the minister's account. (4.) The Friary at Capesterre being a convenient building should be set apart as a free school, and 175 acres of land annexed to it, not only for stock and provision, but for a plantation, which, with help from the Assembly or inhabitants, would soon become an endowment. (5.) The profits of this plantation should go for payment of masters in English and French (for the encouragement of French Protestants), Latin and Greek, arithmetic and navigation. (6.) Only poor children should be educated there gratis, that the masters may require smaller salaries and a larger sum be at hand for the maintenance of poor children. (7.) A house should be set apart at Basseterre as a hospital for sick or wounded soldiers, strangers or others that cannot

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maintain themselves, and twenty acres of land should be annexed to it, to be farmed by some fitting person who will keep the hospital in good order. (8.) Such a hospital would probably receive donations from the charitable. (9.) These provisions will not only be good for St. Christophers, but an example for all other Islands, who will, for instance, probably copy the system for maintenance of the Lieutenant-Governor. Nor do I think that the Assemblies would quarrel with the arrangement if proposed by the King, with the assurance that their grant should be appropriated to that service only. There still remains the question of the establishment of Courts of Judicature, but this lengthy subject I defer for the present. I have only to add that it would be of great service if the King would consent to confirm an Act exempting the people from all suits for debt for three years, except in cases where the creditor can prove himself to be a greater object of charity than the debtor. *Signed.* Chr. Codrington. 12 Sept., 1691. 9 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 11 Jan., 1691. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *Nos.* 5, 5 I. II., and 44. *pp.* 30-43, and 52-95.]

Sept. 15. Whitehall. **1,757.** William Blathwayt to the Commissioners of Transport. 150 of the recruits for Bolton's regiment are to be embarked on the convoy for the West Indies, so passage for but 270 will be required on board the merchant vessels. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *p.* 420.]

[Sept. 15.] **1,758.** Criticism of the Agents for Massachusetts on the draft Charter of 6 September (*see No.* 1,737). On *p.* 18 grants of land defective as to form are confirmed to private persons only. This will upset the whole Colony, for most of the towns have been erected by such conveyances. On *p.* 22 occurs the expression "corporal oath." In New England people have scruples as to swearing on the book. Their custom is to swear with uplifted hand. On *p.* 29 it is begged that a clause may be added empowering the General Court to incorporate schools of learning. On *p.* 31 the power to grant lands in Maine is taken away by a clause forbidding land to be granted between Piscataqua harbour and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which is within those limits. Either the restraint may be omitted altogether, for it will retard the settling of Nova Scotia, or the limitation should be begun at Kennebec River instead of Piscataqua harbour. On *p.* 36 the imperfect clause as it stands would render New England incapable of building ships and would rob many of their property. There is timber enough to build navies on unappropriated land. It is proposed that the names of the first Governor, Sir William Phips, or at least of the first deputy Governor, William Stoughton, and of the Council and Secretary may be inserted. 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 15 Sept. from Mr. Mather. Read 16 Sept., 1692. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 192; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 296, 297.]

Sept. 16. **1,759.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The New England Agents presented several proposals as to the draft charter

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(*see preceding abstract*). Agreed (1) that the word "corporal" in the expression "corporal oath" be struck out (2) that the boundaries of the lands to be granted with the royal approbation be between Kennebec and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and that the name of the province be Massachusetts Bay in New England. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *p.* 50.]

Sept. 16. **1,760.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the Lord President present to the Queen the draft charter for Massachusetts. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., p.* 298.]

[Sept.] **1,761.** Petition of James Smailes to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Recounts his case and prays their order to the Governor that, unless John Hubbard have given security according to order in Council of 17 April, 1690, he shall take execution against him for £785 and costs according to the judgment of the Court. 1 *p. Annexed,*

1,761. I. Depositions of Samuel Harvey and another, as to the fact that John Hubbard had not given security to prosecute his appeal and that execution had not been carried out. 2 *pp.*

1,761. II. Stephen Righton to James Smailes, 8 May, 1681. As to the proceedings of John Hubbard in his case. 1 *p.*

1,761. III., IV. Duplicates of a former petition of James Smailes about his case in 1688.

1,761. V. Copy of a former petition from James Smailes in 1688.

1,761. VI. Copy of a former petition from John Hubbard appealing against the verdict obtained against him by Smailes in 1688. 1½ *pp.*

1,761. VII. A list of documents concerned in the appeal of Hubbard against Smailes, with receipts for the same. [*America and West Indies.* 477. *Nos.* 41, 41 I-VII.]

Sept. 17. **1,762.** Order of the Queen in Council. Report of Lords of Trade and Plantations. On the petition of James Smailes, we recommend that if John Hubbard shall not have given security to prosecute his appeal, the appeal shall be dismissed and execution levied against him. Ordered accordingly. Governor Richier to take notice and act upon the order. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XVIII., pp.* 295-296.]

[Sept. 17.] **1,763.** Petition of Edward Davies and others to the Queen. Captain John Purvis, who brought our silver from Virginia, tells us that if his bill of lading for the same be returned to him he will deliver us what money he has in his custody, provided he receive quittance for that which he delivered to the Treasury. As he is about to sail for Virginia we beg your order for the delivery to us of the money in the hands of Captain Purvis and of the Treasury. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 17 Sept., 1691. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 55.]

[Sept.] **1,764.** List of names of substantial Protestants submitted by Lord Baltimore for the Council of Maryland. John Beans, Francis Hutchings, Thomas Brooke, John Griggs, Thomas Greenfield, Major Dascey, Henry Hanslop, Colonel Wells, Miles Gibson, James

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Frisby, St. Leger Codd, Abraham Harman, Captain Milphey, John Hawking, Captain Pinder, John Polard, Captain Willington, George Lingan. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 50.]

Sept. 17. **1,765.** Micaiah Perry to John Povey. I return your list of Councillors for Maryland. We know only those whose names are marked, whom we believe to be good men. Many good men unknown to us might be named by others. Some will be unwilling to accept office having already much espoused Lord Baltimore's interest. *Signed.* Micaiah Perry. ½ *p. Within.* A second letter of the same date. Since I wrote I have met Mr. John Hammond who has made me the enclosed list of honest substantial Protestants. ½ *p. Annexed,*

1,765. I. Copy of Lord Baltimore's list of Councillors for Maryland with marks against the names of Thomas Brooke, Major Dascey, Henry Hanslop, Colonel Wells, Miles Gibson, James Frisby, George Lingan. *In the margin,*? John Hammond *against the name of* Abraham Harmon, and *the name* Geo. Layfield added. 1 *p.*

1,765. II. A second list, "by a gent. lately arrived from Maryland." Fourteen names, nine of them either in Lord Baltimore's or Governor Copley's lists. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *Nos.* 51, 51 I., II.]

[Sept.] **1,766.** A list of proposed Councillors in Maryland, in three divisions "Supposed to be my Lord's party;" "these by Captain Hammond;" "these by I know not whom." 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 52.]

[Sept.] **1,767.** A classified list of the persons recommended for the Council of Maryland, by Governor Copley, Lord Baltimore and the merchants, jointly and severally. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 53.]

[Sept.] **1,768.** Final list of the Council of Maryland. Sir Thomas Laurence, Colonel Henry Jowles, Captain Nehemiah Blakiston, Captain Nicholas Greenberry, Charles Hutchings, Colonel George Rowbotham, Colonel David Brown, Thomas Tench, Captain John Courts, James Frisby, Thomas Brooke. . [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 54.]

Sept. 17. **1,769.** Order of the Queen in Council. That the Charter of Massachusetts pass the Great Seal. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., p.* 351.]

Sept. 17. Whitehall. **1,770.** Order of the King in Council. That Lord Inchiquin be instructed to restore to George Harris the full execution and fees of his office unless he see reason to the contrary, and that in the meanwhile all the fees be set apart pending the King's pleasure; and that Lord Nottingham draw up a letter accordingly. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 14-15.]

Sept. 17. **1,771.** Minutes of Council of New York. Johannes Van Burgh's case considered. The case of the Horn, frigate, considered. Decided that the ship was shared by the late Governor Sloughter and Abraham De Peyster. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 284.]

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Sept. 18. **1,772.** Names of persons submitted as Governor, Deputy-Governor and Assistants for Massachusetts. Governor, Sir William Phips. Deputy-Governor, William Stoughton. Assistants, Simon Bradstreet, John Richards, Nathaniel Saltonstall, Wait Winthrop, John Phillips, James Russell, Samuel Sewall, Samuel Appleton, Bartholomew Gidney, John Hawthorn, Robert Pike, Jonathan Curwin, John Jolliffe, Adam Winthrop, Richard Middlecock, John Foster, Peter Serjeant, Joseph Lynd, Samuel Heyman, Stephen Mason. Assistants for Plymouth Colony. Thomas Hinckley, William Bradford, John Walley, Barnabas Lothrop. Assistants for Maine. Job Alcott, Samuel Daniel, Silvanus Davis. *Signed.* Henry Ashurst, Increase Mather. 1 *p. Endorsed.* 18 Sept., 1691. Original received 22 Sept., '91. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 193; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., p.* 352.]

[Sept. 18.] **1,773.** A duplicate of the above list, containing the names only, without further comment. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 194.]

[Sept. 19.] **1,774.** Memorial of the Agents for the Leeward Islands to the Queen. An amplification of the Memorial of 5 September (*see No.* 1,736), calling attention to Captain Wright's slackness, and the necessity for placing the Naval Commander under control of the Governor and Council of War. *Signed.* Bastian Bayer, Christopher Jeaffreson, Joseph Martyn, Richard Cary. *Inscribed.* Order of the Queen referring the memorial to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Nottingham. Whitehall, 19 September, 1691. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 43, *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 360, 361.]

Sept. 21. **1,775.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Governor Codrington's letter of 3 July read (*see No.* 1,617). Order for arrest of Captain Wright, who is reported to be arrived at Kinsale, on a charge of high treason, if he be not already arrested by order of the Admiralty. Order for that part of Sir Francis Wheeler's instructions which relates to the command of the fleet to be shewn to the Agents for the Leeward Islands for their suggestions. Extract of Colonel Codrington's letter on masts and timber for the fleet sent to the Admiralty. The Agents for the Leeward Islands attended; and their memorial (*see No.* 1,774) having been read, they were told that the question of sending ships to the Leeward Islands would be considered.

Sir Edmond Andros's petition as to his expenses read. He was ordered to send in the accounts. Mr. John Usher's petition read and his accounts referred to the Governor and Council of New England. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 51, 52.]

Sept. 21. **1,776.** Petition of John Usher to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I was Treasurer of New England at the time of the Revolution, and being called upon to produce my accounts, brought them to England, not thinking the request of the Revolutionary Government to be legal. But being forced to leave New England secretly and suddenly I could not bring the original vouchers with me, and since my arrival I learn that my estate is like to be ruined

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by several judgments against me for debts due from their Majesties, though the public revenue was at that time my debtor for some hundreds of pounds spent on the King's account. The King granted me protection for my estate on my depositing £2,000, which I did. I beg that my accounts may be shown to the new Government in New England, that what is justly due to me may be paid out of the public revenue, and that the security deposited by me may be restored, on my offering my personal security to pay any balance against me, if such be found. *Copy.* 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Read 21 Sept., 1691, and 28th. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 195; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 406, 407.]

Sept. 21. **1,777.** Memorial of Sir William Phips to Lords of Trade and Plantations. For the Expedition against Canada there will be needed (1) A third or fourth rate frigate, well fitted. (2) Cannon to be planted by the river St. Lawrence. (3) Two good mortars. (4) Two or three hundred barrels of powder. With this force I should doubt not to conquer Quebec; but a small squadron would make the conquest much greater, and I doubt if Canada can now be reduced with a squadron of frigates. I leave the rest to your favour. *Signed.* William Phips. *This paper is only slightly altered from that of* 30 *June, see No.* 1,600. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 21 Sept., 1691. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 196.]

Sept. 21. **1,778.** William Blathwayt to Mr. Sotherne. Asking for a copy of the Admiralty's instructions to Sir Francis Wheeler. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 44.]

Sept. 21. Treasury Chamber. **1,779.** Henry Guy to William Blathwayt. Requesting that orders may be issued to the Governors to return muster-rolls of the soldiers in the West Indies. *Signed.* Hen. Guy. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 45; *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *p.* 424.]

Sept. 21. **1,780.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Reginald Wilson delivered the King's account current for 1690. Cash balance, £1,450. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 107-108.]

Sept. 22. **1,781.** Lords Proprietors of Carolina to the Governor and Magistrates of South Carolina. We dissent to all Acts passed under Seth Sothell's government for banishing or disabling persons from office in the province, as well as all acts passed by the pretended Parliaments which met at Charlestown in December 1690 and in March 1691. *Signed.* Craven, P. Colleton, Tho. Amy, Ashley. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., pp.* 186-187.]

Sept. 23. **1,782.** Petition of Sir William Phips to Lords of Trade and Plantations. That H.M.S. Dinant now at the Nore be ordered for the service of the Canadian Expedition, she being suitable and time being precious. *Signed.* William Phips. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 23 Sept., 1691. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 197.]

[Sept. 25.] **1,783.** Memorandum. To move the Committee as to transport for Governor Copley and family to Maryland. ¼ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 25 Sept., 1691. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 55.]

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Sept. 25. **1,784.** The Queen to the Governor of Jamaica. In the terms of Order in Council of 17th September (*see No.* 1,770) as to the Secretary's office in Jamaica. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 149.]

Sept. 25. **1,785.** Minutes of Council of New York. Warrant for payment of sundry small charges disbursed by the Commander in Chief.

Sept. 26. On the petition of Rodolphus Varrick and others, Johannes Schenck was appointed sole schoolmaster at Flatbush. A committee appointed to examine the late Governor's accounts. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 285.]

Sept. 27. Boston. **1,786.** Sir Robert Robinson to Lords of Trade and Plantations. It is more than seven months since Captain Hicks landed Mr. (*sic*) to be Governor at Bermuda (what he was formerly I say nothing of). I delivered over the Government and found that the Captain's orders were to receive me if I desired; so after fifteen days' importunity of the Captain, he having sent his boat four times for me, I took leave of my friend and went aboard, with the papers which the new Governor ought to have had and should have had if he desired it; but having never been in command before, he thought everything was in his own breast. When aboard, by advice of Colonel Sloughter I desired my goods to be sent aboard also, whereupon my house (which I had paid for) was basely and vilely ransacked, and my goods seized and sold. We came to New York in sixteen days where my ship was stopped, though I could see no reason for it, and is still detained for no purpose to but waste the public money, so I was obliged to go to New England in hopes to get a passage, but without success. After Colonel Sloughter's death I asked Major Ingoldsby, the present Governor, that I might have Captain Hicks to carry me home, but was refused. I hear she is to be laid up. If so it will be for six months, and "there will be a sweet charge to the King in the end." I advised that she should be sent home, since before next spring the King might send them a fifth rate frigate, but not prevailing I am forced to stay here unless their Majesties send some opportunity for me to return to England. Merchant ships say they won't fight, which makes a passage in them dangerous to me, with the bonds that I hold. It may be that employment may be found for me here, but I hope that I may be sent for in due time, for though I love the air I cannot agree with the people, who do not affect the old Englishmen, especially those with a fondness for Kingly Government. Touching my oil I am surprised that Sir Robert Clayton should strike at that when I allow the King £100 a year for it and never made £15 a year. I am almost ashamed of myself for saying that I have sent all the money as well as the guns and a good ship to the Exchequer and have not paid myself my salary for four years and a half. *Signed.* Robt. Robinson. *Duplicate.* 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 8 June, 1692. [*America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 42, *and Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 48. *pp.* 14-17.]

Sept. 28. **1,787.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Admiralty requested to hasten the despatch of the instructions for the Commander of the West Indian Squadron. Mr. Guy's letter of

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21st inst. as to the musters of Bolton's regiment read. Order for a letter giving the necessary directions to be written to Governor Codrington (*see* Nov. 16).

Directions given as to a frigate for New England, and as to Sir E. Andros's petition. Order for draft Commission and instructions for a Governor of Massachusetts to be prepared with blanks for names. Sir Henry Ashurst and Mr. Mather submitted the names of a governor, deputy-governor and assistants. Agreed to lay them before the King. Report on Mr. Usher's petition.

Governor Sloughter's letter of 7 May read (*see No.* 1,463). Agreed to take the King's pleasure as to the execution of Leisler and Milborne.

Governor Richier's letter of 12 May (*see No.* 1,484) to be laid before the King. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 53-55.]

Sept. 28. **1,788.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the Lord President move the King to send a fourth or fifth rate frigate to New England and a sixth rate to New York. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., p.* 399.]

Sept. 28. **1,789.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the Lord President recommend that John Usher's accounts be examined by the New England Government, and his security changed to such as shall be approved by the New England Agents. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., p.* 407.]

Sept. 28. **1,790.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the Lord President recommend, on the petition of Sir Edmund Andros, that his accounts be referred to the Governor and Council of Massachusetts. (*See No.* 1,792). [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., p.* 411.]

Sept. 28. **1,791.** Petition of John Usher to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Since you have permitted my accounts to be submitted to the New England Government, I beg that my deposited security may be restored to me, on my giving like security to pay any balance, if such be found, against me. 1½ *pp. Copy. Endorsed.* Recd. 28 Sept., 1691. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 198.]

Sept. 28. **1,792.** Petition of Sir Edmund Andros to Lords of Trade and Plantations. From 1686 until the Revolution I made several journeys on public service, some as far as three hundred miles from Boston, and just at the time of the Revolution I had been with forces engaged in fighting the French and Indians. These journeys put me to much expense, especially that to the seat of hostilities, not only on my own account but for subsistence of the troops. I beg that my accounts may be submitted to the Government of New England and the sums due to me refunded. 1½ *pp. Copy. Endorsed.* Recd. 28 Sept., 1691. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 199; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 409, 410.]

Sept. 28. Portugal Row. **1,793.** Sir Robert Southwell to William Blathwayt. Mr. Mein is now employed by the Commissioners of Customs as Surveyor General to the West Indian Islands. He is now at Barbados, and the Commissioners think that it would be for the King's service if he

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were added to the Council there. Pray lay the matter before the Lords of Trade and Plantations. *Signed.* Robert Southwell. *Holograph.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 8 Oct., 1691. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 68.]

Sept. 28. **1,794.** William Blathwayt to Mr. Sotherne. Again requesting a draft of the Admiralty's instructions to Sir Francis Wheeler. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 46.]

Sept. 28. **1,795.** The same to the same. Forwarding an extract of Governor Codrington's letter of 3 July (*No.* 1,617) concerning masts and yards for the Navy, for communication to the Admiralty. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *p.* 415.]

Sept. 28. **1,796.** Minutes of Council of New York. Warrant for grant of land to William Britton. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 285, 286.]

Sept. 29. **1,797.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the Lord President lay Sir William Phips's instructions before the King for approval. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., p.* 395.]

Sept. 30. Fort William Henry. **1,798.** Proclamation of the Governor Council and Assembly of New York for a fast on the first Wednesday in very month until June next. *Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 27 Feb., 1691-2. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 57.]

Sept. 30. Duplicate of foregoing. *Endorsed.* Recd. 6 Sept., 1692. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 58.]

Sept. 30. New York. **1,799.** Proclamation of the Governor of New York. Forbidding the export of wheat from the Province. *Copy. Large sheet. Endorsed.* Recd. 6 Sept., 1692. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 59.]

Oct. 1. **1,800.** Minutes of Council of New York. A Committee appointed to examine the accounts between Captain Hicks and Colonel Van Cortlandt. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 286.]

Oct. 1. **1,801.** Memorial of the Agents for New England. Asking for 200 barrels of powder, 1,000 small arms and cannon for Pemaquid and for an island in Boston Harbour. *Signed.* Hen. Ashurst, Increase Mather. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 1 Oct., 1691. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 200.]

Oct. 2. Whitehall. **1,802.** Warrant of the Queen granting leave of absence to George Hannay. *Countersigned.* Nottingham. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 243, 244.]

Oct. 5. **1,803.** Minutes of Council of New York. Barent Lewis petitioned for payment for services under commission from Governor Dongan, Leisler, and Governor Sloughter. Order for payment of his arrears as lieutenant of the fusiliers from March last, Colonel Dongan's accounts being still under consideration, and service under Leisler disallowed. Order for part payment of the accounts brought forward by the representation of Albany. Order for the guns at Senectady to be replaced by patararoes, and for Indian corn to be provided for the Skachkook Indians. [*Col. Entry Book, Vol. LXXV., pp.* 286, 287.]

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Oct. 6. **1,804.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Sir Francis Wheeler's instructions considered. Agreed that they should be addressed to him or to the Commander of the West Indian squadron, that he go first to Barbados and observe the orders of the Council of war there, thence to the Leeward Islands and act by the advice of the Governor and Council of War there, and return home in April convoying the homeward bound fleet.

Agreed to recommend despatch of ammunition to Virginia.

Agree to lay the request of New England, for guns and ammunition for Pemaquid, before the King. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 56, 57.]

Oct. 6. **1,805.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the Lord President move the King that the men-of-war for New England be of forty guns or thereabout. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., p.* 399.]

Oct. 7. **1,806.** Charter of Massachusetts. Herein the Council or Assistants are named as in *No.* 1,772, and Isaac Addington is named Secretary. The Councillors may be removed or replaced by appointment of the General Assembly. The former appoints judges, etc., with advice of the Council. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary are to be appointed by the King. The inhabitants are to enjoy all the liberties of free-born subjects. The Governor is to have a negative voice in all acts of the General Assembly. The King's disallowance of Acts must be signified within three years. *The Charter passed the Great Seal on the 7th of October,* 1691. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXVII., pp.* 298-352.]

Oct. 8. **1,807.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Petition of Robert Chaplin read (*see next abstract*). Agreed to report in his favour. Mr. Mein to be recommended for the Council of Barbados. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 57, 58.]

[Oct. 8.] **1,808.** Petition of Robert Chaplin to Lords of Trade and Plantations, on behalf of Samuel Crisp. The said Samuel Crisp was taken prisoner in June last while on his way to Barbados with his wife and family. He has several suits depending in Barbados, which petitioner prays may not be proceeded with pending his arrival. 1 *p. Inscribed.* Recd. 8 Oct. '91. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 69.]

Oct. 8. Whitehall. **1,809.** Order of the Queen in Council. For two hundred barrels of powder, with other stores in proportion, to be sent to Virginia. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 99.]

[Oct. 8.] **1,810.** List of the stores sent, under preceding Order in Council, [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 144, 145.]

Oct. 8. **1,811.** Order of the Queen in Council. For the passing of a patent for working mines in New England. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., p.* 411.]

Oct. 8. Whitehall. **1,812.** Order of the Queen in Council. For the delivery of ten great guns, 200 barrels of powder and ball in proportion to the New England Agents. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 397, 398.]

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Oct. 8. **1,813.** William Blathwayt to Lord Baltimore. Asking for a computation of the powder-money included in the bills remitted to Mr. Paggen. *Draft.* ½ *p. Undated, but date given in the schedule to the volume.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 56.]

Oct. 8. **1,814.** Petition of Sir Thomas Laurence to Lords of Trade and Plantations. For seals to be appointed for the Secretary's office and the ten County Courts of Maryland. *Signed.* Thomas Laurence. *Holograph.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 57.]

Oct. 8. **1,815.** Order of the King in Council. For the Admiralty to provide transport for Governor Copley to Maryland. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *p.* 87.]

Oct. 8. **1,816.** Sir Peter Rich to William Blathwayt. Pray inform me, are the 420 soldiers for Bolton's regiment to be taken from the town of Portsmouth or elsewhere? As to the 150 men sailing in the men-of-war, to whom is the tobacco and brandy for them to be recommended? To the land officer, or to the Captain, or to both? The merchant vessel's masters should each have a letter of advice to the Governor of Antigua to discharge them of their soldiers; for the ships may get separated; and any delay in landing the men after ten days' arrival costs the King sixpence per head of them per day. *Signed.* Pr. Rich. *Holograph.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 47.]

[Oct. 12.] **1,817.** Petition of Thomas Gardner to the Queen. For payment of a reward of £200 offered by Governor Berkeley for the capture of Nathaniel Bacon in the rebellion of 1676. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 87.]

Oct. 12. **1,818.** Order of the Queen to the Council. Referring Thomas Gardner's petition to Lord Howard of Effingham for report. *Signed.* John Nicholas. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 88.]

[Oct.] **1,819.** Report of Lord Howard of Effingham on Thomas Gardner's petition. The petitioner and some others applied to me for the reward offered by Governor Berkeley, some time after my arrival. I answered that it was strange that they had not claimed it from Sir William Berkeley himself or from his successor Lord Culpeper; but in time I gave £25 to Gardner and a proportionate sum to the rest, with which they seemed very well content. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 88, 89.]

Oct. 12. **1,820.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Colonel Copley's petition read. Agreed to recommend the grant of £600 from the tobacco duty towards his salary. Agreed to recommend the despatch of warlike stores to Maryland.

Draft instructions to Sir Francis Wheeler read and approved. Mr. Duncombe to be added to the Council of Antigua.

Lieutenant Governor Nicholson's letter of 10 June read (*see No.* 1,583). Order for copies of the Acts appointing ports and for advancement of manufactures to be sent to the Treasury for their report. Agreed to recommend Christopher Robinson for the Council of Virginia, and that Pennsylvania be taken under the King's immediate Government and annexed to some adjoining

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province. Address of the Assembly of Virginia read, and an extract as to the first rents in the Northern Neck sent to Lord Culpeper's executors for their report. Agreed to recommend that Lieutenant Governor Nicholson have leave to accept a present from the Assembly.

Letter from the Committee of Maryland of 25 April read (*see No.* 1,427). [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 61-65.]

Oct. 12. **1,821.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Referring the petitions of the two companies at New York for their arrears to Lords of the Treasury. *Draft.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 60.]

[Oct.] **1,822.** Memorial of the two New York Companies. Due to them from 1 Jan., 1690/1, to 1 Jan. 1691/2, £1,747 14*s.* 0*d.* *Signed.* Wm. Whitehurst. 1 *p.*

Duplicate of the foregoing. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *Nos.* 61, 62.]

Oct. 12. **1,823.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Referring the petition of James Graham for arrears of salary to the Lords of the Treasury. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 63.]

Oct. 12. **1,824.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Recommending grant of money to Governor Copley as in Order in Council of 15 October. (*See No.* 1,839.) [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *pp.* 46, 47.]

Oct. 12. Whitehall. **1,825.** Order of the Privy Council. Referring Lord Baltimore's petition, for instructions to masters of ships to pay the import on tobacco and port dues, to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 556. *No.* 12; *and Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *p.* 45.]

Oct. 12. **1,826.** Order of the Privy Council. That John Usher's security be changed for that now approved by the New England Agents, and that his accounts be referred to the New England Government who shall pay him any balance that is due to him. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 408, 409.]

Oct. 12. **1,827.** Order of the Privy Council. That Sir E. Andros's accounts be referred to the Government of New England, who will cause any sums due to him to be paid. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., p.* 412.]

Oct. 12. **1,828.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for the arrest of Jonathan Morrell for seditious language. The Secretary appointed Registrar in Chancery and David Jamison one of the Clerks. Order for payment of Judge Dudley's salary. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol LXXV., p.* 287.]

Oct. 13. **1,829.** William Blathwayt to Mr. Sotherne. Desiring the earliest possible notice as to when the victualling ships will join the convoy in the Downs. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 7.]

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Oct. 13. **1,830.** Petition of Edward Randolph to Lords of Trade and Plantations. For employment in surveying, marking and registering the timber fit for the Royal Navy in North America. 1 *p.*

Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations referring the above to the Admiralty. *Annexed,*

1,830. I. An account of the chief places in North America where timber is to be found. *Copy* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *Nos.* 8, 8 I. *and* (*without enclosure*), *Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 255, 256.]

Oct. 14. **1,831.** Minutes of Council of New York. Abraham De Peyster sworn Mayor of New York, and Thomas Codrington, Sheriff. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 288.]

Oct. 14. **1,832.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Merchants trading to Virginia and Maryland attended. Agreed to report that the number of seamen allowed to their ships may be increased for 800 to 1,000 with one fourth part of foreigners added. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 59, 60.]

Oct. 14. **1,833.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Referring Edward Randolph's petition of 13 October (*see No.* 1,830) to the Admiralty. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 257.]

Oct. 15. **1,834.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That warrants be prepared for the appointment of Edmund Jennings, Charles Scarborough, and Christopher Robinson to the Council of Virginia. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 56.]

Oct. 15. Virginia. **1,835.** Secretary of Virginia to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Forwarding Minutes of Council, Journals of Assembly and Acts for the session of 1691. *Signed.* William Cole. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 13 Jan. 1691-2. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 57.]

Oct. 15. **1,836.** Duplicate of the preceding. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 58.]

Oct. 15. Whitehall. **1,837.** Order of the Privy Council. That all legal proceedings pending in respect of Samuel Crisp at Barbados be suspended. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., p.* 216.]

Oct. 15. **1,838.** Order of the Privy Council. For 100 barrels of powder and 200 muskets to be sent to Maryland, the cost to be defrayed from the revenue of the shilling per hogshead duty of last year. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., p.* 223.]

Oct. 15. **1,839.** Order of the Privy Council. That £600, and the fourth part of the shilling per hogshead duty allowed for arms be granted to Governor Copley in satisfaction for his expenses and for his salary till Michaelmas. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., pp.* 224, 225.]

Oct. 15. Hague. **1,840.** Memorial of William van Breen and others of the occurrences in New York in 1690-1691. On the news of the Revolution the people seeing the neglect of Captain Francis Nicholson and suspecting his loyalty, rose and nominated Jacob Leisler provisionally to be commander of the fortress and head of the Government, giving him a Commission, of which copy is enclosed. Leisler had a good

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understanding with the Mayor and burghers, and on the arrival of the King's commission to Captain Nicholson or to those in charge of the province the people thought it best to continue Leisler in his office. On the 28th of January, 1691, Major Ingoldsby arrived with two companies of the King's troops, but people could not tell whether they were enemies or neutrals, as he would not publish his commission. Ingoldsby called upon Leisler to surrender the fort to him but Leisler refused and called the people of Long Island to his assistance. When Governor Sloughter arrived, Leisler sent two persons, Milborne and de la Noy, to welcome him, but the Governor immediately threw them into prison. On the surrender of the fort the Governor would not look at Leisler's commissions but imprisoned him. He also imprisoned several other honest men. He then tried Leisler and Milborne before members of Council who were his enemies, and they were condemned and ignominiously executed. Many persons made effort to stay judgment, and a petition of more than eighteen hundred men was presented by a minister of religion, but the Governor answered by imprisoning him. The Governor has since cancelled various acts of the late government, whereby we are great sufferers. We beg for the King's order to stay all proceedings against the prisoners untill their side be heard by him. *Signed.* Willem van Breen, Joh. Provoost, Jacob Mauritz, Jacob Willems, John Thomas. *French.* 10½ *pp. Translated in New York Documents III.*, 809. [*America and West Indies.* 579. *No.* 16.]

Oct. 15. **1,841.** Duplicate of the foregoing. [*America and West Indies.* 579. *No.* 17.]

Oct. 16. Rotterdam. **1,842.** Memorial to Lord Sidney respecting the troubles in New York. On the 24th and 25th of August, 1691, David Staffmaker and others just arrived from New York made a declaration before me. There is no doubt of the loyalty of the Province to King William and Queen Mary. In January, 1691, Major Ingoldsby and the King's soldiers arrived, and demanded possession of the fort, which was refused by Leisler, as he could show no sufficient authority. But he gave Ingoldsby possession of the City Hall, which concession Ingoldsby abused, so that Leisler was compelled to call in fresh men and declare Ingoldsby to be the enemy of God, which he has proved himself to be. On the arrival of Governor Sloughter, Ingoldsby traduced Leisler to him, and the Governor imprisoned Leisler's messengers, and on the surrender of the fort imprisoned Leisler, not heeding his Commissioners, tried him before a Court of his enemies and hanged him. "This has been the end and reward of that illustrious personage." *A long rambling statement to the same effect as No.* 1,840, *and a very bad translation from the Dutch.* 23 *pp. Endorsed in French.* [*America and West Indies.* 579. *No.* 18.]

Oct. 16. Bermuda. **1,843.** Governor Richier to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I am now able to give you an account of this Colony with fuller knowledge. There is a steady defection in loyalty or rather a steadfast adherence to their old principles among these people. I cannot perceive that they have any sense of duty to the King or of

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respect for his Governor: all Kings and all Governors are alike to them. The reasons for their irregularities are such as must be remedied by you. The people are made to believe by one Richard Trott, brother-in-law to Sir Robert Clayton, that Sir Robert orders and disposes of everything here, even to the putting in and turning out of Governors, so my people conclude that the Government is wholly lodged in him. This Trott came here about three years ago and immediately set up for a patriot, making bonfires and public treats to call people together to drink Sir Robert Clayton's health. After Sir Robert's promotion to the Custom-House he told the people of Sir Robert's sense of their sufferings, and that they might depend on him for relief, with promises of mighty matters that he would do for the good of the common men if they would rely on him and his relatives, but that on the contrary not the Governor himself could escape if Sir Robert were offended, such were his riches and his interest. Since my arrival he tells the people that Sir Robert turned out the late Governor for using his relatives ill, and suffered the present one to come out at the instance of a special friend, else he would have sent a Commission to Perient Trott, another of the brothers, to be Governor. Innumerable insolent and ridiculous stories are told by this Trott with success, for the people believe that Sir Robert has power to do them great injury and therefore dread him. Trott, as I understand, says that he acts by Sir Robert's directions, which agrees with what Sir Robert told me himself soon after my appointment. He spoke himself patron and disposer of Bermuda and without any preamble asked to see my instructions. I asked him why I was obliged to shew him the Royal instructions. "If," he said, "they are the same as your predecessor's I will have them altered, for he had unlimited power, and I will not allow arbitrary rule over the Bermudians, whom I have taken under my care." His speech surprised me much. It was in the morning and I could not perceive his brain to be distempered when he spoke of other matters. I told him my sense of his talk, but he was so well pleased with it that I find he has written it to his brother Nicholas Trott to trumpet the good tidings among the Bermudians. Sir Robert Clayton sent the King's letter for me to Samuel and Nicholas Trott, who kept it three weeks, shewed it to several persons and had it publicly read in the Assembly, nor was it delivered to me till five days after. The purport was to suffer Samuel Trott to be Collector, which was denied him by the late Governor. On my arrival I at once gave him the oaths and immediate possession. Next sitting of Council I questioned the Trotts for the insolent liberty they had taken in exposing the King's letter. Nicholas Trott said he would justify the reading of the letter to the Assembly and others as of public concern, and for refusing it when demanded; as it was left to them to deliver it me or show it the country first, and they had chosen the letter. He told me he would answer it either here or at Whitehall, pretending in an audacious manner that his interest would bear him out in in either place. I did not punish him, but cautioned him against such liberties in future.

The Council and Assembly addresssed me for relief from Samuel Trott's exactions and other irregularities in his office, such as charging

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one shilling for every small parcel going or coming from England obliging people to give bond when their sloops were laden with unenumerated commodities. The Council, especially Green, Jones and Outerbridge plainly shewed him the meaning of the Navigation Acts in this sense, but he remained obstinate, being assured by his brother that Sir Robert Clayton would support him. The whole country denounced Trott, several telling me that they would be forced to sell their vessels unless they were relieved from his impositions. An Act was therefore passed for Shipping, and John Grove appointed Naval Officer to execute the Acts of Navigation for me. The Trotts acquiesced and seemed convinced of their error, but underhand sent to several parts of the West Indies to seize all vessels not cleared by Samuel Trott, whether customed goods were on board or not. The Governor of the Bahamas wrote to me that he had received such a letter and a copy of the King's letter, and that he would act accordingly. Some time ago Nicholas Trott loaded a hired barque with tobacco for England, requiring the master to give bond to his brother and not to the Governor, or he would load no goods on board. The vessel was long in loading, in which time, Nicholas Trott having ignored the Act as to giving bond, the Sherift and Naval Officer seized the vessel. On hearing of it Nicholas Trott said slightingly that he knew she would be seized six weeks before, and threatened the Governor and all concerned with ruin, told him he held his office at his pleasure only, and that he would turn him out in two years. I made Green and Jones judges for the trial of the matter, as they were the greatest opposers of Samuel Trott in Council and seemed to know the law best. When the trial came on the defendants refused to join issue till they heard the judges' opinions as to the legality of the case. Green gave it for them and Jones agreed. I reminded them of their former opinions and their oath. They answered that they decided according to their consciences, and not only they but the rest of the Council, except three, and the inhabitants declare for the Trotts and against their former opinions; so much has he scared them with the power of Sir Robert Clayton, who is much concerned in their cargoes. At the Council before these proceedings I was urged to sit as judge in all Courts, Green in particular urging that it was the practice here and in Virginia and that it was above all things necessary now; in fact they made a formal request of it. Accordingly I sat among them as judge, which was objected to by Trott and the master of the vessel. I gave my reasons, when Green denied that any such request had been made, but Jones owned it, as it was recorded in the minutes. I forgot at the time the King's instructions to the contrary, though I believe the conclusion of my instructions does authorise it. However I annulled all my proceedings and appointed two other judges.

Green caused the late Assembly to question the King's power to dispose of glebes to orthodox ministers, alleging that the donors destined them for nonconformists, or to name a treasurer apart from the Sheriff. He brought them also to question whether the King's name should be mentioned in an Act for a liquor tax, as, not being Customs the King has no title to it; and he declared that the King had no right to the goods of a *felo de se* until his debts

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were paid (Green I believe was a creditor of the suicide). Whatever Green says as law the people believe implicitly. Where the King is concerned I have always found him an inveterate opposer of the royal interest and prerogative; so I have suspended him the Council. Trott had never arrived at this pitch of insolence (for he is very ignorant and mean-spirited), but that Sir Robert Clayton in England, and Green, Jones, Walker and Outerbridge here encouraged him. The three last are as dishonest and disloyal as Green; so are four more of the Council. I should have suspended them all, but that my instructions require good proof to be adduced, which is not to be found here against those who oppose the King. Nicholas Trott is now aware that he is accountable for being accessory to two felonies palpably sworn against him; but he is defiant, trusting that no jury will dare find against him. I have sent a declaration which was published here last August, that you may see what measures the Council have taken since my arrival. I submit that it is necessary to reduce this people to a sense of their duty, which cannot be done unless you satisfy them that Sir Robert Clayton has nothing to do with his government nor any great power to injure them at Whitehall, as they have been led to believe, and that they must depend on the King alone. Also I must beg for the Council to be altered, for so long as Green, Thomas, Outerbridge, Walker, Jones, Dill, Peniston, Pitt and Samuel Trott are in office, the King's affairs will suffer. I recommend the following as fittest for the place, Evan Jenkins, John Hubbard, Joseph Stowe, William Outerbridge, Henry Fifield, Thomas Walmsley, Patrick Downing, Stephen Righton, John Tucker, Daniel Johnson, Thomas Jenour and Samuel Sherlock. If you permit this alteration and disclaim Sir Robert Clayton I am confident that the people will return to their allegiance. I am told by the aged and moderate that disloyalty and refractoriness were unknown in the Island until turbulent fanatics and seditious preachers came among them.

Among the Acts passed last Assembly three were mischievous, especially that which allows vessels to load or unload at any port. Having information of malpractices I sent for the master and three mariners of a vessel, which was said to have landed goods without entry, and examined them separately on oath. All swore to different stories, but they think it no harm to perjure themselves when it is against the King. A second mischievous Act is that which allows plaintiffs and defendants to choose others to plead for them without the Court's permission, which has led to the pleading of ignorant persons and great disorder. The third Act is that which fixes the numbers of the Assembly at thirty-six, which is too large. Jamaica has but thirty-two. I must mention that there is a constant trade carried on between the merchants of Cadiz and New England. Some time since we took a vessel on this trade. I now hear that Nicholas Trott has fled from justice, at the instigation of Green, Outerbridge and Walker, who finding his guilt too manifest have advised him to fly. I hear he has signatures and oaths against me to Sir Robert Clayton, which does not affect me since I know you will judge the the case. I have therefore continued to do my duty and have begun

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proceedings against Trott, which will be finished if he does not appear. As Governor I depend entirely on the King's pay. My annual perquisites do not amount to £50. *Signed.* I. Richier. 4 *closely written pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 13 April, 1692. Read 19 Aug., 1692. [*America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 43, *and Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 28. *pp.* 1-11.]

[Oct. 16.] **1,844.** Abstract of the foregoing letter. 3 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 44.]

Oct. 16. **1,845.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. The order in Council as to the ship Society read, and the Council adjourned owing to small attendance of members. The Captain of H.M.S. Henry summoned to attend next meeting. The question of quit-rents deferred for a fuller attendance.

Oct. 17. William Syre's appointment as pilot of York River considered. Order for all bonds in the hands of Richard Lee, late Collector for Potomac, and of Nicholas Spencer's executors to be delivered to their successors. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 591, 593, 596, 600, 601.]

Oct. 18. Boston. **1,846.** John Usher to John Povey. I have heard of a petition to the King from sundry people here for a charter. Their manner of getting signatures was as follows. First they went up and down to such persons as they think are for the charter, and since they could not get enough that way they ordered a training day on the 12th inst. and read the petition at the head of each company and got it signed on the drum by as many as they could persuade. Several refused and many signed because they would be marked for "publicans," as the unknown author of *Cum multis aliis* is pleased to call those who address their Majesties for a settlement. The Indians have killed and taken twenty persons between Hampton and Great Island and five at Newichewanock. They have since been seen to go by Wells. I shall gladly wait on you or Mr. Blathwayt. *Signed.* Jno. Usher. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 201.]

Oct. 19. **1,847.** Minutes of Council of New York. Joseph Dudley informed the Council that some time ago he advanced Governor Sloughter £1,120 for payment of the two foot companies from England. Order for the money to be stopped from the salary, and that other money due to him from the Government be stopped by the Commander in Chief for payment of the officers and men. Warrant for payment of £24 10*s.* 0*d.* to Mr. George Farwell, one of the counsel in the late trial of Leisler and his accomplices. Order for rigid collection of the revenue. Jonathan Morrell brought up, and sent back to his county for trial. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 288, 289.]

Oct. 20. **1,848.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for £300 to be remitted to William Blathwayt. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 109, 110.]

Oct. 20. **1,849.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Order for instructions to the Sheriff of Norfolk County to obtain evidence as to the ship

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Society of Bristol and the records of her trial (*p.* 591). Resolved that the only way to advance the quit rents is to dispose of them by public outcry on Friday next (*p.* 596). Resolved to represent to the Lords of Trade the dissatisfaction in Virginia owing to the encroachments of Carolina, and the loss to the quit rents through the same. Order for the demarcation of the boundary to be postponed until the arrival of the fleet (*pp.* 598-600). Edward Chilton sworn Attorney General (*p.* 602.)

Oct. 21. Order for the production of all grants of land from the Northern Neck from 1669 to 1690 (*pp.* 603, 604).

Oct. 22. Captain Richard Finch's commission and instructions. On his application for money to build a sloop as a tender, it was resolved that such a sloop was necessary but that the Colony could not supply the money. Resolved that the best anchorage for H.M.S. Henry is at the mouth of York River. Order that no sick seamen be put ashore in future without an agreement made before a justice of the peace, and that the merchant vessels impress no men without leave (*pp.* 593-596). Thomas Milner promised to send his notes of the boundary of North Carolina to the Lieutenant Governor (*pp.* 597, 598). [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp. as cited.*]

Oct. 21. **1,850.** Lords Proprietors of the Bahamas to Colonel Cadwallader Jones. You will apply all our perquisites to the fortification of the Islands. We do not understand the people's petition that they may hold their land always at the same rate, for we disclaim all power to raise rents when land is once granted. We see that factious people have told the people of Providence that we have done injustice to the people of Carolina, by changing their constitutions. They were altered for the people's advantage only. We have appointed Colonel Philip Ludwell to be Governor there. *Signed.* Craven, Ashley, P. Colleton. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 200.]

Oct. 22. **1,851.** The Admiralty's orders of 16 June, 1691, to Captain Richard Finch of H.M.S. Henry, prize, to attend the service of Virginia. ½ *p.* The orders of the Council of Virginia of 22 October, for Captain Finch to take up his station in York River. *The whole.* 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 13 Jan., 1691-2. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 59.]

Oct. 22. **1,852.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for the Counties to contribute men as follows, to make up a company of 150 fusiliers: New York City and County, 35 men; King's County, 8; Queen's County, 12; Suffolk, 35; Westchester and Ulster each 25; Richmond, 10. Augustine Grassett, farmer of the weighmaster's office, petitioned that the customary fees might be paid him by the people. The case was adjourned for further consideration. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 289-291.]

Oct. 23. **1,853.** The King to Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson. Authorising him to accept a present of £300 from the Assembly of Virginia. *Countersigned.* Nottingham. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 76.]

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Oct. 23. **1,854.** The King to Governor Kendall. Ordering that all legal proceedings pending in respect of Samuel Crisp at Barbados be suspended. *Signed.* Nottingham. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 217-218.]

Oct. 24. **1,855.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Order for all persons to have their rights to land proved at next General Court, on pain of disallowance; and that County Courts be careful how they issue certificates, as there have been great abuses. Order for a fresh proclamation to prevent desertion of seamen. Order for instructions to Sheriffs when collecting quit rents to prepare a perfect rent roll and the names of such persons as do not live on their land nor keep tenants thereon. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 604-606.]

Oct. 24. **1,856.** Record of an information laid before the General Court of Virginia against Luke Lopdell for illegal importation of brandy. *Copy.* 3 *pp. Endorsed.* Read Aug. 9, 1692. *Annexed,*

1,856. 1. Copy of Luke Lopdell's bond to abide by the decision of the Lords of Trade as to the condemnation of his ship. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *Nos.* 60, 61 1.]

Oct. 26 Boston. **1,857.** Francis Foxcroft to Francis Nicholson. About three months since twenty-two persons formed a company with liberty from our Governor to trade with Port Royal at discretion. Their pretence was to garrison the place with twenty centinels under Colonel Edward Tyng, and though this number was no ways competent, they carried no more to guard their traffic. These members of this sham company well arrived at Port Royal, where they dealt for £1,200 but did nothing for the King. They then went on to St. John's, where they were surprised by a man-of-war of thirty guns and 150 men, who, just as our people went away, arrived at Port Royal with seventy soldiers and a Governor, one Villebonne, whom you remember among us here in our time. John Nelson one of the company, he sent to Quebec, the rest of the men he sent back, on some unknown conditions, and Tyng and another are kept as hostages. Two men-of-war and ten or a dozen ships are arrived at Canada from France. It was Frontenac's intention that they should cruise between Port Royal and Virginia, but the late expedition from Albany has so alarmed them that two out of three men-of-war are countermanded. The force at Port Royal threatens Piscataqua, and I am afraid that unless the Governor arm they will succeed. The Indians have lately killed and captured about thirty persons. We generally expect either Colonel Kirke or Sir Edmund Andros, or at least some unwelcome method of Government. Cotton Mather, the great pulpit buffoon, is said to be bound over, also some other leaders of the late rebellion. Our paper-money has ruined us. We cannot with all our rating get it into the Treasury, and till then not a penny can be had; so no one will stir a foot, even on so great an exigency. *Signed.* Fra. Foxcroft. *Certified copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 64.]

Oct. 26. **1,858.** Another copy of the preceding. *Endorsed.* Recd. March 19, 1691-2, from Colonel Nicholson. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 3.]

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Oct. 26. **1,859.** Warrant for the appointment of Colonel John Page to the Council of Virginia, with his former precedence therein. *Countersigned.* Nottingham.
Warrants for the appointment of Edmund Jennings and Christopher Robinson to the Council of Virginia. *Countersigned.* Nottingham. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 77, 78.]

Oct. 27. **1,860.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. The Collectors of the King's revenue gave in their security and were approved (*pp.* 601, 602). Order for the sheriffs to return the names of all persons who keep Indians without a licence. Commissions for new justices prepared, many of those formerly commissioned having scruples about taking the oath. Names of officers of militia approved. Order for discharge of the rangers, in consequence of severe weather, until 1st March, and for the officers to send in their accounts and journals after paying the men. Ordered that the inhabitants of the frontier counties be instructed to be very vigilant. (*pp.* 606-609.) [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp. as cited.*]

Oct. 27. **1,861.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Colonel Hallett suspended. Orders for sundry payments. The Commissioners for repair of the fortifications reported that they had contracted with Symon Cooper to do part of the work for £250 a year for seven years. Contract approved. A Committee appointed to make a like contract for the remaining defences of the Island. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 216-219.]

Oct. 27. **1,862.** Extract from Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Governor informed the Council that he had several charges against John Hallett. 1. Violating his oath as Councillor. 2. Resisting the Governor by word and action. 3. Refusal to submit to a law of the Island. Colonel Hallett denied the charges, but confessed that he had opposed the destruction of his property, conceiving it to be against Magna Charta that this should be done without compensation. The Governor rejoined that no application for compensation had been made, nor had any provision been made for the same in the Act, to which Colonel Hallett himself had agreed. Colonel Hallett was thereupon suspended from the Council and from all public employment. *Copy.* 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 70.]

Oct. 27. **1,863.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Orders as to the convoys to the Colonies and the men to be allotted to them. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 66, 67.]

Oct. 27. Fort William Henry. **1,864.** Major Richard Ingoldsby to the Governor and Council of Connecticut. Thank you for your offer that we may raise men in Connecticut. We accept it on your terms (*see No.* 1,735) and send blank commissions for the officers, to be filled up by you. Pray appoint a captain who is forward for the service and may give you content, otherwise I give you discretion to nominate whom you please. Pray appoint two lieutenants instead of lieutenant and ensign, for the company will be fusiliers. The season of the year and the Act of Assembly press for their speedy despatch to Albany. Pray therefore hasten the levy, and let me know by bearer when

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they will march. Ammunition and provisions shall be ready for them at Albany. You could not have done the King a better service at this juncture. *Signed.* Rich. Ingoldsby. *Inscribed.* "No answer, nor one man to be had in all Connecticut." *Copy.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 6 Sept. 1692. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 65.]

Oct. 29. **1,865.** Minutes of Council of New York. The inhabitants of Plunderneck complained that, their land lying between Flatbush and Newtown, they were claimed for service and fined by the Captains of Militia in both places. Ordered that Christian Schuydacker be under the Captain of Flatbush, and Joris Kemball under the Captain of Newtown, till further order. The petition of Barent Vempe, Sanders Glenn and John Glenn for a grant of the lands of their parents-in-law, who were killed by the French at Senectady, was referred to the justices of Albany County. [*Col. Entry Bk.. Vol. LXXV., pp.* 291, 292.]

Oct. 29. **1,866.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Referring the Virginian Acts for Ports and for encouragement of manufactures to Commissioners of Customs for report. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 160.]

Oct. 29. **1,867.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Lord Culpeper's patent for the Northern Neck examined and found to correspond with the record in the Secretary's office (*p.* 604). Miles Cary appointed Secretary of the General Court in place of William Edwards resigned (*pp.* 610, 611).

Oct. 30. The case of Robert Caufield, agent for the owners of the ship Society, postponed (*pp.* 592, 593). Order for all the quit-rent tobacco of Accomack County to be brought to them or from landings in the bay, as they cannot otherwise be disposed of, and the cost therefore defrayed from the proceeds. Major Arthur Allen gave evidence as to the boundaries of Carolina (*p.* 597). Collectors of Revenue warned to enforce diligently the Acts of Trade and the Colonial law as to furs, and to ascertain the true quality of tobacco exported (*p.* 602). The Commissions of the Indian interpreters read and approved (*p.* 609). Order for writs for meeting of the Assembly (*p.* 611). [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp. as cited.*]

Oct. 30. Admiralty. **1,868.** J. Sotherne to William Blathwayt. Orders have been issued to the West Indian convoys in the Downs to sail to St. Helen's to take in the soldiers and then to proceed on their voyage. Four merchant vessels, one a transport and three laden with ordnance-stores, had not reached the Downs yesterday, but we hope may arrive by the time the orders get thither. *Signed.* J. Sotherne. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 71.]

Oct. 31. New York. **1,869.** James Graham to William Markham, Secretary at Pennsylvania. We are detaching men to Albany; 150 go next week. We have advice that the French have had fifteen ships arrive with 300 men and great quantity of provisions. At the last battle 300 French were killed and 70 Indians. They had everything ready to invade us with 500 Christians besides Indians. The

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Indian who informed us came from France with the fleet, and was delivered up to the Ottawas to be sacrificed for the loss they sustained. He killed three Frenchmen, his guards, when they were asleep, escaped and brought their scalps to Albany, with some clothes which they were carrying as a present to the Indians. The Senecas are due with 500 men and we expect an account of them every day. *Certified copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 66.]

Oct. 31. **1,870.** Another copy of the preceding. *Endorsed.* Recd. 19 March, 1691-2, from Colonel Nicholson. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 4.]

Nov. 2. **1,871.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. The Council was summoned for the inspection of the accounts, but they were not ready. Order for them to be prepared. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 110.]

Nov. 2. **1,872.** Commission of the Palatine of Carolina to Colonel Philip Ludwell to be Governor of Carolina. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 199.]

Nov. 2. **1,873.** Order of the King in Council. Granting Lord Baltimore's petition that his agent, Henry Darnall, be allowed to collect his dues in Maryland, and ordering a letter to be written accordingly. *Copy.* 1½ *pp. America and West Indies.* 556. *No.* 18.]

Nov. 4. **1,874.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Governor recommended to the Assembly amendment of the Act for a tax on windmills, of the Militia Act, of the Act for raising labour for the fortifications, and also to pass an Act to fix the price of freight. The Assembly brought up amending Acts to the Acts for tax on windmills and for raising of labour, which were passed. Joint Committee appointed to examine the Militia Act and draw a new bill. Order for holding of Courts of Quarter Sessions in the several parishes, to secure the compliance of dissenters with the English Act for the exemption of dissenters from certain penalties. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 220-223.]

Nov. 5. Boston. **1,875.** Samuel Ravenscroft to Francis Nicholson. Yours of 15th has given satisfaction to many and terror to more; for young Mather, Dr. Winthrop and several others are on the wing for England, fearful that when the Governor arrives they may be brought to the test. I told you in my last of Nelson's and Tyng's expedition to Port Royal. After they had been there some time, in comes a French man-of-war and took all the pillgarlicks prisoners. Nelson is to be sent to France, and all ransom for him is refused, except a person of quality, for they want him for information. He wrote to the Government to be on their guard against French and Indian attack, but we will take no warning, though several of our towns lose men every day. The man-of-war is designed to ply between our capes and the Virginian. She is a prime sailer, the same that carried King James to Ireland. There are two frigates more in Canada, of greater force, which it is thought will do us great injury. Unless a Governor come out to take care of this place this fall, they will be with us in the spring. I send you Mark Emerson's relation of

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his captivity with the French and Indians. He will take his oath of it, but our authorities will not hear him against Mr. Alden, though others offer to swear the same. This last trip he carried sixteen barrels of powder, lead and other articles of trade to help our enemies to kill our friends. It is rumoured that Sir E. Andros is coming from Barbados with a regiment of foot, and Randolph with him. This makes the New Englanders abate their mettle; they are not so firm about the rates as they were. *Copy.* 1 *p. Copied on the other side,*

Information of Mark Emerson, sometime a soldier under Captain Francis Nicholson. Two years and a half ago I was at Boston and was pressed and sent by the Revolutionary Government to keep garrison, where I was captured with several others of the Indians and taken up Kennebec River near a hundred miles to Norridgeway. After staying some time I was taken round to St. John's river and thence to Quishmaquig, where I was sold to the French. Before that, I was often tortured by the Indians to make them sport. Awhile after I was sold I went with my master to Canada, where hearing that the English were near, we returned to Quishmaquig. There I lived, doing such work as I was put to, so long as we were able for starving. For last winter and spring both French and Indians were forced to eat their dogs, since having no powder or shot they could not kill a fowl, though they swarmed in numbers before their doors. In March however, Mr. Alden arrived in the St. John's river with the Mary, and brought them supplies of food and ammunition, without which they would have perished. He has been with them often since the war began, as lately as last September. I was redeemed by Mr. John Nelson, who was on his way to Canada a prisoner. Mr. Alden might have had me last trip for little, but said he came to trade, not to redeem captives. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 67.]

Nov. 5. **1,876.** Another copy of the preceding letter, with the deposition copied on the other side. 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 19 March, 1691/2, from Colonel Nicholson. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 5.]

Nov. 6. **1,877.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Letters from the Commissioners of Customs giving the names of ships that had sailed direct from Scotland, read, and no such ships being known to have arrived here, it was resolved to send H.M.S. Henry to Maryland in search of them. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., p.* 613.]

Nov. 6. **1,878.** Thomas Milner to Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson. I meant to have waited on you with enclosed notes but send them instead. I shall ascertain the latitudes of Weyanock and Corotuck as soon as possible. *Signed.* Tho. Milner.

On the front page. Notes of the boundaries of Carolina according to the patents of 1664 and 1665. *The whole,* 3 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 61.]

[Nov.] **1,879.** Copy of the representation of the Proprietors of Carolina to Lords of Trade and Plantations of 20 December, 1681, asking for

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a delimitation of their boundary with Virginia. 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* Recd. from Captain Nicholls. Feb., 1692. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 62.]

Nov. 7. **1,880.** Lord Howard of Effingham to William Blathwayt. Hearing that Charles Scarborough has been recommended for appointment to the Council of Virginia, I think it my duty to tell you that he is of small estate, and that his bills of exchange here are generally protested. I submit therefore that he is unfit for the Council. I should have waited on the Lord President but he was ill, and I am prevented by business from attending the Committee, so pray recommend Colonel Richard Johnson and Mr. Henry Hartwell in Scarborough's place. *Signed.* Effingham. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 63.]

Nov. 7. **1,881.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Lord Inchiquin's letter of 12 August, read (*see No.* 1,698). The Lords agreed as to their decision thereon.

Governor Kendall's letter of 4 July read (*see No.* 1,621), and an extract, so far as concerns Captain Wright, ordered to be sent to the Admiralty. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 68, 69.]

Nov. 7. **1,882.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. To lay before the King Lord Inchiquin's letter of 12 August (*No.* 1,698), but not to recommend the removal of Messrs. Beckford, Bernard and Lawes from the Council until their defence has been heard; but to submit to the King none the less the expediency of adding Messrs. Hanson, Peake, Ruding and Sutton to the Council. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 22, 23.]

Nov. 7. **1,883.** Commissioners of the Treasury to Governor Codrington. Having orders to despatch £2,500 in farthings for the Duke of Bolton's regiment, we beg you to pay such an amount of the same as you think fit to the officers, and send the rest to other Islands or use it in exchange for commodities as you think best. *Signed.* J. Lowther, R. Hampden, Ste. Fox, T. Pelham. *Note.* This is dated 1692 in the entry and 1691 in the index. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *p.* 420.]

Nov. 8. **1,884.** Instructions to Colonel Philip Ludwell as Governor of Carolina. (1) We, the proprietors, have agreed that the proprietor who was senior on 1 March, 1670, shall be Palatine, but that (2) after the decease of these he that has been longest a proprietor and has paid his proportion in full shall be Palatine. (3) There shall be seven other great offices erected, viz., Admiral, Chamberlain, Constable, Chief Justice, Chancellor, High Steward and Treasurer, to be enjoyed by Proprietors only and chosen by them according to seniority as aforesaid. (4) The oldest of the proprietors of 1670 in Carolina shall be Palatine's deputy. (5) The Palatine will nominate the Governor, the Admiral the Marshal of Admiralty, the Chamberlain the registrar of births and marriages, the Constable the Marshal of the regiments, the Chief Justice the registrar of records, the High Steward the Surveyor of lands, and the Chancellor the serjeant in Chancery. (6) Any deputy of a Lord Proprietor, however constituted, shall cease to be so when

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ordered by the Palatine and three more proprietors. (7) Governors may be similarly removed. (8) On the death of a proprietor you shall admit no one to any office in the disposal of the deceased until his right thereto has been certified by the Palatine and three more proprietors. (9) Every proprietor shall have the right to appoint a deputy, who (10) shall be your council. Vacancies are to be filled by ballot of the deputies pending appointment of a successor. (11) You, with the assent of three or more deputies, will appoint a chief judge for trial of causes, where we have not done so. (12) Where no Court is erected in a county the case shall be tried in the county next adjacent. (13) All County Court actions shall be recorded by the clerks, who will be appointed by the chief judges. (14, 15) You will appoint a Marshal for each county, with consent of the deputies, and the Marshal will execute all writs. (16) You and the deputies will hear writs of error (17) and criminal causes and judgments thereon, though you are also empowered to grant commissions to others to do so. (18) You and the Council may exercise the prerogative of mercy. (19) You may appoint officers and (20) call an assembly of twenty delegates. (21-23) The boundaries of the counties are here laid down. (24) Every county with forty freeholders may elect four delegates; while they include less than forty freeholders they shall vote for members in the next adjacent county. (26) The Landgraves and Caciques shall be summoned at the same time, and shall sit with the deputies. (27) Laws passed by the Deputies, Landgraves, Caciques and Delegates shall, if ratified by you, be in force for two years only, unless confirmed by us. (28) The Palatine and three proprietors may dissent from any law. (29) All laws shall be transmitted to us. (30) The Assembly may be prorogued etc. by you and three deputies. (31) You are to suffer no Indians within 400 miles of Charlestown to be sent out of Carolina. (32) You are Commander-in-Chief of the forces. (33) You may summon the Deputies as often as you think fit. (34) In case of your death or departure the Proprietor's deputies will appoint a Landgrave to be Governor, or if there be no Landgrave, then one of their own number. (35) You will permit no hostile acts against the Spaniards. (36) All fines are to be reserved to our use. (37) You with the consent of three deputies may suspend any officer except Proprietors' deputies and the Receiver General. (38) Deputies appointed by officers nominated by the Proprietors shall be approved by you. (39) You will strictly enforce the Acts of Trade and Navigation and (40) against pirates. (41) Further orders for Government may be made by you with the consent of three or more deputies. (42) These instructions shall be binding on your successors and (43) all former instructions are hereby revoked. *Signed.* Craven, P. Colleton, John Archdale for Thomas Archdale, Ashley, Tho. Amy. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., pp.* 187-192.]

Nov. 8. **1,885.** Commission of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Philip Ludwell to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Carolina. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 193.]

Nov. 8. **1,886.** Private Instructions to Governor Philip Ludwell. (1) As our constitutions have been defied by Seth Sothell and as we are informed that none are acknowledged by the people, we have based

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your instructions on our charter. You will call no Grand Council until the people consent that the proposing power of laws be vested therein, according to the constitutions. (2) You will report to us on the grievances of which the people complain. (3) You will examine and report as to the charge against James Colleton, that he set up martial law in order to engross the Indian trade to himself. (4) You will indict and try any persons guilty of having killed Indians, and proclaim their punishment to the Indians and all the world. (5) You will report to us as to the authority whereby Mr. Beresford acted as deputy and as to Mr. Sothell's conduct therein. (6) You will enquire by what authority Robert Quarry sat as Chief Judge of Berkeley County, and if you find his commission illegal, you will cancel his judgments. (7) You will restore Paul Grimball to all his places and allow him and others to take legal remedy for injuries done to them. (8) You will restore Bernard Schenking to his place of Chief Judge of Berkeley County and add to him four assistants. (9) If the number of offenders in the late disorders be great, you will try the ringleaders only. (10) You will consider how to turn to account the pearls found in the rivers. (11) You will encourage people to reside at Savannah town or elsewhere among the Indians and (12) suffer all that will to trade freely with them. (13) You will find out if Seth Sothell granted commissions to pirates and cancel any such commissions. (14) We have made rules for the sale of land to such as dislike paying rent, and you will encourage such sales. (15) No land is to be run out north of the Santee. (16) You may appoint a deputy for North Carolina if you think fit. (17) You will try to improve the morals of the people. (18) You will cause restitution to be made in cases of extortion as quietly as possible. (19) You will appoint none to any office but such as are well affected to the King's Government. (20) You will enquire and report if Seth Sothell refused to govern by our instructions. (21) You will endeavour to settle a town remote from the sea, to be the seat of Government. (22) You will give us an account of rents and perquisites due to us. *Signed as the preceding.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., pp.* 194-196.]

Nov. 8. **1,887.** Lord Proprietors of Carolina to Seth Sothell. As you have seized our letters and orders and some of our deputations, held illegal parliaments, granted commissions to pirates, and committed many other arbitrary and illegal acts, we suspend you from the Government and appoint Colonel Philip Ludwell in your place. *Signed as the preceding, with the additional signature,* Carteret. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 196.]

Nov. 8. **1,888.** Additional Instructions for Governor Philip Ludwell. If you find it impracticable to get delegates chosen by Albemarle County for the assembly of South Carolina, then you will cause Berkeley County and Colleton County to choose seven delegates apiece and Craven County six delegates. *Signed as the preceding with the omission of Lord Carteret's signature.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 197.]

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Nov. 8. **1,889.** Warrant of the Proprietors of Carolina for grant of three hundred acres of land to James Jones. *Signed.* Craven, Ashley, Tho. Amy, P. Colleton. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 197.]

Nov. 8. **1,890.** Warrant of the same to the Trustees for land-grants to sell land to such as desire to be free of paying rent, according to former instructions. *Signed as the preceding, with the additional signature of* Tho. Amy. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 198.]

Nov. 8. **1,891.** Proclamation of the same to the inhabitants of Carolina. Announcing the appointment of Governor Philip Ludwell, and the suspension of Seth Sothell. *Signed.* Craven, P. Colleton, Carteret, John Archdale for Thomas Archdale, Ashley, Tho. Amy. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 198.]

Nov. 9. Whitehall. **1,892.** William Blathwayt to Mr. Sotherne. Requesting the Admiralty to examine Lord Inchiquin's statement touching the behaviour of the Commander of the convoy at Jamaica. (*See No.* 1,698). [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 28.]

Nov. 9. **1,893.** Memorial of Sir William Phips and Increase Mather, praying for liberty of coinage, on the following grounds. (1) There is practically only Spanish money in New England, and many of the people have been cheated by bad money. (2) The prosperity of New England depends greatly on trade; there can be no quick trade without money, nor money without liberty of coinage. (3) Liberty of coinage will remove the difficulties of shopkeepers for want of small change. (4) The privilege has been granted to other Colonies, the East India Company, etc. (5) It will satisfy the people that they are not losers but gainers by the new settlement of Government. *Signed.* William Phips, Increase Mather. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 9 Nov., '91. Read. 28 Dec., '91. Referred to the Treasury. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 202.]

Nov. 9. **1,894.** Minutes of Council of New York. Warrant for payment of half a year's salary to Judge Johnson. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 292.]

Nov. 10. **1,895.** William Blathwayt to Mr. Sotherne. Forwarding extracts from Governor Kendall's letters and papers to be used at the trial of Captain Wright. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., p.* 272.]

[Nov. 10.] **1,896.** Names of harbours and places suitable for townships in East New England and Nova Scotia. Puttdumquoar, Penobscot, Muchyasse, Passamaquoddy, Meenus, Port Royal, Grand Passage, Cape Sable, Port La Have, Port Mattoon, Port La Flore, Chittabucto (which lies in the gut of Canseau and is the easternmost part fit for settlement). *Signed.* William Phips. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 10 Nov., 1691. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 203.]

Nov. 13. James City, Virginia. **1,897.** Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We have been and are in peace and quiet. I hope their Majesties will send their own Governors to all the Colonies. I enclose a journal of our proceedings and beg your assistance. A frigate arrived in September to attend this Government, but as

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she wants masts and is ill-manned she has been of little service. I have given all the help that I could, and hope to get her fitted in a few days, after which I shall see to the manning of her. The people begin to feel the want of clothing at the approach of winter, but I hope for the arrival of a strong fleet from England to bring us clothing and take away our tobacco. If the fleet come, I hope the King will receive as much customs, if not more, for this crop as for the last. I beg that the ships bound hither may arrive at about this time of year, and that the merchants may send a suitable quantity of clothing, which will prevent the people going upon the linen and woollen manufactures. For if they have no clothing they will be obliged to make it. It the ships come in early, it will prevent the stripping and cutting of the tobaccos, by which nearly a quarter of the customs is lost. The winter is an idle time and if shipping be not here they strip and cut because they get proportionably more by it, especially now that they hear that the great quantity of tobacco-stalks spoils the market. If it be ordered that the quit rents be employed for the support of the Government or the purchase of the Northern Neck, I beg that an instruction may be sent for the quit rents to be well looked after. I have observed in my travels about the country how the royal interest can be advanced that way. *Signed.* Fr. Nicholson. 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 13 Jan., 1691/2. Read 9 March, 1692. *Annexed,*

1,897. I. Copies of the Minutes of Council of Virginia of 17th, 20th, 22nd, and 29th October, relating to the boundaries of Carolina; and of October 30th respecting the condemnation of the ship Society of Bristol. *The whole,* 6 *pp. Endorsed.* Read 13 Jan. 1691-2.

1,897. II. Schedule of the conveyances of land passed out of the Proprietor's office, 1669 to 1690; 3,000 acres. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 13 Jan. 1691-2. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *Nos.* 6, 6 I., II. and (*letter only*) 36. *pp.* 101, 102.]

[Nov. 13] **1,898.** Another copy of a portion of enclosure No. I. of the foregoing, relating to the boundaries of Carolina as fixed in 1664 and 1665; and of the whole of enclosure No. II. 3 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 29 March, 1692. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 7.]

Nov. 13. **1,899.** Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson to the Earl of Nottingham. A duplicate of that to the Lords of Trade and Plantations of same date. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 64.]

Nov. 13. **1,900.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for clothing for the troops in Albany to be supplied by merchants in New York, and for the Collector to pay for the same. Order for county officers to be strict in sending in the taxes they have collected on pain of prosecution for contempt. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 292.]

Nov. 15. **1,901.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. On Sir Thomas Laurence's petition, ordered that Governor Copley be written to, and asked if he intends to alter the Secretary's place at Maryland, as the King desires Sir Thomas to hold it as it was in Lord Baltimore's time. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *p.* 70.]

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Nov. 15. **1,902.** Petition of Nicholas Laurence and Nicholas Page to Lords of Trade and Plantations. For the reference of their case, now under appeal, to the Commissioners of Customs. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Nov. 15. 1691, at Committee. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 204.]

[Nov. 15.] **1,903.** Memorandum of Sir Thomas Laurence to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Your Lordships having been good enough to confer the office of Secretary of Maryland upon me, I beg you to declare your judgment as to the ancient laws and constitutions of Maryland so far as relates to the said office, until they shall be definitely explained on the transfer of the Colony to the King's immediate Government. *Signed.* Thomas Laurence. *Holograph.* 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Read at Committee, Nov. 15, 1691. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 58, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., pp.* 231-233.]

Nov. 16. **1,904.** Lords of Trade and Plantations to Governor Codrington. No musters have been received of Bolton's regiment or Colonel Hill's company. You will cause such musters to be taken monthly, and forward them hither that these troops may be paid. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 43. *pp.* 424, 425.]

Nov. 16. **1,905.** Lord Howard of Effingham to John Povey. Pray desire Mr. Blathwayt that Colonel Richard Johnson's name may be placed before Mr. Robinson's in the Council of Virginia. *Signed.* Effingham. ½ *p. Undated, but endorsed.* 16 Nov., 1691. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 65.]

Nov. 16. **1,906.** Memorandum. Warrants were signed by the King for the appointment of Francis Hanson, Walter Ruding, Thomas Sutton and John Peeke to be of the Council of Jamacia. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 23.]

Nov. 17. **1,907.** Minutes of Council of New York. Warrant for payment for cure of Hendrick Gerritse, who was wounded at La Prairie in both arms, and twice through the body. Order for grant of lands at Albany to Sanders Glenn and others at a peppercorn rent (*see No.* 1,865). Order for payments for medicines sent to Albany. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 293.]

Nov. 18. **1,908.** William Blathwayt to Henry Guy. Ordering the extracts that follow to be laid before the Treasury for their directions.

Letter from John Hincks to Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson. New Hampshire, 3 May, 1691. Captain George Jeffreys who loaded in Virginia last year was obliged to put in to the Piscataqua and unload his cargo there, his ship being rotten and his crew sickly. I believe that there has been no irregularity.

Letter from Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson to William Blathwayt. I should be glad to have the opinion of the law-officers, whether George Jeffreys' bond of £1,000 to land his tobacco in England is not forfeited by his landing it at Piscataqua. If such bonds be not forfeited, the revenue will suffer greatly. *Signed.* Fr. Nicholson. *This letter is written below that of Hincks.* [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 104-106, *and* (*enclosures only*) *America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 66.]

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Nov. 19. Whitehall. **1,909.** Order of the King in Council. On the petition of Roger Elletson, Thomas Ryves and George Reed, appealing for a judgment given against them for damages to Thomas Daniel, in respect of a ship which they as judges had condemned; ordered that the appeal be heard on the first Council Day in November next. *Signed.* Rich. Colinge. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 23, 24.]

Nov. 19. Boston. **1,910.** Extract of a letter from Francis Foxcroft to Jeremiah Johnson. A French man-of-war is arrived at Port Royal with stores, ammunition and presents for the Indians. They took an English vessel, worth £2,000, at their coming in and sent the chief merchant, Mr. Nelson, prisoner to Quebec. Sixty bosslopers (*sic*) are come from thence to St. John's to join four hundred Indians in a design to cut off the East of New England. We fear that before the winter is out they must be lost, and without speedy relief from a man-of-war from England we must follow. Two French men-of-war of fifty guns have been off the coast. *Copy.* 3 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 15 Jan., 1691/2, from Mr. Mather. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 205.]

Nov. 19. Boston. **1,911.** Extract of a letter from David Jeffreys to John Usher. I told you some time since of the company formed for the settlement of Port Royal. About twenty gentlemen put in £46 each. Colonel Edward Tyng was appointed Governor and was appointed to have about twenty men with him and they sailed in a ketch with old Mr. Alden for master and Mr. John Nelson with them. They reached Port Royal safely and traded with great advantage, but were warned by the inhabitants that they would be in danger, as they could not protect them from the Indians. So they went thence to St. John's where they met with a quick market, for a French man-of-war was there which took them. Nelson was sent prisoner to Canada, Alden has come back with the ketch, having left Colonel Tyng and his son hostages for her. They bring news of about sixty French who intend to join some four hundred Indians in attacking some rich place. They will scarcely find one, but it is supposed that Piscataqua is meant. The people of Piscataqua have asked us here for help, but are not likely to receive much except a few provisions bought with the money collected in the churches on the 5th and 25th of October. The Indians have cut off two families at Rowley and Amesbury. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 206.]

Nov. 19. Whitehall. **1,912.** William Blathwayt to Governor Copley. My Lords have received a memorial from Sir Thomas Laurence (*see No.* 1,903) which bids them to enquire whether you have any intention to alter the condition or profits of the Secretary's place. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 59.]

Nov. 24. **1,913.** William Blathwayt to the Attorney General. Forwarding Sir William Phips's commission as Governor of Massachusetts for his opinion. [*Col Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., p.* 353.]

Nov. 24. **1,914.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Orders for sundry payments. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 224-226.]

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Nov. 27. **1,915.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Draft Commission to Sir William Phips read and referred to the Attorney General. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *p.* 71.]

[Nov. 27.] **1,916.** Commission to Sir William Phips to be Governor of Massachusetts and Commander-in-Chief of all forces, by sea and land of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Providence Plantation, King's Province and New Hampshire. *Draft.* With the clause appointing him Commander-in-Chief added. All clauses previous to that were approved by the Attorney General on 25 November, 1691, the additional clause being approved on the 27th; and the whole passed under the Great Seal 12 Dec., 1691. 14 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 207; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 353-364.]

Nov. 27. **1,917.** Order of the King in Council. Approving the draft Commission for Sir William Phips as Governor of Massachusetts. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., p.* 364.]

Nov. 30. Boston. **1,918.** Extract from a letter from Benjamin Davis to Edward Hull. The enemy is daily doing mischief about Piscataqua. Boston itself will be in danger next spring if there be no settlement, for the Governor of Canada has written to the King of France that with eight men of war he will engage to take the place. *Copy.* ½ *p. Endorsed.* Read 11 Jan., 1691/2. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 208.]

Nov. **1,919.** Memorandum of the petition of Edward Davies and others of 17 September (*see No.* 1,763). *Scrap. Endorsed.* Nov., 1691. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 67.]

Dec. 2. James City. **1,920.** Information of Edward Pell. It was reported lately that a French man-of-war off Nova Scotia had taken a ketch of Boston with Mr. John Nelson on board, and taken bond from the master for her ransom. The same French ship had also taken a small privateer off Newfoundland. It was also reported that the French had recaptured Port Royal and held Mr. Tyng prisoner, also that the Indians had cut off some of the people at Piscataqua. The Boston Government seems to have done nothing, and there was great discontent. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 64.]

[Dec. 3.] **1,921.** Representation of Richard Smithsend to the King. When Sir William Phips came before Quebec, I was a prisoner there, having been taken at Hudson's Bay, and remained a prisoner there from October, 1689, to May, 1691. When Sir William Phips came before the city it was in a very bad state for want of provisions. Wheat was a pistole the bushel, and I know that several people died of starvation. The place must soon have surrendered if the extremity of the weather had not prevented our army from assaulting it, for by reason of the frost our army could not lie upon the ground. Had Sir William come again with no more than a single ship the place must have surrendered, for it had received no relief from France. But since Sir William Phips came to England Colonel Duncan, then living at Boston, sent a brigantine to Rochelle with a message to the French King that we had no further design against Canada

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that year. I was told this by a credible merchant at Rochelle, and spoke with the mate of the vessel. *Signed.* Richard Smithsend. 1 *p. In the margin.* Order of the King in Council, referring the paper to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Whitehall, 3rd December, 1691. *Signed.* Rich. Colinge. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 209.]

Dec. 3. **1,922.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Order for certain payments. Order for ships to sail, when ready, for Europe, H.M.S. Hampshire to convey them as far as Deseado. Petition of William Moor for release from gaol and speedy trial rejected, as he designed to run away to Martinique and desert to the French.

Dec. 4. Commissioners appointed to inspect and report as to the most feasible way of improving the wharf of St. Michaels. Order for sundry payments. Address of the Council and Assembly to the King and Queen. (*see next abstract*). [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 226-236.]

Dec. 4. **1,923.** Address of the Council and Assembly of Barbados to the King and Queen. We have been so much denuded of men by help given to the Leeward Islands that when called to arms we have not Christian servants enough to protect us against the negroes. We beg you to give us a supply of white servants, the advent of which is greatly hindered by the Acts of Navigation, and until they can be obtained, to help us with five hundred men from one of your regiments. We have also been at great expense in finding the regiments for the Leeward Islands, in hiring ships and in building a new mole for the careening of vessels. The additional tax on sugar is therefore a heavy burden on us, and we beg relief from it. We beg also that our produce may be imported to your European dominions at moderate duties. *Signed* by nine members of Council and fifteen members of Assembly. *Copy. Large sheet.* [*America and West Indies.* 456. *No.* 35.]

[Dec. 5.] **1,924.** Petition of Lord Baltimore to Lords of Trade and Plantations. To consider the question of his revenue in Maryland since the last troubles, great part of which is in danger of being lost by masters selling their ships, altering their voyages, etc., and to obtain an Order in Council for the same, on payment of which the bonds taken by John Coode and his party may be discharged. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Presented 5 Dec., '91. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 60; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., p.* 212.]

[Dec. 7.] **1,925.** Petition of Thomas Offley to the King. For grant of the sole right to make pitch, tar, rosin and saltpetre in America for fourteen years. 1 *p. In the margin,*

Order of the King referring the petition to the Crown Law-officers for report. [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 9.]

Dec. 8. **1,926.** The King to the Governor of Jamaica. In deference to the petition from Jamaica merchants setting forth the loss to them from the detention of their ships, we authorise you not to hinder the merchant vessels from coming home with their convoys at their usual time of despatch, unless on very important occasions. *Countersigned.* Nottingham. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 147, 148.]

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Dec. 8. **1,927.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Order for six captured Indians, supposed to be robbers, to be sent to James City and kept there till the General Assembly meet, and that meanwhile evidence be collected against them. Order empowering the justices to continue the rangers, if found necessary, despite previous orders. Order that the New York Government be informed of the capture of the six Indians, who are believed to belong to the Five Nations, that it may be ascertained what the Five Nations (who are wavering in their allegiance) mean by sending them over the frontier. Order for the inhabitants to take care that no strange Indians be harboured, and that the authorities appointed to examine the six prisoners do report if any of the inhabitants trade with strange Indians and if so in what goods. Order as to the militia and rangers renewed. Several commissions for officers approved. Order for all Sheriffs to report the receipt and execution of orders sent to them. Order for an embargo on all ships till the fleet sail, and for Captain Finch to stop all Maryland ships that pretend to be bound to other Colonies till it be ascertained that they are not bound for Europe. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 613-623.]

Dec. 8. Virginia. **1,928.** Proclamation to prevent seamen belonging to ships in England from deserting their ships. 2½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No* 68.]

Dec. 8. **1,929.** Duplicate of the preceding. *Endorsed.* Recd. 29 March, '92. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 69.]

Dec. 8. **1,930.** Orders of the Lieutenant Governor of Virginia to the sheriffs as to the militia; and for recovery of building stores, intended for the fort at Tindall's Point, York River, which have been removed. *Copy. The whole,* 3 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 29 March, '92. [*America and West Indies.* 627. *No.* 70.]

Dec. 9. **1,931.** Relation of Messrs. Cobbet and Shute, touching New England. On the 15th October, 1691, or thereabout, at Kinsale, we were told by some New York men, who had been set ashore after capture by the French at Bantry Bay, that there was news of the French having landed on Block Island and plundered it, as also the eastern part of Long Island, likewise that they had landed on the Isle of Sholes and killed about a score of the inhabitants; also that about eight hundred French and Indians had moved upon Albany from Canada, and that four hundred men from New York had a pitched battle with them, in which the French were forced to retreat with loss of four hundred killed and wounded, while our loss was a hundred men. *Signed.* Tho. Cobbet, Mirock (?) Shute. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Read 11 Dec., '91. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 210.]

[Dec. 10.] **1,932.** Petition of Lord-Baltimore to the King. I have not received the one shilling impost and post-duties of Maryland for 1689 and 1690, though by your orders entitled to the same. I beg for an order that the ship's masters who have failed to pay it may not be cleared again from Maryland till they have done so. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 10 Dec. 1691. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 61.]

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Dec. 10. **1,933.** Lord Baltimore to the Lord President. Enclosing the foregoing petition. *Signed.* C. Baltimore. 1 *p. Endorsed as Colonel Copley's letter and so wrongly entered in the schedule.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 62.]

Dec. 11. **1,934.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Sir William Phips attended and pointed out the need of a ship to guard the coast of New England. Order for the Admiralty to report what ships are appointed for the convoys to New York and New England.

Colonel Copley's agent and Mr. Paggan called in, which latter offered to give bills for £800 to the Treasury to-morrow. The Lords advised £500 to be paid to Colonel Copley on account. Colonel Copley's answer to Sir Thomas Laurence's memorial read. Ordered that both parties attend next meeting of the Board.

An address from the Lieutenant Governor, Council and Assembly of Virginia, complaining of Captain Jennings, of H.M.S. Experiment, was read and sent to the Admiralty for proceedings against Captain Jennings. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 72-4.]

Dec. 11. **1,935.** Memorial of Sir William Phips to Lords of Trade and Plantations. For a ship of war for the protection of the coast of Nova Scotia, the vessel at present employed in the service being a small French prize fit only to cruise among the shoals between New York and Cape Cod. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Read 11 Dec., 1691. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 211.]

Dec. 11. **1,936.** Lords of Trade and Plantations to the Secretary of Massachusetts. Enjoining the despatch of quarterly returns. *Signed.* Carmarthen, President, John Lowther, H. Powle, H. Goodrick. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 404, 405.]

Dec. 11. **1,937.** Secretary of the Treasury to William Blathwayt. Forwarding a memorial concerning the erection of a college in Virginia, for report on the value of the revenues therein mentioned. *Signed,* Hen. Guy. ½ *p. Annexed,*

1,937. 1. Memorial concerning a College in Virginia. The General Assembly begs the King's leave to erect a college at a central position in York river, to be called King William's and Queen Mary's College. They propose that it shall consist of three schools; a grammar school for Latin and Greek; a philosophy-school for philosophy and mathematics; and a divinity school for Oriental languages; each school to have two professors, with good salaries, and one of the professors of Divinity to be president. The Government to be entrusted to twenty persons, duly named, who desire power to fill any vacancy in their number, etc. (*see No.* 1,516). Subscriptions of over £2,000 have already been obtained in Virginia, and it is hoped that sufficient may be collected in England to defray the cost of building, salaries and other expenses. After seeing what the King will contribute the Government proposes to make up the deficiency (for the expenses will be £1,000 a year) from a tax on liquors. The Assembly instructed me so far, not thinking it decent to prescribe what the King should give,

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but the Lieutenant-Governor points out the following things which would be of great service to the College and are of little profit to the King. (1) There is about £2,000 raised from quit-rents in bank and unappropriated. (2) A tax of a penny a pound is levied on tobacco exported to other places than Europe. The King makes little by it, for it is almost eaten up by costs of collection, but if it were made over to the College the Governors would see that it was executed for the benefit of England and could raise £400 or £500 a year. (3) There is a large tract of unoccupied land south of the Blackwater swamp and another on Pamunkey Neck. It would be of great help were the King to grant 10,000 acres in each of those tracts to the College. (4) The office of Surveyor General is practically void. If made over to the College it would bring in £100 a year and help to advance mathematical students. (5) The King might bestow some escheats, or (6) the patronage of some churches on the College. (7) Besides the Charter the King is begged to grant leave to collect gifts. 3½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. from the Treasury 11 Dec., 1691. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *Nos.* 71, 71 i; *and Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 177-183.]

[Dec. 11.] **1,938.** Another copy of the Memorial given in the preceding abstract, with corrections in the margin. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 72.]

[Dec. 11.] **1,939.** Memorial of Jeffrie Jeffries as to the Church in Virginia. I am desired by the whole body of the clergy to lay before the King the miserable poverty of their condition. Their salaries are fixed by an old law at £80 a year, to be paid in tobacco at a shilling per cwt., which makes between 12,000 to 13,000 lbs. of tobacco. Formerly this was enough, but now tobacco is become a drag owing to the increase in planting, and owing also to the high duty, the salaries of ministers are fallen to one half. So that many of the better sort of ministers, who could afford to pay their passage, have left the Colony, and good men refuse to come out. It is also desired by the Lieutenant-Governor that a Commissary be appointed or some other person to be in authority over the clergy; and he would point out that the expenses of such an officer will be considerable. The Lieutenant-Governor and Council have recommended that the Commissary's salary may be paid from the quit-rents, of which between £700 and £800 remains unappropriated, while the balance could be divided among the ministers. 1½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 73; *and Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 200, 201.]

Dec. 11. **1,940.** Duplicate of the preceding. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 74.]

[Dec. 11.] **1,941.** Governor Copley to William Blathwayt. In reply to your letter of 19 November (*see No.* 1,912) Sir Thomas Laurence's apprehensions are groundless; for upon his early shewing me his temper by raising disputes with me on such imaginary suggestions, I told him that I was as great a stranger to the profits of the

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Secretaryship of Maryland as himself, but that the fees assigned to him by Act of Assembly must and shall be safe to him. For my own sake I shall never infringe any law of Maryland to hurt Sir Thomas or anyone else. *Signed.* L. Copley. *Holograph.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Read at Committee, 11 Dec., 1691. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 63, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., pp.* 233, 234.]

Dec. 11. **1,942.** Lords of Trade and Plantations to the Secretary of Maryland. Ordering him to furnish periodical returns. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *pp.* 37-39.]

[Dec. 11.] **1,943.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the matter in dispute between Governor Copley and Sir Thomas Laurence as to the Secretary's profits in Maryland be examined at the meeting on the 15th inst. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 64, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., p.* 234.]

Dec. 11. **1,944.** Summons for Nicholas Sewall and others, Sir Thomas Laurence's witnesses, to attend the Lords of Trade and Plantations on the 15th inst. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 65.]

Dec. 11. **1,945.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. For the payment of £500 to Governor Copley on account, fresh orders having been issued since those of 15 October (*see No.* 1,839). [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., pp.* 226, 227.]

Dec. 12. **1,946.** Minute of Lord Howard of Effingham. At Sir Thomas Laurence's request I declare that, so far as I know, the places of the Clerks of the Counties in Maryland are disposed of by the Secretary and not by the Government, which is also the practice in Virginia. *Signed.* Effingham. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Read 15 Dec., 1691. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 66.]

Dec. 12. **1,947.** William Blathwayt to Mr. Sotherne. Forwarding copy of the address from Virginia complaining of the behaviour of Captain Jennings (*see No.* 1,520), for the Admiralty to take proceedings against him. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 98.]

Dec. 12. **1,948.** William Blathwayt to the Secretary for the Admiralty. Desiring to know what ships are appointed for New England and New York, and for the convoy to Virginia and Maryland. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., p.* 400.]

Dec. 13. Whitehall. **1,949.** Lords of Trade and Plantations to Governor Codrington. Repeating the orders of Nov. 16 (*see No.* 1,904), as to mustering the regular troops in the Leeward Islands, and extending them to the Lieutenant-Governors as well as the Governor-in-Chief. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *pp.* 3-4.]

Dec. 14. Barbados. **1,950.** John Whetstone to William Blathwayt. I enclose the Acts for presenting Governor Kendall with £1,500, and for entrenching the Island. The letter may be called for in connection with Colonel Hallett's suspension from the Council. The sickliness of the times has prevented us from having much public business. *Signed.* John Whetstone. ½ *p. Endorsed.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbodos, 4. *No.* 72.]

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Dec. 14. James City. **1,951.** Information of John Twitt. It is generally reported in Maryland that half the crops of corn and tobacco failed, and that of fifty or sixty ships only two or three will be ready to sail in less than three months' time. Little tobacco is on board, and little tobacco stripped owing to the dryness of the season. Deponent saw a man who was reported to have brought £3,000 worth of goods direct from Holland. The masters of ships complain much of his being permitted to trade, and that it is supposed that some of the collectors were bribed. Clandestine trade is easy, as the collectors live far up country. All is quiet in Maryland, but there is great murmuring against the Government and desire that the King will send a Governor. *Copy.* 1 *p.*
Another copy. *Endorsed.* Recd. 19 Mar. 9½. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 66, *and* Virginia, 5. *No.* 4.]

Dec. 15. **1,952.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Admiralty reported that the Conception, prize, is appointed for the convoy to Virginia and Maryland, and to go from thence to New England, and H.M.S. Aldborough from there to New York, wherein the Lords remark that New England will be left defenceless and desire the matter to be represented to the King.

The case of Colonel Copley and Sir Thomas Laurence was heard, and the Lords' decision given in favour of Sir Thomas. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 75, 76; *and* (*so far as relates to New England*) *Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 400, 401.]

Dec. 15. **1,953.** Lords of Trade and Plantations to Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson. Forwarding copies of the papers relating to Lady Culpeper's petition (*see No.* 1,514) for his answer thereto. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 100.]

Dec. 15. **1,954.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. To advise the King that it appears that the appointing of the Clerks of the County Courts belongs to the Secretary in Maryland and that their places ought not to be sold, but that, since the Secretary is to give security for their good behaviour, he may be allowed a fee of one-tenth of one year's value of those clerkships, the value to be estimated by the Governor and Council on a vacancy. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 67; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., p.* 285.]

Dec. 15. Admiralty. **1,955.** J. Sotherne to William Blathwayt. A convoy has been appointed to take the merchant-vessels to Virginia and Maryland. H.M.S. Conception will then go to New England, H.M.S. Aldborough to New York, H.M.S. Archangel will sail from New York to Virginia to join H.M.S. Assurance, and the two will then convoy the homeward-bound fleet. I am to ask you when the troops from Scotland will be ready to embark for Flanders. *Signed.* J. Sotherne. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 75.]

Dec. 17. Whitehall. **1,956.** Order of the King in Council. For the Admiralty to supply at once a fourth and sixth-rate frigate for the coasts of New England and Nova Scotia, or if they cannot be spared, one ship of

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strength; also that they examine whether the Archangel be fit to sail from New York to Virginia and thence to England. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 401, 402.]

[Dec. 18.] **1,957.** Lords Proprietors of Carolina to the Council and Magistrates of South Carolina. We were much pained to hear of the sufferings of North Carolina through Mr. Sothell's misconduct. We have appointed Colonel Philip Ludwell governor in his place, and shall strive always for the welfare of the people. *Signed.* Craven, P. Colleton, Carteret, Ashley. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 201.]

Dec. 18. **1,958.** The same to the Council and Magistrates of North Carolina. Ordering the suppression of scandalous papers published in Albemarle County against Colonel Philip Ludwell. *Signed as the preceding.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 201.]

Dec. 19. **1,959.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Peter Beckford presented the accounts from 25 March to 29 September, 1691. Order for payment of the Governor's salary and for other payments. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 110-113.]

Dec. 22. Virginia. **1,960.** The Secretary of Virginia to William Blathwayt. Advising the despatch of the proceedings of Council, duplicates and other documents. *Signed.* William Cole. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 29 March, '92. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 76.]

Dec. 26. **1,961.** Governor Copley to William Blathwayt. I am informed that Mr. Attorney can give no directions as to a commission of enquiry without a signed Order in Council. I beg for such an order and for the passing of the commission. Mr. Attorney must have the articles preferred by Maryland against Lord Baltimore that he may see what breaches to assign. Pray order the great and small seal to be brought to you. *Signed.* L. Copley. *Holograph.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 68.]

Dec. 26. **1,962.** Order of the Privy Council. Referring the petition of Edward Davis and others to Lords of Trade and Plantations for the examination of Captain Rowe and for report. *Signed.* Rich. Colinge. ½ *p. On the back,*

Petition of Edward Davis and others to the King. We give a list, as desired, of the goods taken from three of us, but we cannot say how it is now distributed since its seizure by Captain Rowe. We beg for an order for the restoration of all our goods to us. 1 *p. Inscribed.* Recd. 27 Oct., '91. Read December 26, 1691. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 77.]

Dec. 26. **1,963.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the report of the Solicitor-General on Thomas Offley's petition to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Nottingham. *The above is written in the margin of,*

Report of the Solicitor-General to the King. I see no objection to the grant of Thomas Offley's petition, but if a grant be made I think a clause should be inserted requiring him to begin work

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within a certain time, or otherwise the grant to be void. *Signed.* J. Somers. 19 Dec., 1691. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 10.]

Dec. 28. **1,964.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Draft instructions to Sir William Phips approved. A memorial from the New England Agents read and referred to the Treasury.

Petition of Dirck Wessells (*see next abstract*) to be referred to Governor Fletcher for report. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *p.* 76.]

[Dec. 28.] **1,965.** Petition of Dirck Wessells to Lords of Trade and Plantations. For payment of £74 18*s.* 0*d.* disbursed by him for the public service. 1 *p.* *Inscribed.* Recd. 28 Dec., 1691. *Annexed,*

1,965. I. The account for the sum above-named for expenses of his journey and presents to Indians. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *Nos.* 68, 68 I.]

Dec. 29. **1,966.** Order of the King. Petition of Sir John Molesworth to the King. My brother Hender Molesworth, deceased, was bound over in recognisances to the value of £100,000 to answer concerning certain treasure taken from a wreck. In October 1688, on arriving in London he obtained discharge from that security from the late King, and the Duke of Albemarle was ordered to deliver up the recognisance; but the Duke being dead before the King's orders arrived the recognisance was not vacated. I pray for an order under the Privy Seal that the recognisance be vacated. Ordered that the Lords of Trade and Plantations report thereon. *Signed.* Nottingham. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 25-27.]

Dec. 30. **1,967.** William Blathwayt to Henry Guy. Forwarding the memorial of the New England Agents as to a mint in Boston, for consideration of the Lords of the Treasury. (*See No.* 1,893.) [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., p.* 398.]

Dec. 30. Albany. **1,968.** The Officers at Albany to the Commander in Chief at New York. We should have written before, but were daily expecting news from the upper natives as to the success of their men on the Cadaraqui River. We hope that it may be better than that of the Maquas. Our last news was that 200 Onandagas and 100 Cayonges went down the river, but we know nothing of the remaining 400. We are much grieved for the loss of brave Maquas in Canada. Twenty of them and eleven Oneidas went nine miles below Chambly to attack some praying Indians, killed five of them and took sixteen prisoners. Three of the enemy escaped and told the French the news; and after five days' march homeward our Indians found tracks of pursuit. At nine o'clock the French and Indians fell upon them and destroyed the whole party except four who were left in rear. The party that attacked them were so numerous that none could well escape, yet they fought to the last man, only three of them being taken prisoners. Thus all the principal captains of the Maquas and Oneidas are dead, to the great grief of us all. We have not one leading man of their Castles now that we can depend on. These were men of courage and conduct in their way. They died valiantly,

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for when all their powder and shot was spent they would not yield. You may judge of the consternation among the Indians at this news, which we sent immediately to the five nations. We have since endeavoured to get other scouts and have got four Skachkooks to go as far as Dionondorage, four miles this side of Crown Point, which is the beginning of Corlaer's Lake, thirty-nine leagues from hence; but we cannot depend much upon them, and Christians are not to be had without money. They will not stir a foot unless some particular men engage for their payment; and we are so bare of money that we cannot do what is necessary for the King's interest. The Maquas are always loth to go out; this great loss has put them quite out of heart. They reckon that the Maquas and Oneidas have lost ninety men in two years. All the three Maqua Castles make but 130 men. We must condole with them by giving them white-strung wampum to wipe off their tears. This is an important matter; most of our praying Indians are now killed, and the fifteen that we most trusted are lost. We learn that the French are making all possible preparation for a great attack. We are vigilant with such men as we have, but seventy out of the 250 raised by the Assembly are wanting. We have made all arrangements for alarm posts, word and countersign, and have sworn to keep them secret. We have also sent for the River Indians and some others. We propose to send the Maquas to Senectady. The fusiliers are in want of swords; we have ordered hatchets and spears to be made for them instead. We also want sponges and ladles for the guns in the blockhouses. There are so many things wanting that we grieve to think of it, not knowing how he who supplies them will be reimbursed. Men should be sent to strengthen the fort. A room has been cleared to hold forty, but we cannot spare so many, and if we had we have no bedding for them. We wish that our position were better, but we hope to be prepared for the enemy when they come. If they do not surprise us, we fear them not; if we have but a day's warning they will be loth to venture the like journey. We design to get fifty farmers from the town, and fifty men from two companies of Militia. We are building another blockhouse at the Strand. *Signed.* M. Shanke, Geo. Bradshaw, Pieter Schuyler, John Tudor, Dirck Wessells. "The Scribe prays to be excused, the ink freezing in his pen." *Copy.* 3½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 27 Feb., 1691-2. *Printed in New York Documents III.*, 814.

Duplicate of foregoing. *Endorsed.* Recd. 6 Sept., 1692. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *Nos.* 69, 70.]

Dec. 30. **1,969.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for the Attorney General to draft a letter to the Secretary of State, stating the number of troops sent to Albany, and the abuses of the neighbouring Colonies in furnishing no men.

Dec. 31. Order for allowance of seven shillings a week to Hendrick Gerritse, a wounded fusilier, till next Session, when the Assembly will provide for him. Order for payment of sums due to the Collector. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 293, 294.]

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Dec. 31. Albany. **1,970.** Dirk Wessels and L. Van Schaick to the Speaker of Assembly of New York. We have heard from you of the success of the French to Eastward, since which they have been fortunate in killing and taking the best of our Maquas and Oneidas. These last went to Canada in three parties, thirty men in all, attacked the French Mohawks at Sorel with success, killed five of them, relieved two of our Christians taken at Senectady, and took fifteen prisoners, all with loss of one killed and one wounded. Next morning they found they were pursued, so left four men as a guard behind them and marched on with their prisoners. Presently these four men heard fighting in front and seeing that our men were overpowered made their escape in two different parties. They had lost their clothes and threatened to desert unless more were given them. On going to the place of the fight they found fifteen of ours dead, some of the best warriors among them. They found tracks of a boy who escaped, but doubtless died by the way, and four great fires where the enemy had burned their own dead. From their prisoners they learned that the French intended to come with an army as soon as the ice was strong, and that there was a great number of Eastern Indians in Canada. Doubtless some great design is in preparation. We have sent for the Mohawks with their wives and children, and have promised them corn, lodging and firewood. The Skachkooks are nearly all gone hunting and will not return before spring. Five or six hundred Senecas are gone out to Canada and are reported to be between Onandaga river and Cadaraqui, making snow-shoes, with intent to attack at the end of December. This may fail, as the French may be informed of it through their prisoners. News has come that the French at Port Royal have captured three ships from New London. It is a great shame that such a handful of men should make such resistance to all our Governments and Indians. We hope that speedy orders may come from England for all the Governments to combine, else, if this war continues, most of the inhabitants will leave this place, for they have no revenue and many burdens. The provisions for the soldiers are scanty and bad, and they brought little or no bedding, which defect must be supplied by the inhabitants. We are now in great trouble raising our proportion of taxes, £315. *Copy.* 2 *pp. Printed in New York Documents III.*, 817. [*America and West Indies.* 579. *No.* 19.]

Dec. 31. **1,971.** Two duplicate copies of foregoing; one of them endorsed. Recd. 25 April, 1692. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *Nos.* 71, 72.]

Dec. 31. **1,972.** Instructions for Sir William Phips as Governor of Massachusetts. Ten guns and 200 barrels of powder are sent with him, and he is to aid other colonies in distress if applied to. The value of current coin is not to be altered and the press is subjected to a licence. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 365-394.]

Dec. 31. Whitehall. **1,973.** Order of the King in Council. For a warrant for the delivery of St. Eustatia to the Dutch. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *p.* 4.]

1,974. Petition of John Papin to Governor Codrington. For payment of money due to him for brandy supplied for the King's service, as by order of the Council of War in July 1691, and for

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interest on the principal sum. *Copied below.* Resolution of the General Assembly of the Leeward Islands that Papin ought to be thankful to obtain the principal without the interest and directing payment accordingly. *The whole.* 1 *p. Annexed,*

1,974. i. Certificate of the delivery of the brandy by Papin. 31 August, 1689. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 48.]

1,975. "Captain Gardner's account of the Virginia Rivers." A few notes as to the distance of the York River, the Rappahannock, Potomac and James River from each other. ½ *p. America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 78.]

1,976. Acts of Barbados passed in 1691. Act presenting the Governor with £1,500. Act to raise labour for fortifying the Island. Act for payment of the Island's Agents. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 329-345.]

1,977. "The interest of the Nation as it respects the Sugar Plantations abroad and refining of sugar at home, truly stated and offered to the House of Commons." A printed pamphlet of 11 pages. 1691. [*America and West Indies.* 601. *No.* 31.]

1,978. Abstract of the proceedings concerning embargoes and sailing of ships for the year 1691. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 151,152.]

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Jan. 1. **1,979.** Roger Jones to Peter Perry. If the Government of Virginia insist on their duty on skins, and nothing is done on our behalf by the English Government, order all our skins to be packed in hogsheads and keep them till further orders. The Commissioners of Customs have drawn up a very favourable report, so that we can draw out our goods. Besides, they have decided that no law is in force in the Colony for more than a year without the Royal Assent being then known, so that presumably all goods shipped after the expiration of a year from the date of the law will be exempt. However, use your own judgment. I am not for contending with any Government where there is any pretence of regularity, though I would not lose my rights as a free English subject. Beaver is miserably low at 5*s.* and Cub not above 2*s.* 3*d.* per lb. Otter, unless very large and black, will not fetch above 4*s.* to 6*s.*, not indeed the price of good racoon, unless large and in prime. Tobacco also is miserably low. See that no more is sent. *Signed.* Roger Jones. 1 *p.* Certificate added below to the genuineness of Roger Jones's hand. *Signed.* Pr. Perry, 7 July, 1692. 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 6 Sept., 1692. Read 19 Sept., 1692. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 79.]

Jan. 3. Whitehall. **1,980.** Warrant for the payment of £1,747 14*s.* 0*d.* to Governor Benjamin Fletcher, for pay due to the two companies at New York. *Copy.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 73.]

Jan. 5. **1,981.** Presentment of the Commissioners of Customs. By an order of 28 February, 1689-90, the Commissioners of the four and a half per cent. duty were ordered to pay over the proceeds of that duty for the payment of the Duke of Bolton's regiment. We are

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credibly informed that the King has lost much and that the soldiers are great losers by this arrangement. Sugar and other commodities subject to this duty lie in warehouse for months together for want of freight; and Major Nott, who is just returned, tells us that for the paying of the regiment the arrangement is prejudiced and inconvenient, that it would be better if the goods were sent home and the money for it sent out, and that of £7,000 expected for the goods not above £2,000 had been paid in eighteen months. Again the commission of 7 per cent. charged by General Codrington's agent for converting the goods into money, amounts to a considerable sum. We recommend that the goods be sent home and the proceeds sent out in light pieces-of-eight. *Signed.* G. Boothe, Jo. Werden, Robert Southwell, J. Warde. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Read 25 and 28 Jan., 1691-2. [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 49; *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *pp.* 6-8.]

Jan. 7. Whitehall. **1,982.** Warrant for the use of the Great Seal of Massachusetts. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., p.* 395, 396.]

Jan. 7. Virginia. **1,983.** The Secretary of Virginia to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Advising despatch of duplicates of the proceedings of the Council and Assembly. *Signed.* William Cole. 1 p. *Endorsed.* Recd. 5 Apr. 1692. *America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 80.]

Jan. 7. Whitehall. **1,984.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of Jacob Leisler, the younger, to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Cha. Montague. 1 *p. Annexed,*

1,984. 1. Petition of Jacob Leisler to the King. A long statement complaining that his father and Jacob Milborne were unjustly executed, and begging for the relief of the six reprieved accomplices whose estates are confiscated. *Copy.* 3 *pp. The whole endorsed.* Read at the Committee. 11 Jan. 1691-2, and 11 March 1691-2. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *Nos.* 74, 74 1. *Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 376-382.]

Jan. 7. **1,985.** Order of the King in Council. For the payment of £248, lately received from Maryland as one half of the two shilling duty and Port duties, to the Receiver General of Customs. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 556. *No.* 14; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LII., p.* 228.]

Jan. 7. **1,986.** Warrant for the use of the Great Seal of Maryland. *Countersigned.* Nottingham. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *pp.* 39, 40.]

Jan. 8. **1,987.** Commander in Chief and Council of New York to the Earl of Nottingham. Since our last we have taken effectual care for the peace of the Province, and have prevailed with the Assembly to raise 150 men for Albany. Our applications to Virginia, Maryland and New England for help have been in vain. They have no regard to the King's service, but pursue their disorderly affections to a licentious trade, against the law, and by their neglect suffer the French and Indians to make daily incursions. Unless their Majesties take care to protect, that great country and people will be

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ruined. If you could reunite to us the Jerseys and Connecticut, we should be strong enough to defend ourselves and make incursions upon the French; but, as we are, we are not able to leave the border. The late disorders have so harassed the people that they cannot find the money for the security of the place. On the other hand an annexation to Boston, as in the last reign, would be of still greater injury to us. *Signed.* Rich. Ingoldsby, Fredryck Flypse, S. v. Cortlandt, N. Bayard, G. Minielle, Chid. Brooke, W. Nicolls. 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 27 Feb. 1691-2. *Printed in New York Documents III.*, 812. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 75.]

Jan. 8. **1,988.** The same to William Blathwayt. We have raised 150 men for Albany, most of whom are there, the river being frozen before those of the Eastern parts could come. Fourteen or fifteen are left behind, but we hope that the strength is sufficient. Our neighbours of New England have on all occasions shewn themselves adverse to anything for the King's service, especially Connecticut, who denied us liberty to raise 100 men for the security of Albany, though we promised to pay them. Their confusions are so great that the French daily gain upon them, having lately retaken Port Royal and destroyed several people at Piscataqua. We are so weighted that we cannot bear the charge, and unless relieved by enlargement of our bounds, we shall sink under the burden. Our neighbours traffic direct with France in defiance of the Navigation Acts. *This letter is little more than a repetition of the preceding. Signed as the preceding.* 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Read 26 Feb. *Printed in New York Documents III.*, 813. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 76; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 309, 310.]

Jan. 8. **1,989.** Minutes of Council of New York. Letters to Lord Nottingham and Mr. Blathwayt signed. Order for a patent for land to be granted to Edward Antill. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 294, 295.]

Jan. 11. **1,990.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for payment for clothing and provisions. On the news of alarm at Albany owing to loss of Indians and want of funds, ordered that £130 be at once spent in presents for the Five Nations and £25 more for presents to the relatives of the slain Indians. Johannes Van Burgh's case concluded. Order for payment of £5 to John Perry for his travelling expenses to Virginia. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 295, 296.]

Jan. 11. **1,991.** Commander-in-Chief and Council of New York to Earl of Nottingham. A duplicate of the letter of 8 January (*No.* 1,987). *Endorsed.* Recd. 6 Sept., 1692. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 77.]

Jan. 11. **1,992.** The same to William Blathwayt. A duplicate of the letter of 8 January. (*No.* 1,988.) *Endorsed as the preceding.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 78.]

Jan. 11. **1,993.** Governor Codrington to Lords of Trade and Plantations. On the 18th ult., the Jersey, cruising off Guadeloupe, met a French man-of-war of forty-four guns and a smaller vessel of sixteen. They

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boarded her one on each side and in less than a quarter of an hour she hauled down the English flag. This shameful account was brought by three of the men, who escaped in the pinnace to Montserrat. On the night of the 21st I sent a sloop to Barbados, and next day another sloop, to report this, that they might not be trepanned by the Jersey in case the French should at once fit her out. I also summoned the squadron here at once, having intelligence that some men-of-war were arrived from France at Martinique and three from St. Domingo, and not knowing how soon they might attack us. On the 28th H.M.S. Hampshire arrived with her main topmast sprung. On Saturday, 2nd January, one of my sloops returned from Barbados, and on the 3rd the Assistance and St. Paul arrived with letters from Captain Arthur that he would follow with the Mary as soon as he had repaired damages sustained in a recent engagement with a seventy-gun ship. The Antelope was to attend Barbados. Governor Kendall's letters told me that he could only learn of five King's ships at Martinique; he also acquainted me that the Assistance had taken a fly-boat of 700 tons, with ninety sailors, twenty soldiers and a large quantity of naval stores. A prize brought in by one of our privateers reported that ten men-of-war and troops were daily expected at Martinique, and that we should be attacked on their arrival. On this intelligence I decided to send a flag of truce, by the return or detention of which we might learn more of their designs, so on Friday, 1st January, I sent away Mr. Warner, one of the Council, who has executed his instructions prudently and discreetly. On Monday the 4th I sent the Hampshire round to the rest of the Leeward Islands with positive orders to the Lieutenant-Governors to encamp all their men, make what preparations they could against the attack and await further orders. I sent Colonel Holt to take up his post at Montserrat, and I have instructed Colonel Hill, if any considerable fleet should appear off Basseterre, to fire the town and every building in the Island, so as to deprive the enemy of all shelter, and then retire to the fort. The Hampshire has orders to return at once, having received a new topmast at St. Christophers. On that same 4th of January I held a council of war, wherein we decided on an encampment, the retreat of our women and other matters; and at the time of this writing I am actually encamped. I reported my measures to Governor Kendall, and gave Captain Arthur positive orders to bring up the Mary and the Antelope, which I expect hourly.

Yesterday, 10th, Mr. Warner returned from Martinique. He arrived there the 3rd, left it the 5th, and was five days getting back owing to calms. I wrote to Mons. Guittaud, who is Commander-in-Chief since the last General's death, for any prisoners that he might have, and he returned all but those taken by the men-of-war, which were already disposed of. At Martinique Mr. Warner saw several seamen of the Jersey who told him that nothing was in order when the French ships engaged them. The yards were not slung, which a few shots soon discovered, and when they were boarded the captain cried quarter and ran down into the steerage. The first Lieutenant had his leg and head shattered; the second lieutenant and master,

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both very good men, were killed; the gunner took up the sword, and the first use he made of it was to give the Captain a slash over the face by which he is still disabled. The gunner maintained the fight for a quarter of an hour but was overpowered. Thus a King's ship is lost by the cowardice and carelessness of a villain. His men, Mr. Warner says, are so enraged that they vow they will tear him to pieces if they catch him in English ground. The name of this worthy captain is Bomsted. He was promoted to his command by Captain Wright, to the regret of the whole squadron. Captain Wickham asked for the ship and I supported him, but he refused, so for this as for so many misfortunes we are obliged to that worthy flag-man. He came out Captain of the St. Paul, for which post he was absolutely unfit. But the most melancholy of Mr. Warner's news has yet to be told. He counted sixteen men-of-war, all well found and manned, in Cul-de-sac and St. Pierre. He went aboard them and learned their names and all about them, also that they expect four more ships, one of ninety guns among them, with a new General. While he was there a large ship came in with stores, three mortars and eighteen hundred buccaneer guns. Further there are 500 soldiers arrived from France and 600 from St. Domingo, most of them the men whom we sent thither. During his stay five ships came in with men from Guadeloupe, and their open discourse was that they intended to attack our Islands. Still they let my flag of truce return, though before we attacked Guadeloupe I detained one of theirs for a month; and from this I fear that they think their force irresistible. Mr. Warner heard some of them, who did not know that he understood French, say that the 7th was the day appointed to sail; so they may be here any hour. On receiving this news I at once sent a sloop to Barbados, ordering that if our daily-expected squadron be arrived there, it should instantly be despatched here and followed by every privateer and merchant ship that could be fitted out, and appealing to Governor Kendall for assistance. I also sent round to the rest of the Leeward Islands repeating my former orders and informing them that I have certain accounts (though in truth they are very uncertain) that seven frigates and four hundred recruits were expected every minute, to be shortly followed by ten more and a considerable land-force under Sir Francis Wheeler. It is a great misfortune that the enemy has got the start of us, and that there has been so much delay in sending us the squadron. The expense to the King will be the same as if it had started a month sooner; and yet that little delay may be fatal to us, for the authority of French commanders and the unity of command both by land and sea will make their movements vastly more speedy than ourselves. Our command is divided, and we cannot command, but beg, pray, entreat and beseech our people to secure themselves by the destruction of their enemies. I have written to you before on this subject, and of the project of destroying the whole of the French settlements in the West Indies; and I have done my best for the Islands. Whatever the issue of the present cloud therefore, I can comfort myself that no neglect of mine is accountable for it. I had some other particulars to write to you but the present hurry will

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not permit it. I enclose Mr. Warner's list of the French fleet. *Signed.* Chr. Codrington. 8 *pp. Endorsed.* Abstract read 7 Sept., 1692. *Enclosed,*

1,993. I. List of the ships fitted for immediate service at Fort Royal, Martinique. One of 64 guns; one of 56; one of 52; four of 48; two of 46; one of forty; two of 36; two fire ships; two "Cravates," and sundry small craft. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. *Nos.* 50, 50 I., *and* (*without enclosure*) *Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *pp.* 34-42.]

Jan. 11. **1,994.** Duplicate of the foregoing letter and enclosure. [*America and West Indies.* 551. *Nos.* 51, 51 I.]

Jan. 11. **1,995.** Abstract of the foregoing letter. 2½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 51A.]

[Jan.] Antigua. **1,996.** Governor Codrington to the King. Humble thanks for the Government of the Leeward Islands and for assurances of favour. I have reported all to the Lords of Trade and Plantations, and shall not presume to desire my expenses to be discharged from the English Exchequer, which is now so hard pressed. Expressions of devotion. *Signed.* Chr. Codrington. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* R. January, 1691-2. [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 52.]

Jan. 11. **1,997.** Privy Seal granting to John Palmer the office of Secretary to the Leeward Islands. *Signed.* Pigott. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *p.* 11.]

Jan. 11. **1,998.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Resolution taken as to recommending the despatch of a ship of war to the coast of New England. Petition of Mr. Offley for the monopoly of making pitch and tar in North America considered. Recommended that the petition be granted, provided that it be not to the exclusion of others.

Mr. Samuel Allen was heard. Agreed to recommend his appointment as Governor of New Hampshire.

Petition of Sir John Molesworth read and resolution taken.

Agreed to lay the Act of Barbados for a present to Governor Kendall before the King. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 77-79.]

Jan. 11. **1,999.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Recommending, in view of the recapture of Port Royal and the capture of several merchant vessels by the French, that a fourth-rate frigate be immediately sent to protect the coast of New England. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 402, 403.]

Jan. 11. **2,000.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Recommending a grant to Thomas Offley for making of pitch, tar, &c., in North America, so it be not to the exclusion of others. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 255.]

[Jan.] **2,001.** Petition of Thomas Offley to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The words "so as not to be to the exclusion of others," nullifies the effect of the grant. I desire not to exclude

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inhabitants from manufacture, but only sole right to find out and take materials on the Crown lands in North America. I beg for amendment of these words. [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 11.]

[Jan.] **2,002.** Memorandum of Thomas Offley. That the King has the right to grant the sole right of taking and using materials for pitch and tar in Pemaquid and Maine. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 12.]

Jan. 11. **2,003.** Petition of John Grey and others to Lords of Trade and Plantations. For dismissal of the appeal of Sir J. Witham's executors against them or for appointment of a peremptory day for hearing the case. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Read at the Committee Jan. 11, 1691-2. *Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 73.]

Jan. 11. Whitehall. **2,004.** Order of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the appeal of the executors of Sir John Witham be heard on the 18th inst. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., p.* 275.]

[Jan. 11.] **2,005.** Petition of Samuel Allen to Lords of Trade and Plantations. That he may be appointed Governor and John Usher Lieutenant-Governor of New Hampshire. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Read 11 Jan., 1691-2. [*Board of Trade.* New Hampshire. *No.* 11; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., p.* 181.]

Jan. 11. **2,006.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. To recommend the appointment of Samuel Allen and John Usher as Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of New Hampshire. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXVII., p.* 182.]

Jan. 11. **2,007.** Memorandum of Lords of Trade and Plantations. On the petition of Sir John Molesworth (*see No.* 1,966) the Lord President is desired to recommend that a Privy Seal be issued to order the vacation of Colonel Hender Molesworth's recognisance. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 26, 27.]

Jan. 14. Whitehall. **2,008.** Order of the King in Council. For the immediate despatch of a fourth-rate frigate to the coast of New England. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 403, 404.]

Jan. 14. **2,009.** Receipt for the seal of Maryland, for delivery to Governor Copley. *Signed.* Cha. Abington. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 69.]

Jan. 14. **2,010.** The King to Governor Codrington. Ordering him to deliver up St. Eustatia to the Dutch. *Countersigned.* Nottingham. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *p.* 5.]

Jan. 16. **2,011.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for continuing all officers in their places despite the death of Lord Inchiquin. Warrants for the appointment of Samuel Bernard, John Towers, Nicholas Lawes, Andrew Orgill, Francis Blackmore and Charles Knight to the Council. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 115-118.]

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Jan. 18. **2,012.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The executors of Sir John Witham and Mr. John Grey attended. Agreed to recommend the reversal of the judgment given in favour of Sir J. Witham.

The complaint of the Government of Virginia against Captain Purvis of H.M.S. Wolf to be referred to the Admiralty. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 80, 81.]

[Jan.] **2,013.** Petition of Sir Timothy Thornhill to Lords of Trade and Plantations. For appointment of a time for trying his charges against Governor Codrington, exhibited some time since. ½ *p. Undated.* [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 6.]

[Jan. 18.] **2,014.** Petition of Sir Timothy Thornhill to the King. A recapitulation of the narrative and complaints made against Governor Codrington in his "True state of the case" of July 2, 1691 (*see No.* 1,613). Prays the King's orders for justice to be done him. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 18 Jan., 1691-2. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 7; *and* 44. *pp.* 12-14.]

Jan. 18. **2,015.** Summons for Captain Simon Rowe, R.N., to attend the meeting of the Lords of Trade and Plantations on the 25th inst. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 1.]

Jan. 19. **2,016.** William Blathwayt to Mr. Sotherne. Forwarding copy of the complaint of the Council of Virginia against Captain Purvis (*see No.* 1,680) for consideration of the Admiralty. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 104.]

Jan. 19. **2,017.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Patrick Mein sworn of the Council. The Governor acquainted the Assembly that he had sent a sloop to reconnoitre the Cul de Sac and St. Pierre, Martinique; also that General Codrington had sent for all the men-of-war to Leeward. He mentioned the necessity for hiring two or three ships to keep away the enemy's small craft, and reminded them that the Excise Act was near expired and that further strength of labourers would be needed to finish the entrenchments. Order for sundry payments. The Assembly brought up an Act for Excise, an Act to amend the Act for raising labour for fortifications, and an Act concerning William Thorpe, which were passed. A Bill to reimburse Richard Salter was considered. Proclamations, requiring all seamen to repair to their ships (23 January); and offering a reward to people who bring in skulking seamen. (28 January.) [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 236-241.]

Jan. 21. Whitehall. **2,018.** Order of the King in Council. For the preparation of Commissions to Samuel Allen and John Usher as Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of New Hampshire. *Signed.* Cha. Montague. [*Board of Trade.* New Hampshire, 1. *No.* 12; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXVII., pp.* 182, 183.]

Jan. 21. Whitehall. **2,019.** Order of the King in Council. That the Lords of Trade and Plantations take care that a Privy Seal be passed, vacating the late Hender Molesworth's recognizance (*see No.* 2,007). [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 27, 28.]

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Jan. 21. **2,020.** Order of the King in Council. Report of Lords of Trade and Plantations, recommending the reversal of the judgment given in Barbados in 1684 in favour of Sir John Witham against John Grey. Ordered accordingly. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 276, 277.]

Jan. 21. **2,021.** Order of the King in Council. Report of Lords of Trade and Plantations, recommending the allowance of the present voted by the Assembly of Barbados to Governor Kendall. Ordered accordingly. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 277, 278.]

2,022. Minutes of Council of Jamaica. The Council inspected the fortifications. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 119.]

Jan. 23. **2,023.** William Blathwayt to Lord Howard of Effingham. Desiring his attendance at the Committee of Trade and Plantations on the 1st prox. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. No. 81.]

Jan. 23. **2,024.** Minutes of the Council of War of Barbados. Resolved that no men can be spared from hence for the Leeward Islands, but that Captain Wrenn be ordered to sail thither with the merchant vessels for the Leeward Islands and Jamaica, and take his orders from General Codrington. If the French Fleet be not to Leeward, Captain Wrenn is to unite his fleet and follow them. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 273, 274.]

Jan. 25. **2,025.** Minutes of the Council of War at Barbados. In view of the presence of a French Fleet to north-east, ordered that the merchant-vessels be taken up as men-of-war and four sloops, the whole to be joined to Captain Ralph Wrenn's squadron of five men-of-war, and that they be despatched to engage the French fleet, if Captain Wrenn judge himself strong enough. Orders of the Council to Captain Wrenn. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 274-277.]

Jan. 25. **2,026.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. A presentment of the Commissioners of Customs read (*see No.* 1,981). Resolved to lay it before the King.

Petition of Sir Timothy Thornhill, Mr. Crispe and Mr. Thorn against Governor Codrington read. Copies to be sent to Governor Codrington for his report. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 81, 82.]

Jan. 25. Whitehall. **2,027.** Order of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That copies of Sir Timothy Thornhill's charges against Governor Codrington be delivered to the Agents for Leeward Islands. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *p.* 30.]

Jan. 25. **2,028.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. The rendezvous of the regiments to windward and leeward appointed.

Jan. 26. Orders that any field officer or majority of officers may hold a regimental Court-Martial, and that in alarm of invasion the President shall give general orders.

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Jan. 27. The Attorney-General gave it as his opinion that the President and Council may issue private commissions. Orders for a meeting of field officers and for a new line to be built behind the Church at Port Royal. Order for a clause in all officers' commissions that they shall obey their superior officer of the regiment of foot in their precincts.

Jan. 28. Two letters to the Lords of Trade and to Lord Sidney signed. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 120-131.]

Jan. 26. **2,029.** Earl of Nottingham to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Directing the preparation of a Commission and instructions for Colonel Benjamin Fletcher, appointed Governor of New York. *Signed.* Nottingham. *Holograph.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 79; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., p.* 321.]

Jan. 27. **2,030.** Depositions of Robert Mason and others. As to a brigantine of Captain Dongan's plying between Rochelle and New England in the service of King James. 2 *pp.* Sworn 27 Jan. 1692. [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 53.]

Jan. 27. **2,031.** Affidavits of Robert Tufton Mason and three others, as to illicit trade carried on direct between France and New England by a ship armed by Colonel Dongan and Samuel Shrimpton. Sworn before the Lieutenant-Governor and Council of Virginia. 27 January, 1691-2. Copies. 3½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 18 July, 1692. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 80.]

Jan. 27. **2,032.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Order for delivery of the Council Records to William Edwards. Questions as to escheats, as to employment of ships from Maryland, and as to quit-rents postponed. Writs for an Assembly on 1st April signed. Sworn evidence as to ships sailing direct from New England to France. The masters of ships who gave it promised to impart it to Mr. Blathwayt on their arrival in England. Resolved in view of the defenceless condition of the Colony to ask the King to send us a fireship in lieu of arms, and to beg the confirmation of the Act for ports, as people are beginning to build about the appointed ports. Orders as to despatch of shipping; and the Lieutenant-Governor requested to repeat the orders to the Government of Maryland. Captain Finch given his orders as to stopping ships. Resolved to represent to the King the suffering of the Colony through want of supplies of clothing, and the injury to the revenue from want of ships. The Act for suppression of swearing ordered to be published once in three months in every parish church. Order for the sheriffs to report as to the meetings of persons who have not lawful authority to do so, giving the names of preachers and teachers. Order for a proclamation as to certifying accounts of county or parish-levies. Order for all commanders to enforce the law on all who have formerly been listed soldiers to provide themselves with arms, those who have not been enlisted being exempt till arrival of next fleet. Order for smiths to fix all arms brought to them, keeping an account of the same that they may be paid. Resolved to beg the King to take measures to put down

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privateers commissioned in the Bahamas, which are troublesome to vessels sailing to load salt, and to relieve the Colony from the present excessive dearness of salt.

Jan. 28. The examination of the six captured Indians read. Ordered that if the Nanzattico Indians shall give satisfaction for the injuries done by them, the Indians shall be discharged; but if they refuse, the said Indians shall be sent down to James City. The Lieutenant-Governor requested to write to New York on the subject. Order that the rangers continue ranging, and that if any Indians in future bring any news of alarm they shall be detained in custody until it be ascertained whether the news be true or false. Resolved to beg the King, in view of the distance between the residences of Councillors, to appoint sufficient Councillors in one Neck to make a quorum. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 625-640.]

Jan. 28. **2,033.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for payment of fifty-six shillings for diet and lodging of a sick soldier of the garrison. A committee appointed to examine the repairs necessary for the Customs house. Order for Leisler's widow to be warned to provide herself with lodgings against May next. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 296, 297.]

Jan. 28. **2,034.** The President and Council of Jamaica to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Lord Inchiquin died on the 10th inst. and we have assumed the government. On inspecting the fortifications we find that Fort Charles has thirty-eight guns mounted, eight of them unfit for service, the walls out of repair owing to the shortness of the guns and some of the carriages decayed. Fort James has twenty-six guns mounted, some of the carriages decayed, the walls and platforms out of repair. The many calibres of the guns in the two forts will prove inconvenient in time of service. Fort Rupert is in good order, though some repairs are necessary; twenty-two guns mounted. Fort Morgan has twenty-six guns mounted; five of the carriages decayed, but all else in good order. Fort Carlisle is in good condition; fourteen guns originally mounted, but three lately removed to Leeward. This fort has proved of less value than was expected. Fort Walker has eighteen guns mounted and is in good repair. The stores have been much diminished by furnishing the King's ships, and there is little powder and few small arms, most of which are useless. The fort at Point Morant is in a ruinous state. The Guernsey is gone to Havannah and the Swan to Porto Bello. The officers tell us that they want stores of all kinds, as well as careening and refitting. Lord Inchiquin turned the Leeward and North side regiments into independent companies; but owing to constant disputes as to seniority and the want of a superior officer we have formed them again into regiments. Every regiment has its post assigned in case of alarm. We intend to repair the forts at once and to build a new fort of eight guns to the sea. We beg that we may be furnished with ordnance and ammunition. The Secretary has taken over the records of probate of wills, etc., as it is inconvenient that duties of such trust should be separated from the office. We have issued commissions for privateers, for our seafaring men leave us and seek them elsewhere. To increase our numbers

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we beg that a free pardon may be granted to privateers abroad, to encourage them to return hither.

Notwithstanding your instructions as to freedom of debate, we found ourselves under such restraint that we could not act according to the King's expectations when his instructions require our advice and consent. Not a member has been suspended (we wish we could say as much of freedom of debate) but we are told by common fame and threatening speeches that several of our members are misrepresented to the King as misbehaving at the Council Board. We submit the expediency of issuing the following instruction on probation, viz., that no Councillor may be suspended or discharged except by the King's immediate order unless by advice of a full Council. We know of no other expedient which can make us free Councillors instead of flatterers. We beg too that if a Governor judge us unfit for the King's or his own service we may be discharged at once. It is better to endure that with patience than be put to the trouble of vindicating ourselves. Moreover, a suspended Councillor cannot enter the Assembly. The Jews eat us and our children out of all trade, the reasons for naturalising them not having been observed; for there has been no regard had to their settling and planting as the law intended and directed. We did not want them at Port Royal, a place populous and strong without them; and though told that the whole country lay open to them they have made Port Royal their Goshen, and will do nothing but trade. When the Assembly tries to tax them more heavily than Christians, who are subject to public duties from which they are exempt, they contrive to evade it by special favours. This is a great and growing evil, and had we not warning from other Colonies we should see our streets filled and the ships hither crowded with them. This means taking our children's bread and giving it to Jews. We believe that it could be avoided by giving a little more confidence to the Council. We beg that the Governor's residence may be fixed at St. Jago de la Vega, which is the most convenient place. *Signed.* John White, John Bourden, Pe. Beckford, Pe. Heywood, Sam. Bernard, John Towers, Nich. Lawes, Andr. Orgill, Fra. Blackmore. *The construction of this letter is frequently so involved as to be unintelligible.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 29-36; *and* 77. *pp.* 123-126.]

[Jan.] **2,035.** Account of the calling, proceedings and dissolution of the last Assembly of Jamaica. In June the Governor called an Assembly which considered the irregularities and illegal proceedings of the last Assembly of the Duke of Albemarle, the violence, the exorbitant fines and other matters already condemned by the Lords of Trade and Plantations. They then drew up a bill to declare the Assembly illegal and to void all their Acts. They also raised a bill for fitting out two sloops for the defence of the coast, and for compensating those who had suffered from the depredations of the French. They also brought in another bill, according to the Royal instructions, for raising £800 a year for solicitation of the Island's affairs in England, and another bill for an impost on exported negroes and provisions. This last never reached the Council, though Lord Inchiquin knew of it. The other bill did, and was read a first time,

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but Lord Inchiquin had often declared that he would never pass bills to vacate the Duke of Albemarle's Acts, or for soliciting the Island's affairs, because he was not named in it, and because, as he said, it was to solicit against him, from which we infer that if he had nominated them he would have chosen men to solicit against us. The Assembly having sat about seven weeks sent up a message to the Governor and Council reminding them of the bills before them, as they wished them hastened, having several more bills dependent thereon. Whereon Lord Inchiquin in some passion told the Council not to receive the message, as it was an affront to them. The Council not concurring, he immediately sent for the Assembly and dissolved them, which we believe from his speech that he had resolved on beforehand. He gives us his reason for the dissolution that the Assembly designed to leave the King without a revenue, and we presume that he repeated as much to your Lordships. It was a great mistake, for the voiding of the Acts of the Duke of Albemarle's Assembly would have revived the former Act granting revenue for twenty-one years, thirteen of which are unexpired, and a clause to this effect was actually added as an amendment to the Vacating Bill, only Lord Inchiquin would not let the Assembly sit to read it again. Moreover at the time of the dissolution the Assembly had passed a bill for revenue to their Majesties for their lives and the life of the survivor of them. It is true that the Duke's bill made the revenue perpetual, but then it appropriated fines and forfeitures to the use of the country, thus depriving their Majesties of the power to release their subjects from arbitrary and unjust fines, and encroaching on the prerogative of mercy. The reason for Lord Inchiquin's refusal to pass the bill for a tax on exported negroes is clear enough, for though we gave him £2,000 out of it, yet he had that much without us from the Spaniard. The truth is that most of the imported negroes and abundance of provisions, being exported by the Assiento and under their umbrage, the planters cannot carry on their plantations, however profitable the export trade, without three thousand negroes annually for their own sole use. Again the ships of war sent for our defence have been constantly employed in convoying the Assiento's ships, though in the meanwhile our coasts are exposed to the depredations of the French to the ruin of small settlers and poorer people. Lord Inchiquin speaks as though the country would discourage trade. Yet it is notorious that there never were so many merchants in the Council and Assembly. But they were not for the planters to be despised and subservient to the traders, nor for the idle to be made the receptacle for the general to seek wreck in (*sic*). Too much allowance has been made in this direction, which dispeoples the Island and may encourage the French to attack us. We have no doubt that the King will give orders that will encourage planting as well as trading; for last year planters and merchants alike subscribed £1,200 voluntarily to fit out sloops for the King's service. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 37-42; *and* 77. *pp.* 128-131.]

Jan. 28. **2,036.** President and Council of Jamaica to Viscount Sydney. We have surveyed the fortifications, settled the militia, and granted

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commissions to privateers. The Secretary now officiates in the whole office, which under the late Governor was divided. We beg that a free pardon may be granted to those who have deserted from the Island. *The remainder repeats the substance of the letter to the Lords of Trade. No.* 2,034. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 127-128.]

Jan. 28. **2,037.** Minutes of two meetings of the Council of War at Barbados. At a meeting held at Fontabelle, 25 November, 1691. Present, the Governor, Major-General Sir Timothy Thornhill and eight Colonels. The posts of the various regiments on an alarm were fixed, and orders given for patrolling the coast. The articles of war for the government of the Militia were approved. Copy of the articles, forty-two in all.

At a meeting of the same, 28 January, 1692. Additional articles were approved, including one compelling all men except the Council from fifteen years of age to serve. *Copy. The whole.* 12 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 456. *No.* 36; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 249-268.]

Jan. 28. Whitehall. **2,038.** Order of the King in Council. On the report of the Commissioners of Customs of 5 January. (*See No.* 1,981.) Ordered that the goods received for the four and a half per cent. duty be sent to England and sold as heretofore for defrayal of the expenses of the West Indian Islands or of the pay of Bolton's regiment and Colonel Hill's company of foot. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *pp.* 9-10.]

Jan. 29. **2,039.** Affidavit of Jacob Brittain and Robert Berry. That when Edward Davies and his confederates came on board H.M.S. Dumbarton they said nothing about the proclamation, but denied that they were pirates, though the negro, Peter Cloise, often said that they had been pirates for years. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 82.]

January. **2,040.** An account received from Major Joseph Crisp of French ships at Martinique in the middle of December, 1691. Twelve ships in all, eight of from forty to sixty guns. Two French frigates sailed from the harbour on 7 January, 1692. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. from Colonel Kendall 4 April, 1692. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 74.]

Jan. **2,041.** Petition of Thomas Offley and James Bucknall to Lord of Trade and Plantations. Begging them to recommend the granting of their patent according to the Solicitor-General's report, without excluding the inhabitants from preparing such quantities of pitch, tar, etc. as they require for their own use. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 13.]

[Jan.] **2,042.** Minutes of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the Lord President represent to the King that under the arrangement proposed by the Admiralty for convoys to and from America, the coast will be left for a time without a guard; also that the Archangel is not in fit condition for convoy-duty. *Rough draft with corrections.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Jan. 1691-2. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 81.]

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Feb. 3. **2,043.** George Reeve to Lord Sydney. As Lord Inchiquin's secretary, I conceive it my duty to report to you his decease, as also the present condition of the Island. After long indisposition through fever and ague, which ended in a flux, he died on Saturday, the 16th of January, at eight in the morning, and was buried that night in St. Catherine's Church at St. Jago de la Vega. He omitted no means that might conduce to the welfare of the Island. At his coming he found the most considerable people divided into parties eagerly bent upon the destruction of each other. These he composed, and did all he could to make the Island considerable and the people happy. Last summer he sent out a strong squadron of ships which so humbled the French in these parts that until they receive recruits from France we need not fear them. He left us in a quiet and flourishing condition. The very men that he delivered from the oppression of a former Government and made Councillors, now strive to misrepresent his actions and asperse his memory. You knew him too well to believe them, and will judge what credit is to be given to them. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 43, 44.]

Feb. 4. **2,044.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. The King's warrant read for the appointment to the Council of Thomas Sutton, who was sworn. Order for a privateer's commission to Captain John Griffin. Major John Peeke discharged from the militia for abuse of his authority and neglect of duty. A further sum was received from the late Receiver-General. Order for certain payments. In the afternoon the Council of War met. Copy of the Articles of War, which were approved. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 131-139.]

Feb. 4. **2,045.** Lord Nottingham to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Directing preparation of Commission, and instructions for Sir E. Andros, appointed Governor of Virginia in place of Lord Howard. *Signed.* Nottingham. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 83; *and Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 106.]

Feb. 5. **2,046.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to despatch a duplicate of Governor Copley's commission to Maryland, and recommend the appointment of Colonel Nicholson as Lieutenant-Governor till his arrival.

Governor Fletcher's commission read. Agreed that Pennsylvania and the Jerseys be not included therein; and the Commission with this alteration approved.

Captain St. Loe heard as to his claim to a prize. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 83-84.]

Feb. 8. **2,047.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. A privateer's commission granted to Robert Scroope. Resolved to proclaim martial law. A council of war summoned for the afternoon. Leave given to Captain Bowman to plant six guns in Mantinaneal Bay or nearer his house, at his own expense. Order for delivery of guns to be mounted at Freeman's Bay, Port Maria, and Withywood. Order for payments for fortifications. Proclamation to encourage masters of ships to accept privateer's commissions.

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Minutes of the Council of War. Order for proclamation of the Articles of War. Order for gunpowder for the forts at Morant Point. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 140-142.]

Feb. 8. **2,048.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Jacob Leisler the younger heard on behalf of the condemned rebels of New York. The matter was adjourned for future consideration. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *p.* 84.]

Feb. 9. **2,049.** Order of the King in Council. Referring Lord Baltimore's petition to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* John Nicholas. ½ *p. Annexed,*

2,049 I. Petition of Lord Baltimore to the King. Governor Copley has forbidden my collector to collect the port and anchorage dues, on pretence of an Act of Assembly procured then by him. As these dues are maintained to me by your letter and advice, I beg your instructions to Governor Copley to suffer my collectors to receive them. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *Nos.* 70, 70 I, *and* 8. *pp.* 60, 61.]

Feb. 11. Whitehall. **2,050.** Order of the King in Council. Approving of the commission to Sir Edmund Andros as Governor of Virginia. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 119].

Feb. 11. **2,051.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for a grant of land to Philip Phillips. Orders for certain small payments. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 298.]

Feb. 12. **2,052.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Orders for payments and petty orders concerning defence. A guard to be posted at Three Rivers, St. Andrews. Privateer's commissions granted to Captains Hugh Gaines, Thomas Shirley, and Daniel Updick. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 142, 143.]

Feb. 12. **2,053.** Extract of a letter from Edwyn Stede to William Blathwayt. I intend to go to England by the convoy that leaves next April, but if not I shall wait till the following spring and send my accounts. You will see that I have not enough in my hands to pay your next year's salary. Captain Maynard has captured a store ship called the Dromedary. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 298, 299.]

Feb. 12. **2,054.** Affidavit of Captain Simon Rowe, R.N. Repeating his former deposition that Edward Davies and his companions did not surrender under the proclamation, but denied that they were pirates whereas the negro, Peter Cloise, insisted that they had been. *Signed.* S. Rowe. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 84.]

Feb. 12. **2,055.** Account of the coined money delivered by Captain Rowe to the Governor of Virginia, and of the disposal thereof. 2 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 85.]

Feb. 12. **2,056.** Duplicate of the preceding. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 86.]

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Feb. 13. Tower. **2,057.** John Blake to John Povey. I send you on the back a list of stores last sent to Virginia and of those now ordered for Maryland. These last are not yet gone but await only the order for their delivery. *Signed.* John Blake. ½ *p.* List of stores within. 2 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 87.]

Feb. 16. **2,058.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Order for sundry payments. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 241-243.]

Feb. 18. **2,059.** Petition of Edward Davies and others. For the restoration of their goods. *At foot.* Certificate of James Blair that petitioners have promised to give £300 to the College at Virginia. 1 *p. Inscribed.* Recd. 18 Feb. 1692. Read in Council 10 Mar. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 88; *and Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 149.]

Feb. 19. Antigua. **2,060.** Governor Codrington to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I continued in camp from 11th to 23rd January, when having no further news of the French I disencamped, having posted look-outs and given strict orders for the men to return on any alarm. Every man in the Island included, except the companies of the Blue Regiment, we did not exceed 900 men. I shall send the muster-rolls soon, with the ages and qualities of the men, from which you will gather the utmost strength of the Leeward Islands. On Monday, 25th January, I received the enclosed letter from the Governor of Barbados. I at once sent back a sloop in answer, and another on the 6th, but have heard no more from thence. When my flag of truce left Martinique, one that had arrived some days before from Barbados was detained, from which he inferred that Barbados was more likely to be attacked. Therein I cannot agree, there being no proportion between the strength of Barbados and the preparations of the French. It is now plain that they had no such early design against these Islands as I apprehended, but I am still satisfied that their own object in going to windward was to lie in wait for our fleet, which happily escaped them. Had they intercepted it they might have attacked us more securely; now I expect they will be more cautious, especially if they hear that another squadron is on its way hither. What is doing at Barbados I cannot guess—whether the fitting out of merchantmen causes delay, or news that Sir Francis Wheeler may be daily expected, or whether it be that the French squadron still lies to windward of Barbados, and Governor Kendall, seeing that we are in no danger, thinks it prudent to keep the squadron there for the safety of the merchant-ships. This seems to me the most likely explanation, for no French vessel has been seen among these Islands for the past five or six weeks. I will answer all the next packets fully when delivered; and meanwhile have nothing to report but the death of Lieutenant-Governor Netheway of Nevis, in whose room I have appointed Colonel Samuel Gardner. He is the fittest person in the Island. He has a large estate there; he served in the late expedition against the French. He has long been of the Council and a judge, and is beloved and esteemed; indeed he was chosen by the Council pending receipt of my appointment of him. Let me repeat the expediency of sending educated gentlemen from

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England for such posts, and making the offices worth the holding by such gentlemen. At present I think one cannot do better than appoint gentlemen of the Island who have large estates, than gentlemen from England who must depend on the alms of the people. In all probability the latter are less fit than some men here, and will descend to mean practices, a risk which is avoided by appointing men of the Islands, less educated but of large estates. It is the interest of these last to promote the welfare of the Colony, and they know the country and the people well; so that, failing suitable salaries, they are the best people that can be appointed. *Signed*, Chr. Codrington. 4 *pp. Endorsed.* Abstract read, 7 Sept., '92. *Annexed,*

2,060 I. Governor Kendall to Governor Codrington. Barbados. 18 January, 1692. I received yours of the 10th yesterday morning. Yesterday Captain Wrenn came in with the fleet which had alarmed us to Windward. Seven French men-of-war have been sighted within eight leagues of this place, and we hear from prisoners that they design to bombard this town. I wish they would come now, for we are in a good position to receive them. Captain Wrenn will with all speed bring you down a lusty squadron of ships, with good store of landsmen, ammunition and provisions. I can give you no more details. Captain Arthur was under sail on Friday night, but returned on seeing our fleet. I am glad he did, for otherwise he could not have escaped the French ships. Send back the sloop to tell me of your condition. Your arguments that the French design an attack on you are to the impartial reader much stronger that they intend to attack us. *Copy*, 2 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. Nos. 54, 54 I. *and (without enclosures), Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *pp.* 43-47.]

Feb. 19. **2,061.** Abstract of the foregoing letter. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 55.]

Feb. 19. **2,062.** Brief abstract of Governor Codrington's letters of 11 January and 19 January. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 56; *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *p.* 48.]

Feb. 22. **2,063.** Minutes of Council of New York. Thomas Garton appointed Judge of Common Pleas in Ulster County. On receipt of complaints of great hardships suffered by the people at Albany, and of news that the soldiers are inclined to desert, ordered that a letter be written giving assurance that the fusiliers shall be punctually discharged with full pay at the end of their term, if they will have patience. Order for a Court-Martial on Sergeant Windiford for mutinous language. Order of enquiry as to Peter de la Noy's repayment of the public money received by him. Report as to the repairs of the Custom house brought up. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 298-299.]

Feb. 22. **2,064.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for the trial of Lieutenant Zachariah Gaultier by Court-Martial for abusing his superior officer. Order for guns to be mounted at Old Harbour,

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St. Dorothy's; also for a new fort to be built at the Rock in St. Andrew's, and that the inhabitants be invited to give voluntary assistance therein. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 143, 144.]

Feb. 22. **2,065.** William Blathwayt to Lords of Trade and Plantations. By the original settlement of Virginia, 2*s.* per 100 acres is reserved as quit-rent to the Crown, which quit-rents, after being granted for a time to Lords Culpeper and Arlington were redeemed in 1684, when the King promised that they should be devoted to the support of the Government. On the 9th of June last there was £1,985 in cash in hand of this fund. The penny per lb. mentioned in the memorial is a duty imposed on tobacco exported to the Colonies, as to which the Commissioner of Customs can report more fully. It was imposed less for revenue than to hinder the exportation of enumerated commodities to other places than are allowed by law. The lands to south of Blackwater and on Pamunkey Neck are given up to Indians, and the Lieutenant-Governor and Council have lately asked that the Indians' share may be narrowed, and the rest thrown open to settlement. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 183-185.]

Feb. 22. **2,066.** Receipt for the great seal of Massachusetts and for the warrant for its use. *Signed.* Increase Mather. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. No. 2; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., p.* 397.]

Feb. 23. **2,067.** William Blathwayt to Mr. Sotherne. Desiring information as to the ships of war at present at Jamaica, and as to the frigates now in the Colonies besides Captain Wright's squadron. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. No. 14.]

Feb. 24. **2,068.** Commission to Francis Nicholson to be Lieutenant-Governor of Maryland. *Countersigned.* Nottingham. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *pp.* 41, 42.]

Feb. 25. **2,069.** Minutes of Council of New York. Mr. Plowman's account brought up. Order for sundry small payments. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 300.]

Feb. 25. **2,070.** The Agents for the Leeward Islands to Lords of Trade and Plantations. In answer to the articles exhibited by Sir Timothy Thornhill against General Codrington, we offer the following. As to the complaint of delay in taking an account and distributing the plunder, the whole matter was entrusted to a Council of war, by which the distribution has by this been completed. At a Council of war held at Antigua, 20 November 1690, Sir Timothy himself being present, the Governor was acquitted of all imputations of ill faith or neglect. The amount of the plunder did not reach £50,000, much less hundreds of thousands. As to the rest of the charges we know nothing, but beg that copies of them may be sent to the Governor, and that until his reply be received, you will retain your good opinion of him. *Signed.* Bastian Bayer, Jeff. Jeffreys, Jos. Martyn, Richard Cary. 1½ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 25 Feb. Read 27 Feb. 1691-2. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 8; *and* 44, *pp.* 27-29.]

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Feb. 25. **2,071.** Order of the King in Council. That the clause ordered on the 11th instant concerning the Jerseys and Pennsylvania be omitted from Governor Fletcher's Commission, and referred to Lords of Trade and Plantations, for examination and report before it pass the great seal. *Signed. Annexed,*

2,071. 1. Petition of Daniel Cox, Governor and Proprietary of West New Jersey. Setting forth the grant of West New Jersey by King Charles II., that the territory has been maintained at petitioner's own expense, which has been great, and praying that the clause annexing it to New York may be revoked. *Copy.* 1 *p. The whole endorsed.* Recd. 27 Feb. 1692. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 82, 82 1.; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 395-397.]

[Feb. 25?] **2,072.** Minutes of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Directing the attendance of Lieutenant Lucas Symes and seventeen other gentlemen on the 27th February, when the business of New York will be considered. Draft with corrections. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. No. 83.]

Feb. 26. Treasury Chamber. **2,073.** Henry Guy to Lord Ranelagh. The King has ordered the subsistence of the Duke of Bolton's regiment to be transmitted to the Governor of the Leeward Islands. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *p.* 10.]

Feb. 26. Treasury Chamber. **2,074.** Lords of the Treasury to Governor Codrington. To the same effect as the preceding. *Signed,* Godolphin, R. Hampden, Step. Fox. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *p.* 17.]

Feb. 26. James City, Virginia. **2,075.** Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Colony is in a peaceful state, and I am doing my best to put it on a warlike footing. The London fleet, long expected, has not come, and some west and north-country ships, which arrived and were very welcome, could give us no hope of its coming. They said that our fleet had not arrived in London in November, and that tobacco was very low. Many ships have arrived in Maryland, but that is because they are a loose Government and suffer illegal traders, so they have plenty of goods, and their tobacco sells well; but I hope that the King's Governor will arrive there shortly so that it may be settled and offenders punished. Otherwise the consequences will be serious, for it is common talk that Maryland has the trade and ships because she is not looked after as the rest of the Colonies are. We have accounts from New England that the French and Indians are too hard for them both by sea and land, and I fear they will continue so unless the King's Governors get among them; but they cannot unite against the common enemy, which adds to their misfortunes. From New York I have received a letter from Mr. Graham saying that they are unsettled, and that, unless orders come from you, they will grow worse. We have an alarm from the West Indies that fourteen or fifteen French men-of-war have arrived with large stores of war; that an English frigate had captured one of them, and that there was great sickness among the English, especially the seamen. Not knowing what

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effect this bad news might have here, I went among them to cheer up their drooping spirits, assuring them that the King had ordered convoys for the outward-bound Virginia fleet and that the ships for Virginia had been permitted to sail. Where I could not go I wrote, and ordered my letters to be published; for I think that the merchants and factors, either not considering or not caring what mischief they may do, discourage the planters, to buy their tobacco cheap and then dissuade them from planting, that they may make their profit. I fear the London merchants are not brisk in sending out ships and goods and would be glad if only half crops came home.

I have visited half the province and hope to visit the rest, exercise the militia, and look after the rangers at the heads of the rivers. The paucity of Councillors and their failure to attend is of great prejudice to the King's service. I beg orders as to houses and other appurtenances on escheated lands, for often there may be a valuable house on lands of little worth. I suggested to Maryland that the King's customs and the traders should not be cheated by the Marylanders. This Colony suffers much by the ships in Maryland; and I conceive that tobacco taken from one Colony or another ought to pay duty according to the Act. I beg your directions herein, also orders that all the King's Collectors in these parts be sworn to observe the Acts of Trade. When orders come about the quit-rents I hope to be able to advance them. *Signed.* Fr. Nicholson. 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 7 June '92. Read 9 August '92. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 89; *and Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 152-155.]

Feb. 26. **2,076.** The same to the Earl of Nottingham. A duplicate of the preceding. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 90.]

Feb. 26. **2,077.** Abstract of the preceding letter. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 91.]

Feb. 27. **2,078.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Draft instructions to Sir Edmund Andros as Governor of Virginia read and approved. Sir Edmund's request for a passage for himself and family to be laid before the King.

Draft instructions to Mr. Allen as Governor of New Hampshire read and approved. His petition for guns also read and appointed to be laid before the King.

Draft instructions of Governor Fletcher read and approved. His petition for a passage and for stores of war to be laid before the King. Letter of 24 July from the Council of New York read asking for supplies of warlike stores. The Lords resolved on their recommendation.

The Lords made their order as to the charges against Governor Codrington. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 85-88.]

Feb. 27. **2,079.** Minutes of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the draft instructions for Governors Allen, Andros and Fletcher be laid before the King. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 140.]

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Feb. 27. **2,080.** Proposals of Governor Fletcher of New York. That he may be given passage in a man-of-war himself and that a merchant vessel be provided for his family and household; also, that arms and ammunition (amount specified) may be sent out, as well as an engineer. *Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Read 27 Feb. 1691-2. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 84; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., p.* 362.]

Feb. 27. **2,081.** Minutes of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Desiring the Lord President to recommend consent to Governor Fletcher's request as to his passage, and to his proposal for additional arms and stores to be sent to New York; also that in accordance with the request of the Council of New York, the arrears of the two foot companies may be paid and their strength raised to 100 men each; also that £100 be allowed to Governor Fletcher to buy presents for the Indians. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 363, 364.]

Feb. 27. **2,082.** Orders of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That copies of the charges exhibited by Sir Timothy Thornhill, Mr. Thorne and Major Crisp against Governor Codrington, be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor and Councils of the Leeward Islands with orders to examine the same and report. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *pp.* 49, 50.]

Feb. 27. **2,083.** Memorial of Sir E. Andros to the Lords of Trade and Plantations. For a passage for himself and friends to Virginia; also for 100 grenadiers' arms and a ton of shot for small arms. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Read in Committee. 27 Feb. 1691-2. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 92; *and Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 142.]

Feb. 27. **2,084.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the memorial in preceding abstract be laid before the King. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 143.]

[Feb. 27.] **2,085.** Petition of Samuel Allen to the King. For the grant of twenty great guns, one hundred barrels of powder and shot in proportion, for defence of New Hampshire. 1 *p. Inscribed.* Read Feb. 27, 1691-2.

Corrected draft of the preceding. [*Board of Trade.* New Hampshire, 1. *Nos.* 13, 14; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXVII., p.* 207.]

Feb. 27. **2,086.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Recommending grant of the request in the previous petition of Samuel Allen. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXVII., p.* 208.]

Feb. 27. **2,087.** Petition of Lord Baltimore to Lords of Trade and Plantations. For allowance of £350 out of the Maryland bills of 1691, the Port duties amounting to that sum. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Read at the Committee, 27 Feb., 1691. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 71.]

[Feb. 27.] **2,088.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Captain Wrenn having returned from Antigua, the Council met to provide for the maintenance of three hundred recruits for Bolton's regiment, that

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he brought with him. The Assembly brought up a bill for quartering the soldiers and for supplementing the Act to raise labour for the fortifications. William Moor admitted to bail pending his trial. Warrant for payment of the expenses of the sick soldiers out of the four-and-a-half per cent. duty. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 243-246.]

Feb. 28. **2,089.** Minutes of Council of New York. The question of the repair of the fortifications being brought up, the Common Council was consulted, who answered that it was not customary for the cost to be charged on the City. The Commander-in-Chief recommended the survey of the fortifications and estimate of the cost of repairs. The supply of the fort with fuel entrusted to the carmen of the city. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 301.]

Feb. 29. **2,090.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for certain payments, chiefly for fortifications. Order for the fire-ship Swan to be kept afloat till further orders; and for the naval officer to search all French vessels from Hispaniola in future. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 144-146.]

[March 1.] **2,091.** Minutes of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Ordering that Mr. Daniel Cox be advised that his petition will be considered on the 7th of March, and that he and others be directed to attend. *Draft.* 1 *p. Inscribed.* 1 March, 1691-2. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 85.]

March 1. **2,092.** A corrected fair copy of the foregoing. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 86.]

March 1. Whitehall. **2,093.** Order of the King in Council. That Colonel Fletcher's application for a passage to New York be referred to the Lords of the Admiralty. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., p.* 365.]

March 1. Whitehall. **2,094.** Order of the King in Council. For the payment of £100 to Governor Fletcher for presents to the Five Nations of Indians. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., p.* 366.]

March 1. Whitehall. **2,095.** Order of the King in Council. For payment of £1,747 to Governor Fletcher for the foot-companies at New York. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., p.* 367.]

March 1. Whitehall. **2,096.** Order of the King in Council. Enclosing a list of stores to the office of Ordnance that it may provide what is necessary for New York. List of the stores in full. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 368-369.]

March 1. **2,097.** Commission to Sir Edmund Andros to the Governor of Virginia. This gives him power to suspend Captains of the King's ships for disobedience or neglect of orders. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 107-118.]

March 1. **2,098.** Instructions to Governor Sir Edmund Andros. He is to propose the substitution of an impost on liquors for a levy by poll, and reduce the salaries of members of Assembly. No part of the quit-rents is to be disposed of without the royal sanction except

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£300 per annum to Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson. Lord Baltimore's pretensions to the whole Potomac River are not to be regarded. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 120-139.]

March 1. **2,099.** Order of the King in Council. Approving the instructions to Sir E. Andros. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 141.]

March 1. Whitehall. **2,100.** Order of the King in Council. For despatch of a hundred grenadiers' arms and a ton of shot for small arms to Virginia. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 146.]

March 1. Whitehall. **2,101.** Order of the King in Council. That the Admiralty provide passage for Sir Edmund Andros and household to Virginia. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 147.]

March 1. **2,102.** Commission to Samuel Allen to be Governor of New Hampshire. John Usher is appointed Lieutenant-Governor in case of his death or absence. The commission however must not be understood to derogate from Sir William Phips's authority in reference to military matters. The commission was ordered on 11 February to pass the Great Seal and was passed on the 1st of March. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXVII., pp.* 183-193.]

March 2. **2,103.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Report that a small French vessel, Nathaniel Grubing, master, had lately landed men and plundered Spanish river. Two sloop masters having volunteered to give pursuit of the vessel, ordered that if they capture her they shall have her for sole prize, and £100 besides. Commissions to be issued to the two sloop-masters, and ammunition also. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 146, 147.]

March 3. **2,104.** Instructions to Samuel Allen as Governor of New Hampshire. His Council is to consist of John Usher, John Hincks, Nathaniel Fryer, Thomas Crawford, Peter Coffin, — Green, Robert Elliot, John Gerrish, John Ware, and John Love. The quorum on ordinary occasions to be five, but on extraordinary emergencies may be three only. The salaries of members of Assembly are to be moderate. The press is subjected to license. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXVII., pp.* 194-206.]

[March.] **2,105.** List of the Council of New Hampshire, as given in preceding abstract. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New Hampshire, 1. *No.* 15.]

March 3. **2,106.** Commission to Sir Edmund Andros to be Commander-in-Chief of Maryland, in case of the death of Francis Nicholson and Governor Copley. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *pp.* 43, 44.]

March 3. **2,107.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for Isaac Sandford and Peter King to be brought before the Council for seditious language. Lieutenant Hutchins was reported to be suspected of corresponding with the disaffected party in the country, and it was suggested that he should be moved to Albany. Order for a day of thanksgiving for the victories in Ireland, the

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victory over the Turk and the safety of Albany. Order for a proclamation prohibiting seditious speeches and pamphlets. A committee appointed to examine certain persons accused of seditious practices. Order for the sheriff to make a partition to prevent communication with prisoners. On report that sundry women revile the ministers of the Government, the Mayor is recommended to provide a cape, ducking-stool and pillory, as in England.

March 4. Order for James Berry and Daniel Laurence to be brought before Council for creating a disturbance. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 301-303.]

March 3. **2,108.** Proclamation of the Commander-in-Chief and Council of New York. For a day of thanksgiving for the King's success in Ireland. *Copy. Large sheet. Endorsed.* Read 6 Sept., 1692. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 87.]

March 3. **2,109.** Proclamation of the Commander-in-Chief and Council of New York. To suppress seditious pamphlets and meetings. *Copy. Large sheet. Endorsed.* Read 6 Sept., 1692. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 88.]

March 4. Barbados. **2,110.** Governor Kendall to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Since Captain Wright's departure I have employed the men-of-war to so good purpose that not only have we lost none of our own ships, but we have taken several prizes from the enemy. One of these, the Dromedary, was taken by Captain Maynard of the Assistance, and being full of cables, anchors and masts, proved of extreme value. But for this good fortune, many of the King's ships must have lain here until supplied with masts either from Old or New England. I have also made the mole here convenient to receive any of the fourth-rate frigates, and have actually careened four of the King's ships, without which they could hardly have floated, their bottoms being so extremely defective. On the 16th January the Windward part of this Island was alarmed by Captain Wrenn's fleet, and the Leeward part simultaneously by the appearance of several French men-of-war. On the 17th one of our small privateers brought me several prisoners taken from some of the French Islands, who informed me that the enemy was coming hither with a good squadron, and designed to bombard our town. A few days later Major Crispe arrived from Martinique, whom I had sent thither with prisoners. He reported that he saw ten large men-of-war and several small frigates sail from thence, and that he understood their design was to intercept our fleet from England, they being ignorant of its safe arrival. This news has been confirmed to me from another source. The ships before-mentioned having been seen for four or five days together off the north-east part of this Island convinced me that they were waiting for the arrival of their new general with ships and men (of which I had received information). I therefore called a Council of War, by which it was agreed to take up two merchantmen and four sloops to join the King's squadron, consisting of the Norwich, Diamond, Mordaunt, Mary and Antelope (the Assistance, Hampshire and St. Paul being

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at the Leeward Islands). Our ships were gunned and manned with all imaginable diligence, and Captain Wrenn had orders to find the French fleet and engage it, if he judged himself able. But having cruised to the North-East for some days in vain, he returned here again. It was then resolved that he should sail with the same ships to the Leeward Islands, taking under his convoy the ships bound thither and to Jamaica, to avoid an action on his way thither, but after his arrival to take the three ships at the Leeward Islands into his fleet and endeavour to find out the enemy. On the 18th of February he sailed, but to my great surprise news was brought me on the 24th that our fleet was returning. On the 25th Captain Wrenn came ashore, who gave me account that on the evening of the 21st he saw sixteen men-of-war and two fireships off the Deseadas, that they sailed all night without any action, although very near each other, that at 2 a.m. he saw the French fleet upon his weather quarter, and at 5 spread his flag at the foretop mast-head. At 6, the French Admiral made signal for a Council of War and to draw his fleet into line of battle; but for the next hour there was little wind, but calms and much rain, which threw our line into disorder. At 8 the French having a gale bore down upon him. The Mary being then bringing up the rear was first engaged, and subsequently the rest of the squadron. The action lasted from 8 till noon, by which time the convoy was clear. The Mordaunt, Mary and England were surrounded by the French but cleared themselves with great bravery and conduct. Thus the French had a great opportunity of destroying our squadron, having fourteen ships of from forty to sixty guns, two from thirty to forty and two fireships against but seven of ours. None the less Captain Wrenn brought in the whole of his ships except the England, one of the fitted merchant-ships, which I expect has made her way to Jamaica.

As Captain Wrenn did not think himself in a condition to venture out against so strong a French fleet, I have taken the recruits for the Duke of Bolton's regiment ashore and quartered them in the country. They and the seamen were both so sickly that I had near two hundred sick ashore at once, but by great care (though at vast expense) most of them are recovered. Nevertheless the soldiers are reduced to about two hundred and fifty, of whom fifty are sick. On the 27th of February I received a letter by flag of truce from Count de Blenac and over a hundred sailors belonging to the Jersey, which was basely betrayed by her Captain, Bomsted, to a vessel far inferior to her in strength. From the gentleman in charge of the prisoners we heard that Count de Blenac is made Governor of the French Islands, and as such was on board the fleet and Commander-in-Chief. He arrived at Martinique about a month since with five frigates, including two captured from us, and five hundred soldiers. This makes up their force to a thousand landsmen, with the men already arrived from France this summer. It is much to be feared that all these preparations are designed against the Leeward Islands, which in that case may suffer extremely. I am also in great pain for our three ships there, where they have only a small fort of nine guns to protect them. I have therefore sent a sloop to the Governor to ask him to send them here if he thinks them insecure. They are very

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good sailers, and if they started away twenty or thirty leagues to northward they will be out of reach of the enemy and may in all probability reach us safely. I have thought fit to give you the earliest account of these matters, so have hired a sloop, an extraordinary sailer, to carry the news. We hope when Sir Francis Wheeler arrives with his squadron we shall be able to look abroad again, but if any accident prevent him coming I fear that our merchant fleet and the Leeward Islands will be in great danger. Lastly, notwithstanding the discouragement I meet with in the money I laid out for the King's service, I have been obliged since to advance more to every ship, or to suffer the sick and wounded to perish. The Commanders and pursers have drawn on the Commissioners of the Navy and I trust that you will take care for punctual payment, or we shall have difficulty in finding credit in future. *Signed.* J. Kendall. 3 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 75; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 279-286.]

[March 4.] **2,111.** Abstract of the foregoing despatch. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 76.]

[March 4.] **2,112.** Duplicate of the foregoing despatch. [*America and West Indies.* 456. *No.* 37.]

March 8. **2,113.** An inventory of the goods captured in the Dromedary, prize, showing what were sold and what were kept. *Copy.* 3½ *pp. Endorsed.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 77.]

March 9. **2,114.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson's letter of 8th [? 13th] November as to next year's ships for Virginia read.

Daniel Cox's petition read (*see No.* 2,071 i) and decision thereon taken. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 89, 90.]

March 9. **2,115.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Recommending on the petition of Daniel Cox (*see No.* 2,071 i) that a temporary commission to the Governor of New York be granted for one year to draw out and command not more than 700 men of the militia of West New Jersey in case of invasion by French or Indians. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 398, 399.]

March 9. **2,116.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for Richard Ponton and Robert Bloomer to be brought before the Council for seditious language and for James Berry and Daniel Laurence to be arrested. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 303, 304.]

March 9. Montserrat. **2,117.** Lieutenant-Governor Blakiston to [Governor Codrington]. We were alarmed last night about six o'clock by a fleet of ships under Guadeloupe which stood down towards this Island, but this morning appeared to leeward standing towards Nevis and St. Christophers. There might be twelve or fourteen sail or more. *Signed.* N. Blakiston. *Extract.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 3 March, 1692 (*sic*) from Colonel Kendall. [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 57.]

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March 10. Whitehall. **2,118.** Order of the Queen in Council. That a Commission be prepared authorising the Governor of New York to take the Province of Pennsylvania under his government during the King's pleasure, and empowering him for one year to draw not more than seven hundred men of the militia of East and West Jersey for the defence of New York and Albany in case of insurrection. *Signed.* Rich. Colinge. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 89; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 399-401.]

March 10. Whitehall. **2,119.** Order of the King in Council. That the property of Edward Davies and others, pirates, be restored to them, except £300 value which, with a fourth part of the amount in Captain Rowe's hand, shall be devoted to building a College in Virginia or such charitable objects as the King shall direct. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 150, 151.]

March 10. **2,120.** Commissioners of Ordnance to the King. On the list of stores for New York we think it better to substitute ten demi-cannon in lieu of the same number of 24-pounders. Again the Governor asks for 500 firelocks and the Council for 1,000; as our stores will be much exhausted by other demands we purpose to send 500 only. *Signed.* Thomas Littleton, Wm. Buller, Jno. Charlton. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 370, 371.]

March 11. **2,121.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Jacob Leisler the younger again heard. Agreed to report that the elder Leisler and Milborne were justly executed, but to recommend that their estates be not confiscated. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *p.* 91.]

March 13. Admiralty. **2,122.** Lords of the Admiralty to Lords of Trade and Plantations. If the King think it absolutely necessary to transport Mr. Usher and the stores of war in the ship New England Charity to New Hampshire, we think it fitting that permission be granted accordingly; but if not, we hope it will be remembered that the fleet is still in great want of men. *Signed.* E. Cornwallis, J. Lowther, J. Priestman, Falkland, Robt. Austen, R. Rich. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New Hampshire, 1. *No.* 16.]

March 14. **2,123.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Samuel Bernard, Peter Beckford and Nicholas Lawes complained that they had been represented in England as factious and disloyal. The Council unanimously declared that they had never known them of such behaviour. The King's letter of 8 December, 1691, read (*No.* 1,926). Order for the parishes ef St. Mary, Clarendon and Vere to be permitted to build fortifications for their safety at their own expense. The Queen's letter of 25 September as to the Secretary's office read (*see No.* 1,784). Resolutions as to the procedure on the arrival of vessels with flags of truce or with packets from England.

March 15. Order for Smith Kelly to be discharged from his debt to the King on account of bills on the Commissioners of the Navy which are not paid nor likely to be paid. Order for payments for the new line

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building by Port Royal church. Order for payments. Order that the militia be discharged and that martial law cease on 30th inst. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 67. *pp.* 147-151.]

March 15. Custom House. **2,124.** Commissioners of Customs to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We have perused the Acts of Virginia for ports and for encouragement of manufactures, and have heard the representatives of the merchants and planters thereon. The Act for encouragement of manufactures provides that all debts, contracted either in money or tobacco, may, upon oath of the debtor before a justice as to his substance in money or tobacco, tender the same in payment and pay the residue of his debt in certain commodities, even though the creditor demand specie. We think that this should be disallowed; for it is unjust to make merchants receive goods which are of no use to them, and that at rates one-third above their true value. Also, by this law servants, houses and lands are exempt from being chargeable for debts, and all process of law prevented by oath before a single justice. Such a method of payment would destroy the credit of the planters with the London merchants and ruin the trade between England and Virginia. How far this proposed law may be practicable among the inhabitants in their ordinary transactions between themselves, we cannot say; but even if it be confined to such transactions only it should be practised with the greatest caution so that it might not operate in debts contracted by English merchants; and we think it would be difficult to make such a proviso that it would not affect the trade and merchants of England.

The Act for Ports is in two parts. One limits the number of ports for export and import; the other imposes a duty on the export of hides and furs. The first part is desirable enough, but it seems to us unreasonable to compel people to bring goods to places where there is no convenience for their reception and security, and to confine buying and selling to those places only. We enclose copy of a former report on this question, and for the reasons therein stated we think that this Act should not pass, but that the Governor, who is about to set out, should be instructed to see to the building of wharves and quays.

As to the duty proposed on hides and furs, it is admitted by both parties to be about 25 per cent on the value, which will amount to prohibition of the trade and hinder the export of our coarse woollen manufactures, with which such goods are bought. But as the object of the duty is stated to be the support of the ministry and the advancement of learning, we suggest the reduction of the duty to 7½ per cent., as in New York, for the trade would probably bear it, and we think the experiment might be tried. The clause prohibiting the exportation of any goods until security be given for the return of the produce of these goods to the Colony seems to us unreasonable. *Signed.* Rich. Temple; Jo. Werden; Robert Southwell; Robt. Clayton; G. Boothe; D. Warde; C. Godolphin. 3 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 24 March, '91-2. *Annexed,*

2,124. 1. Copy of the Virginian Act for Encouragement of Manufacturers. 1 *p.*

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II. Copy of the Virginian Act for Ports. 17 *pp.*
III. Copy of a report of Commissioners of Customs. 12 December, 1681 (*see a previous volume of this Calendar.*) *Endorsed.* Recd. 24 March, '91-2. [*America and West Indies*, 637. Nos. 93, 93 I-III; *and* (*without enclosures*) *Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 162-166.]

March 17. Whitehall. **2,125.** Order of the Queen in Council. On the report of the Attorney General of 29 February 1692, in favour of the petition of Sir Matthew Dudley and others for a charter to work mines in New England, order for the preparation and passing of such a Charter. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 448-450.]

March 17. **2,126.** Order of the Queen in Council. Referring Governor Fletcher's memorial as to the expense of his journey to New York to Lords of the Treasury for report. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., p.* 375.]

March 17. **2,127.** Order of the Queen in Council. Approving the report of Lords of Trade and Plantations, judging that Leisler and Milborne were rightly condemned, but recommending that their estates be restored to their families as an act of mercy. *Printed in New York Documents III.*, 827. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 384, 385.]

March 17. Whitehall. **2,128.** Order of the Queen in Council. Referring the petition of Jacob Mauritz to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* John Nicholas. ½ *p. Annexed,*

2,128 I. Petition of Jacob Mauritz to the King. I and others received a privateer's commission from Jacob Leisler to make war against the French, which accordingly we did, making several prizes at sea, which were duly condemned and sold at New York. I bought one of the ships myself and spent £200 in fitting her out, but it was afterwards confiscated by Governor Sloughter and Mr. Frederick Flypse on the ground that Leisler's commission was void, and Flypse still detains her although he was present when I bought her. I beg that she may be restored to me. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 90, 90 I.; *and* (*order only*) *Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., p.* 392.]

March 17. Whitehall. **2,129.** Order of the Queen in Council. Referring the petitions of divers proprietors of land and merchants trading to New York to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* John Nicholas. ½ *p. Annexed,*

2,129 I. The Petition referred to. Submitting the names of Richard Merewether, Jacob Harwood, Daniel Cox, Francis Trering, William Cornelison, John Jackson, Gerard van Heythnyste, Tho. Lodwick, Valentine Cruger, Benja. Dejeune for appointment to Council. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *Nos.* 91, 91 I.; *and* (*order only*) *Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., p.* 391.]

[Mar. 17.] **2,130.** A list of the existing Council of New York, with marginal notes against certain of the names. Joseph Dudley. No estate, very unacceptable to the people, refused to be Governor of Jersey.

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Frederick Flypse, Stephen Cortlandt, Nicholas Bayard. These two last would not proclaim the King, occasioned many disorders and pressed Leisler to military executions. William Smith. Gabriel Minivell, a Frenchman of ill repute, son-in-law to Mr. John Laurence. Chidley Brooke. William Nicholls, an attorney of bad reputation and little or no estate. Thomas Willett, refused to proclaim the King, stood by King James till Governor Sloughter arrived, and refused to assist against the French. William Pinhorne, no inhabitant nor estate (*sic*). Thomas Johnson. Pieter Schuyler. Richard Townly, is no inhabitant, has no estate and refused to proclaim the King. John Young. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 92.]

March 17. **2,131.** Instructions to Governor Fletcher of New York. The Council is to consist of Joseph Dudley, Frederick Flypse, Stephen van Cortlandt, Nicholas Bayard, William Smith, Gabriel Minivell, Chidley Brooke, William Nicolls, Thomas Willett, William Pinhorne, Thomas Johnson, Pieter Schuyler, John Laurence, Richard Townly and John Young. No printing press is to be allowed with a licence. *Printed in New York Documents III.*, 818. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 340-361.]

March 17 Whitehall. **2,132.** Order of the Queen in Council. For the Ordnance Office to supply stores according to an amended list. List given in full. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 372, 373.]

March 17. **2,133.** Minutes of Council of New York. Orders for sundry payments. Colonel van Cortlandt reported that he could not continue to subsist the two foot companies after the 28th inst., and hoped that some others would do so till orders arrived from England. Frederick Flypse, Colonel Minivell, and Chidley Brooke thereupon made offer which was accepted, and warrants were ordered to be given to them for the amounts. Orders for patents for land to Andrew Gibb and Thomas Barker. Robert Livingston's accounts were presented for audit. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 304-305.]

[Mar. 18.] **2,134.** Minutes of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Desiring the Lord President to lay the Commission of Governor Fletcher of New York before the Queen for approval. An additional clause with regard to Pennsylvania is in preparation. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., p.* 321.]

March 18. **2,135.** Commission of Benjamin Fletcher as Governor of New York. *Memo.* The Great Seal dated 18 March, 169½. *Printed in New York Documents III.*, 827. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 322.]

March 18. [Barbados.] **2,136.** Abstract of Governor Kendall's letters to William Blathwayt, 5th, 12th, 14th and 18th March. The Island remains very sickly and in want of white servants. The forts and entrenchments are nearly finished; the militia is constantly exercised, and it is wished that the French would attack Barbados instead of the Leeward Islands. Colonel Codrington has heard nothing of the French fleet, but is preparing to receive it. The frigates have taken a few French prizes. The Attorney-General being dead Mr. Hooper has been appointed to succeed him, and Mr. Fullerton has

1692. been appointed Solicitor-General. Governor Kendall has paid various sums for the ships; the Dromedary is an invaluable prize. The Hampshire and St. Paul have arrived at Barbados, but will be sent to the Leeward Islands to meet the French fleet. Unfortunately all the crews are very sickly. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 299-302.]

March 19. **2,137**. Minutes of Council of Virginia. Order that Colonel Bacon's executors produce his books to the Board, to ascertain the amount due by him to the King, and that a copy of the statement be sent to Mr. Blathwayt. Resolved, in view of the fact that ships are constantly sent home from Maryland, that all ships cleared before the arrival of the fleet from London be allowed to sail. Captain Finch ordered to take up his station and examine all ships that come in. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 643-646.]

March 19. **2,138**. Minutes of Council of New York. On the news from Albany of alarm of the inhabitants at fresh loss of Indians, and the prospect of losing one company on the 28th of March and two more on the 1st of May, order for £225 to be sent to Albany for payment of the men, and that as many as possible be persuaded to enlist in the two remaining companies. Order for a proclamation forbidding the inhabitants of Albany to desert. The Committee as to the fortifications reported that the repairs would cost £200 and that guns and ammunition were wanting. Order for Colonel Bayard to have the management of the revenue from the weighhouse. Order for grant of land to Ellis Duxbury. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 306, 307.]

March 19. New York. **2,139**. Proclamation of the Commander-in-Chief and Council of New York. Ordering all inhabitants capable of bearing arms who have deserted Albany to return within a fortnight, and forbidding the departure of others without leave. *Copy. Large sheet. Endorsed.* Recd. 6 Sept., 1692. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 93.]

March 21. Custom House. **2,140**. Commissioners of Customs to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We forward a memorial signed by most of the principal merchants and ship-masters trading to Virginia and Maryland asking for the prohibition of export of tobacco in bulk. We are of opinion that this will be advantageous to trade and to the revenue, and we advise that the Governors be instructed to recommend the same to the Assemblies. *Signed.* Rich. Temple, G. Boothe, Jo. Werden, Robert Southwell, Robt. Clayton, C. Godolphin. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 24 March, '91-2. *Annexed,*

2,140 I. Petition of the principal merchants and traders to Virginia and Maryland to the Commissioners of Customs. We beg for the prohibition by law of export of tobacco in bulk. The law, though once rejected in Virginia through misunderstanding, will now be recognised as advantageous. Our names are annexed. *Seventy-two signatures.* Large sheet.

II. Reasons for prohibiting export of tobacco in bulk—

A. In regard to the King's interest. 1. Bulk tobacco is the only tobacco sold by seamen. 2. Under cover of

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bulk tobacco considerable quantities have been smuggled into the kingdom and exported. 3. It leads to the employment of thrice the number of Customs officers. 4. It is privately shipped from Virginia to foreign parts. 5. Bulk tobacco keeps various craft busy smuggling. 6. Owing to waste and shrinkage it brings in 25 per cent. less revenue than cask tobacco. 7. It prevents a master from giving a true return of his cargo, or keeping his men from smuggling. 8. It diminishes shipping to Maryland and Virginia by one-sixth, for tobacco in cask would fill far more ships. 9. It causes false swearing and loss to the customs. 10. It causes great damage to the tobacco itself from the neglect of seamen, and the injury often done to the ship. 11. It causes loss of many ships by causing them to put into ports with hope of smuggling.

B. As regards the governments of Virginia and Maryland. 1. Bulk tobacco defrauds the Government of the 2/- per hogshead. 2. It prejudices the Government in the port charges of one ship in every six. 3. By diminishing shipping by one-sixth it hinders the sale of provisions to that extent. 4. It leads to much illicit export. 5. It makes it impossible for a master to know what tobacco he has on board. 6. It defrauds the Government of the export duty of a penny a pound.

C. As to navigation and shipping. 1 and 2. Already specified under other heads. 3. It leads to constant quarrels between officers and seamen. 4. It leads to constant lawsuits owing to the facility which it affords for fraud. 5. Bulk tobacco has frequently set fire to ships.

D. In its relation to merchants. 1. Bulk tobacco being much of it freight-free is undersold. 2. It is inimical to fair trade. 3. It gains the early markets to the loss of planters and merchants. 4. It fosters ungenerous to the prejudice of generous traders. 5. It causes loss, for other tobacco is seldom sold till the bulk is disposed of. 6. By delay of shipping and loss of market it injures merchants sometimes to 30 or 40 per cent. 3 *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 24 Mar., '92. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *Nos.* 94, 94 I., II.; *and* (*without enclosures*) *Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 175.]

[Mar. 22.] Virginia. **2,141.** Report of a Survey of the bounds of Carolina. On the 9th of March I took my first observation and found the latitude of the mouth of Weyonock river to be 30° 5′ N. The course of the river observed from that place is W. 40° or 50° N. I went on the 11th to Summerton, Nancymond County, and found its latitude to be 36° 27′ N. An east line from Weyonock will include Summerton and also the North of that line in this government. On the 16th

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of March I took the latitude of Cowper point, Corotuck, and found it to be 36° 28′ N. A west line from there left the greater part of Knot's Island to Southward, and by the help of my assistant I ascertained that it runs over part of Chase's point and crosses North West river almost three miles from the mouth. I came home on the 22nd. *Signed.* Tho. Milner. 1¼ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 95.]

March 27. **2,142.** Minutes of Council of New York. Resolved that Colonel Cortlandt and Mr. James Graham go on board Captain Hicks, and demand delivery of one of the crew to answer for disorderly behaviour ashore, to prevent like behaviour of the crew in future. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 307.]

March 31. **2,143.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order transferring the management of the revenue of the weigh-house from Colonel Bayard to the Mayor and Corporation for repair of the fortifications. Order for administration of the appointed oaths by justices of the peace. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 308.]

March 31. Whitehall. **2,144.** Order of the Privy Council. That the Ordnance Office provide 1,000 hand grenades and 120 grenadiers' hatchets to be sent to New York. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., p.* 374.]

March 31. **2,145.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. The Treasury being unable to reward Symon Musgrave for his frequent attendance at the prosecution of criminals on the King's behalf, he was authorised to apply for reward to England. Order for payment of expenses for taking runaway Spaniards back to St. Jago or Cuba. Order for the case of George Reed, now in custody, to be heard. Order for payment of a sum to Henry Ward in compensation for his losses in furnishing supplies to the King's ships. Order permitting a fort to be built at Port Maria, St. Mary's. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 151-153.]

[March ?] **2,146.** Petition of Tobias Frere to Lords of Trade and Plantations. To be appointed to the Council of Barbados in which he formerly sat. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 78.]

[March]. **2,147.** Representation of the state of the Colonies in America and the West Indies as gathered from the last despatches received. *Royal draft.* 5 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 15.]

April 1. **2,148.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Petition of Jacob Leisler the younger on behalf of the condemned rebels at New York read, and resolution taken. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *p.* 93.]

April 1. **2,149.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Recommending the pardon of Abraham Gouverneur, Gerard Beckman, and four others, condemned as accomplices of Leisler. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 386, 387.]

April 1. **2,150.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. William Edwards appointed Clerk of Assembly. Order for the appearance of certain witnesses in connection with the case of the ship Society.

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Ordered that the Clerks of County Courts shall no longer be empowered to appoint deputies unless they be burgesses, but that the County Courts shall appoint substitutes if clerks be incapacitated. Order for enforcing the law as to delinquent soldiers, and for exempting constables and headboroughs from being listed as soldiers. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIX., pp.* 646-648.]

April 2. **2,151.** Journal of House of Burgesses of Virginia. Sundry Committees appointed. The Sheriffs of two Counties summoned, having failed to make their return of elections. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 837-839.]

April 2. **2,152.** Minutes of the General Assembly of Virginia. Two members appointed to swear the Burgesses. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 783-784.]

April 4. **2,153.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Order for seizure and custody of goods salved from a ship foundering at sea by Captain John Purvis of the ship Effingham, and for arrest of Purvis and his chief officers (*pp.* 649, 650).

April 5. Resolved that Christopher Robinson, being a very useful member of the Burgesses be not yet sworn of the Council. Order for Christopher Wormeley to give security on appointment as a Collector of Customs. Orders for the Collectors to be diligent and to seize if possible certain ships mentioned by the Commissioners of Customs as trading direct from Scotland (*pp.* 651-654). Commodore Isaac Townsend's letter reporting his arrival read. Ordered that he be summoned to James City to give account of his instructions (*p.* 659). Resolved that the powder sent from England be distributed among the various counties and the guns put ashore at York Fort (*p.* 607). [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXI., pp. as cited.*]

April 4. **2,154.** Journal of House of Burgesses of Virginia. Sundry writs and returns submitted to the Committee for elections. Resolved that the House is the sole judge of the capacity or incapacity of its members, and that any sheriff who aspires to be so is guilty of a breach of privilege. Order for arrest of two sheriffs; for a common form of all returns of elections to be settled; and for means to be considered for preserving the rights of the house as to its members.

April 5. The Committee of Elections having made its report as to disputed returns, the Lieutenant-Governor was asked to issue a new writ for Elizabeth City County. The two sheriffs in custody were examined and discharged.

April 6. Leave of absence granted to Benjamin Harrison on account of sickness.

April 7. The House attended the Lieutenant-Governor, and asked for a copy of his speech.

April 8. Copies of the speech, of the royal permission to the Lieutenant-Governor to accept £300 voted to him last session and of Mr. Jeffries' letter concerning the addresses received; also a return of the powder and ammunition imported. Speech of the Lieutenant-Governor, recommending renewal of the Defence Act and consideration

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of the places where military stores shall be kept. Resolved that the Lieutenant-Governor be asked to appoint a day of thanksgiving; which he consented to do. Grievances of sundry counties read and referred to a committee.

April 9. More petitions and grievances read and referred. Resolved to prepare a bill to continue the soldiers at the heads of the rivers, and to ask the Lieutenant-Governor for his advice as to alterations or otherwise of boundaries. Resolved to invite the Council to a joint address of thanks to their Majesties. Message from the Lieutenant-Governor as to the stay of the Commodore before sailing for England. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 839-851.]

April 5. **2,155.** Minutes of the General Assembly of Virginia. A new writ was issued for Elizabeth City County.

April 6. Mr. Secretary Cole read the Lieutenant-Governor's speech. Edward Randolph's Commission published. Copies of the speech and of other documents sent to the Burgesses.

April 8. On address of the Burgesses the Council joined in asking for a day of thanksgiving, which was ordered accordingly.

April 9. Commodore Isaac Townsend's instructions as to his stay communicated to the Burgesses, who returned their thanks. Address of the Burgesses on the same. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 784-791.]

April 5. Bermuda. **2,156.** John Hubbard to the Earl of Nottingham. I venture to lay my deplorable condition before you. I was commissioned Sheriff by the late Bermuda Company and held the same place as deputy after the dissolution of that company. In that time one James Smailes arrived with a ship which was ordered after an action at law to be seized by Governor Cony. I served the writ of execution as Sheriff, and owing to Smailes's arrest the ship and cargo perished. Smailes after Governor Cony's departure brought an action against me for £3,000 which was given in his favour by the partiality of Judge Hordesnell, the jury being packed. I appealed but the appeal was refused; and now an order has come from England to levy execution upon me. All my papers in defence are in London. The only person who can vindicate me is absent, and I am in danger of utter ruin. I beg for your help. Governor Cony has shown what a bad character is Smailes. 2 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 45.]

April 6. **2,157.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Reported by prisoners that ten or twelve privateers were cruising to windward and that Nathaniel Grubing was on his way to make a second raid on Jamaica. Order that the sloop Pembroke be hired, that Captain Edward Oakely of H.M.S. Guernsey put sixty men on board her and press ten more, that the Lieutenant of the Guernsey take command, and in company with the sloop Greyhound cruise round the Island. Order for payments. Order for all beneficed ministers who have not taken the oaths required by law to come in and do so before the second Monday in May. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 153, 154.]

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April 6. **2,158.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Captain St. Lo's claim to prizes further considered. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 94, 95.]

April 7. **2,159.** Order of the Queen in Council. Declaring her intention to pardon Abraham Groverneur, Gerard Beckman, and four other condemned accomplices of Leisler, on their application for the same. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 387, 388, *and Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *pp.* 36-37.]

[April.] **2,160.** Memorandum of Sir Edmund Andros. Since his instructions forbid him to dispose of any part of the quit-rents without leave, it is proposed that he be given instructions, on any expense that may happen through invasion of the French or otherwise, to dispose of £1,000 from the quit-rents for defence of the country, or assistance to the neighbouring Colonies. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 96.]

April 8. **2,161.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Ordered that Secretary Cole before the breaking up of the General Court give an account of all records in his custody. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., p.* 686.]

April 9. **2,162.** Proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia. Appointing a day of thanksgiving for the preservation of the King and Queen and for late victories. *Signed.* Fr. Nicholson. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Rec'd. 6 Sept., 1692. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 97.]

April 10. **2,163.** Minutes of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Requiring the attendance of Jacob Teller and two more Dutchmen of New York on the 18th inst. *Draft.* ½ *p. Endorsed.* 10 April, 1692. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 94.]

[April.] **2,164.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That a copy of Jacob Mauritz's petition be delivered to Mr. Samuel Allen, who will attend the Board on the 18th of April. *Draft.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 95.]

April 11. **2,165.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for a sloop to be pressed and manned and armed and despatched as soon as possible to join the Greyhound and Pembroke against the French. Colonel James O'Brien resigned the command of the forts in Port Royal and Peter Beckford produced the King's warrant for his own appointment. Order for the Attorney-General to prepare reasons for an address to the King, praying him to annul the Acts of the Duke of Albemarle's Assembly. Order for the French prisoners to be sent away under a flag of truce. Order that the evening and morning gun be no longer fired at Port Royal, and that pistol powder be delivered for the firing of guns on rejoicing days at St. Jago de la Vega. Order for beacons to be erected to windward for giving alarms, and that on such alarm the chief officer of every regiment dispose of the women, children and negroes at their discretion, and the reformado officers repair to the colonel of each regiment. Edmund Edlyne produced a deputation from the

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Patentee for the Collectors and Receiver-General's office and was sworn. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 154-157.]

April 11. **2,166.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for impressment of seamen to make up the complement of the Archangel, and for representation to Captain Hicks that the quarrel between himself and the purser is the chief obstacle to supplying him with provisions. Resolved that prisoners accused of treason may be bailed. Thomas Johnson and John Laurence sworn of the Council. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 308-310.]

April 11. **2,167.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Letter from Captain Finch read, asking for a survey of H.M.S. Henry, prize, describing her as a dangerous vessel, and asking further that the other men-of-war be directed to supply him with such slop clothes as they can spare, his men having suffered much from want of clothing. Ordered accordingly (*pp.* 670-672). Captain Robert Fairfax's (of H.M.S. Conception) letter asking for new anchors and cables and for a new master read. Order for the anchors and cables to be supplied if possible by the other men-of-war, and for the Collectors to look for a suitable person to be master (*pp.* 675, 676).

April 12. Captain John Purvis and others appeared, when it was decided that the ship from which he saved the goods was no wreck. Ordered that he make diligent search for the goods (*pp.* 650, 651). Edward Randolph's appointment as Surveyor-General of Customs in America read. Orders issued for the sheriffs to aid him in his office (*pp.* 658, 659). Commodore Isaac Townsend declaring that his orders were to stay but sixty days in Virginia, it was ordered that all ships for England be ready if possible by that time, and that five ships be permitted to sail before the fleet (*pp.* 659-661). [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp. as cited.*]

April 11. **2,168.** Journal of House of Burgesses of Virginia. Disputed election for Norfolk County decided. Address to the Lieutenant-Governor begging that the time for the Commodore's stay might be prolonged, as it was too short to permit the loading of so large a fleet. The Council was asked to concur therein. Form for return of writs settled. The Council asked to confer with the Burgesses in order to represent the misconduct of sheriffs at elections to the Lieutenant-Governor. The House was called over, and it was ordered that all defaulters should be brought in custody unless they appear to-morrow morning. The Council's amendments to the address as to the convoy rejected as superfluous. Leave given for a bill to pay the Burgesses at the public expense. Several grievances of counties considered.

April 12. After conference with the Council it was agreed that the address as to the convoy should be left as originally drawn, and that the additional clauses of the Council should be annexed thereto. Claims and grievances considered. Order for a bill to direct methods of prosecution of slaves, and to restrain the liberties granted by certain masters to their slaves. Resolved to address the Governor as to the incoming of Maryland Indians, that the same may be

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regulated. Conferrers appointed to meet the Council, as to the distribution of military stores and other matters. Order for examination and comparison of Francis Page's copies of ancient records.

April 13. Charles Scarborough explained his absence from the House and was excused. Governor Copley's letter asking for a loan of fifty barrels of powder, read. Agreed to lend him twenty-five. Report of the conference with the Council as to the form of writs for election, wherein the Council differed from the Burgesses. Answer agreed upon as to the Governor's message respecting a regular messenger to reside at New York or New England for purposes of intelligence. The Lieutenant-Governor's message as to his omission to run the boundary line south of James River was read.

April 14. Message to the Lieutenant-Governor, recommending the employment of a special messenger at times of emergency only, in consequence of the cost. The Sheriff of Lancaster was brought in in custody, and on making his return of the election was discharged. Message from the Council concurring in the loan of powder to Maryland.

April 15. The House thanked the Governor for his message, that five ships were allowed to sail before the fleet. Two Sheriffs brought in in custody, for making imperfect returns of election. William Armistead declared after debate to be member for Elizabeth City County. Resolved that no vote at election of Burgesses be valid unless given by the voter in person. Message from the Lieutenant-Governor telling the Burgesses that they had fully met his intentions in regard to a special messenger.

April 16. Bills for the prosecution of negroes, and for dividing Rappahannock County ordered. Orders and instructions given for a bill to regulate surgeons' accounts. Resolved to approach the Council for joint addresses to the Lieutenant-Governor for enforcement of the Ports Act, and to the King for confirmation thereof. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 851-867.]

April 11. **2,169.** Minutes of the General Assembly of Virginia. Answer of the Council to the application of the Burgesses for a joint address as as to the convoy. Joint Committees agreed to for consideration of the distribution of military stores, and to draw up forms of writs of election.

April 12. The Lieutenant-Governor said he would do what he could as to the convoy. Governor Copley's letter sent to the Burgesses. Conference as to the form of writs continued.

April 13. The Burgesses' answer as to the loan of powder received, also the scheme for distribution of military stores. Messages from the Governor as to the employment of a messenger, and as to the marking off the boundary of Carolina.

April 14. The Burgesses answer as to a special messenger received.

April 15. April 16. Messages of the Lieutenant-Governor as to the sailing of five ships before the fleet. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 791-803.]

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April 12. Bermuda. **2,170.** Governor Richier to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I hope that my former letters have sufficiently demonstrated to you the importance of these Islands in time of war. The fact is well known to the French, but the rocks have deterred them so far from making any attack. The rocks are in fact our chief defence, for I cannot oblige the Council to consent that more than two [files ?] shall be on duty at the Castle at once, and but one at Queen's or Pagett's fort. Nor can I make them augment the soldiers' pay, which is but four pounds a year. The men who attended at Queen's fort last quarter left the service owing to the smallness of the wages. At a Council last week I urged the necessity of more men for the Castle and forts and better pay, but without result; so I have now doubled the numbers of men and ordered the sheriff to advance the wages. I cannot prevail with the Council to allow any salary for a store keeper or one to keep the arms in good order. My instructions forbid me to grant any warrant for payment of money without the consent of the Council. There is a bill for fifty shillings for cleaning arms in Sir Robert Robinson's time, which the Council will not pay. Several others have money due to them for public work, so that none but those who are forced will take employment from the Government. What money there was in the Treasury at my arrival lay in Samuel Trott's hands. His accounts show a balance of £537. Many of the inhabitants are leaving to find provisions elsewhere. Eighty left for the Bahamas ten days ago. The Indian corn crop is spoiled by ants. *Signed.* I. Richier. 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 26 May, 1692. Read 19 Aug. 1692. [*America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 46; *and Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 28. *pp.* 12-14.]

[April 12.] **2,171.** Abstract of the foregoing. 1½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 47.]

April 12. **2,172.** A second abstract of Governor Richier's letters of 16 October and 12 April. [*America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 48.]

April 12. **2,173.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Orders for sundry payments of salaries. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 285-287.]

April 13. James City. **2,174.** Edward Randolph to Governor Copley. The Lords of Trade have confirmed me as Deputy Auditor of Maryland and I shall be ready to serve you in that and in all other matters. I enclose a list of ships which may be of use to you. I meant to send you a law of Virginia for an impost on liquors, which, if you can get it passed in Maryland, will be of great service to the Crown. I send you also a book of rates, in which you will see that you are bound under penalty of £1,000 to swear to observe the Acts of Trade. I am sure you will do so, and give your enemies no handle against you. I intended to have waited on you with Captain Digges, but am detained by a trial. I long to be at St. Maries though I shall make little stay, having instructions to make my survey here first. I know there is much to be done in your Colony, especially in the Eastern parts adjoining Newcastle. I beg you to proceed quietly till you can have a fair blow at them. Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson is

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very zealous. I reserve further discourse till we meet. *Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 6 Sept. 1692, from Mr. Randolph. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 72.]

April 14. **2,175.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for Colonel William Beeston and Mr. Gilbert Heathcot to receive £300 to be used in soliciting the Island's affairs in England, and for the salary due to the late Lord Inchiquin to be paid to James O'Brien his executor. Order for a circular letter to the parishes to take evidence and report as to the proceedings at the election of the Duke of Albemarle's Assembly. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 157-160.]

April 15. **2,176.** Petition of John Custis to the Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia. For discharge from the office of Councillor on account of age and infirmity. *Signed.* Jno. Custis. 1¼ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 98.]

April 15. **2,177.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Colonel John Custis's resignation of his office accepted (*pp.* 652, 654). Order for five ships to be permitted to sail before the fleet and that the sheriffs give notice thereof (*p.* 662). Governor Copley's request for a loan of powder sent to the Burgesses, who consented to the loan of twenty-five barrels (*pp.* 667, 668). Order for copies of all documents issued by Richard Whitehead as to the Northern Neck to be sent to the Clerk of Council, as also of all documents and proceedings made by Philip Ludwell (*pp.* 686, 687).

April 16. Order for publication of John Custis's resignation of his offices. Christopher Wormely gave his security and took the oath as Collector. John Custis's bond, securing the Lieutenant-Governor against any damage from his appointment as Collector on the Eastern shore, executed. Charles Scarborough appointed Naval officer, Collector and Commander in Chief in Accomack and Northampton Counties in place of Custis. John Lear appointed Collector (on casting lots between him and Mr. Edward Hill) for Upper James River (*pp.* 654, 627). Order for the burgesses of the Eastern shore to attend and give information as to several small rivers that would harbour an enemy's ships (*p.* 664). Captain Finch complaining of desertion of his men, ordered that the inhabitants of Norfolk and Princess Anne Counties be diligent to discover such deserters pursuant to the late proclamation, and that the Governor write to North Carolina to secure the arrest of deserters there (*pp.* 672-674). Ordered that Captain Fairfax have power to impress certain seamen (*pp.* 676, 677). Order for delivery of twenty-five barrels of powder to Governor Copley (*p.* 668). [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp. as cited.*]

April 16. **2,178.** Minutes of Council of New York. Directions given for supplying the Archangel with bread by Colonels Bayard and Minivell, who offered their services. On the application of John Lawrence, his daughter-in-law was ordered to appear to answer for neglect to maintain her husband, a lunatic though possessing a

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considerable estate of his and of her own. Order for a strict collection of the taxes imposed by the Assembly. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 310, 311.]

April 18. **2,179.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Draft commission to Governor Fletcher for the Government of Pennsylvania and command of half of the Jersey militia read and referred to the Attorney General.

Jacob Mauritz heard as to his petition, and decision taken.

Petition from the Hudson's Bay Company for leave to send out a ship read, and ordered to be laid before the King. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 95-98.]

April 18. **2,180.** Minutes of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the Lord President be requested to recommend, on the petition of Jacob Mauritz (*see No.* 2128 I), that Governor Fletcher examine the matter, and if the ship were tried and condemned under the usual forms, and sold for the benefit of the privateers, then she shall be restored to petitioner, but if sold by Leisler or for his account, she shall then be reckoned the King's. ¾ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 96 ; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 392, 393.]

April 18. **2,181.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Requiring a *scire facias* to be issued against the proprietors of East and West New Jersey. *Endorsed.* 18 April, 1692.

Duplicate of foregoing. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *Nos.* 97, 98.]

April 18. **2,182.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for a Committee to examine the petition of Edward Wislake against the taking from him of a derelict sloop by Captain Hicks, and for a letter to Captain Hicks to release two men taken from it, temporarily, to give evidence. Warrant for payment of Thomas Johnson's salary. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 311, 312.]

April 18. Jamaica. **2,183.** Samuel Bernard to [Earl of Nottingham?] I am ashamed at my neglect to write, especially when I learn how I have been misrepresented by Lord Inchiquin as factious and disaffected. I should have defended myself but for an attack of gout. I beg you again to read the account of the last dissolution of the Assembly sent by the Council. I intended it to have gone by the same ship as that which carried the Governor's letter reflecting so severely on the proceedings of the Assembly, not for any true reason, but because the Assembly would not leave him the sole management of things here and in England. I can clear the Council and Assembly of the imputation of leaving the King without any revenue, for they had a new bill ready to go up to Council granting revenue for their Majesties' lives and three or four years over, that the Government might not be left without support; though of course the Vacating Bill which voided all Acts of Lord Albemarle's Assembly would in my opinion have revived the twenty-one years' Act. Lord Inchiquin was obliged to admit that that Assembly was unduly elected, and though such practices may, as has been said, go on in England, there is no comparison between Assemblies of thirty-two

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and of five hundred members. Governors at this distance assume an authority such as recommendatory letters have not and a sheriff dare not enforce, and the provost-marshal, who acts as returning officer, if not appointed by the Governor is always approved by him; nor are instruments wanting to them to prostitute the liberties of the country for the sake of gain, as was recently seen. I do not like to rake up the actions of the dead, least of all of distinguished persons, such as the Duke of Albemarle, but we may defend ourselves as to the last dissolution. We do not know the intrinsic reasons here nor what may have been written to you, but the matter stood thus: In the new revenue bill the Assembly would have levied a tax on negroes exported, and an extra-ordinary tax on Jews, which would have taken the money out of his private purse and put it into the public; and these were the things that touched his Lordship to the quick, especially when the Assembly seemed to decline to raise money for hire of sloops that the King's frigates might guard the Spanish Assiento. The Governor said openly that he had as lief the King sent him to the Tower as to Jamaica, and was so exasperated that he dissolved the Assembly in a passion, from which he never recovered either in body and mind. Yet he had every reason to be satisfied, for no Governor had ever so much money in so short a time,—£15,000 is well within compass—nor strove so earnestly to get it. You will see by his speech that he never learned the important doctrine, Live and let live. I shall make no reflection on his expedition against the French, which served only to draw the French down on us, nor on his keeping sloops trading at the public expense, on pretence of carrying letters to the Spanish Governor. Recrimination is the worst form of justification in my view and in Colonel Beckford's and Mr. Lawes's also. I hope you will observe that we were blamed for saying the same things more modestly in Council that we have now written to the Lords of Trade. I am quite ready to lay down all public office, which was never of my seeking. I had been Speaker of the Assembly under four Governors, and only entered the Council, which I had refused to do many times, at his earnest solicitation, for I am not ambitious. We have grateful recollection of the fair hearing given us by their Lordships about the Irish model of government in Lord Carlisle's time, and of the redress of the misdoings of the Duke of Albemarle. We hope no less that the King will now disallow the Acts illegally passed under the Duke of Albemarle. Governors are apt to think that nothing recommends them as much as when they must impose on the people; and they should not be encouraged by recognition of such methods as the Duke of Albemarle's, which can easily be repeated. Nor do we think that the King would desire it to be so. The maxim *factum valet quod fieri non debet* has no application in this case; or what are virtually edicts would become laws. *Signed.* Sam. Bernard. 3 *pp. Endorsed.* R. July 16, 92. [*America and West Indies.* 540. *No.* 19.]

April 18. **2,184.** Journal of House of Burgesses of Virginia. Bills for defence of the country, and for dividing Rappahannock County, presented. Petition from the people of King's and Queen's Counties reported on.

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April 19. Bill to pay the Burgesses' expenses at the public charge thrown out. Bills for prosecution of negro criminals, for altering the day for Princess Anne County Court, for defence of the country and for dividing Rappahannock County, read a first time, also the bill to regulate Surgeons' accounts. Bill to direct the method of arrests ordered, also a bill for magistrates to provide themselves a seal, and a bill to regulate settlement. Order for the Lieutenant-Governor to be asked to authorise the impressment of freight for the military stores for Potomac. Bills concerning writs, for discovery of runaways, and for confirmation of laws, read a first time. Order for an account of receipts from the duty on furs and the impost on liquors. Order for an inspection of the copies of the old charters and grants brought from England by William Sherwood.

April 20. Copy of the grant of the Northern Neck, 1667, submitted to the House, and ordered to be referred to a committee for report. Bills for prosecution of negro criminals, for defence of the country, for dividing Rappahannock County, as to Princess Anne County Court, as to Surgeons' accounts, as to writs, and for confirmation of laws read a second time, and the amendments to certain of them reported. A conference with the Council as to the Ports Act agreed on.

April 21. William Hardidge and Lawrence Washington were returned for Westmoreland County, and the sheriff apologised for his former neglect. The seven bills aforesaid were passed and sent up to the Council. Information as to the pay due to the rangers requested. The Conferrers reported that the Council dissented to the address for enforcing the Ports Act. The Lieutenant-Governor's answer as to the rangers received. The Treasurer's accounts produced; and a message given that the House expects that each collector will give in his accounts.

April 22. Debate as to enforcement of the Ports Act. Adjourned to 25th. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 867-877.]

April 18. **2185.** Minutes of the General Assembly of Virginia. Message from the Burgesses urging enforcement of the Ports Act.

April 19. Criticisms of the Council on the claims for money sent up by the Burgesses. A conference with the Burgesses as to the Ports Act requested.

April 20. The Conferrers reported that the Council did not agree with the Burgesses as to the Ports Act.

April 21. The Burgesses' address and the Lieutenant-Governor's answer as to the wages due to the rangers. Seven bills received from the Burgesses. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 805-811.]

April 19. **2186.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Order for the coast of the Eastern shore to be watched by Adam Hays as heretofore, in case of arrival of hostile ships, and that Hays be paid for the same (*p.* 666). Resolution of the Burgesses read requesting that the Government of Maryland be asked to order Indians in future to

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give notice of their coming into the country. The Council concurred (*pp.* 669, 670). Sundry depositions regarding the ship Society sworn to (*pp.* 681, 682). Resolved to ascertain from the other Colonies whether the situation be such as to require the maintenance of the rangers throughout the winter (*p.* 689). [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp. as cited.*]

April 20. **2,187.** Lords of the Treasury to the Queen. Transmitting the report of the Commissioners of Customs on two acts of Virginia (*see No.* 2,124). *Signed.* Godolphin; R. Hampden; Ste. Fox; Cha. Montague. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 99; *and Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 161.]

April 20. **2,188.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Order for issue of writs for election of a new Assembly. Ordered that the Council meet at the Secretary's house in future, paying him twenty pounds a year for a room. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 287, 288.]

April 20. [Barbados.] **2,189.** Extract from a letter of Governor Kendall, to William Blathwayt. Since my last, Wrenn is dead, and Butler as eldest captain succeeds to the command of the squadron. I have lately received a flag of truce from Count de Blenac, and fourteen prisoners, from whom I learn that he has sent home all his large men-of-war. The Mary Rose is now the best ship that they have in those parts. The Jersey lies at Martinique, almost under water, whereby they hope to clear her of the plague, which has destroyed at least two hundred men; so that the French are now no more able to injure us than we them, all our ships being lamentably afflicted with sickness, which proves very mortal. I cannot tell you what I shall do with the squadron till I hear from General Codrington, to whom I have sent a state of our ships with an expression of Butler's opinion and my own, that owing to the condition of our own squadron and the weakness of the French, there is nothing to be done but to obey the Admiralty's instructions, viz. to return in the spring with the Barbados merchant fleet, sending two ships to the Leeward Islands (one to stay there, the other to convoy their fleet home), two to Jamaica for the like purpose, and leaving one here. So we shall have two men-of-war and a fire-ship to convoy home the fleet. This is the best plan I can think of, considering how unlikely it is for us to man them so as to be of service. I expect General Codrington's answer every hour, and by next ship you shall have a positive account of my resolutions. *Copy.* 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Copy to the Admty. 1 July, '92. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 79.]

[April 20.] **2,190.** Abstract of the foregoing; with additional paragraphs as to the payment of the bills drawn by Governor Kendall. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 80; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 303, 304.]

April 20. Fort William Henry. **2,191.** The Commander-in-Chief and Council of New York to the Governor of Maryland. We welcome your arrival. You will have learned from President Blakiston, and from the documents sent from hence, the proposals that have been made to you and to the rest of our neighbours as to the defence of Albany which is

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a post of equal consequence to us all. The loose state of Government among our neighbours has retarded their motion to our aid, so that the whole burden lies upon this colony. Our Indians have lately been very unsteady, and we are forced to great expense in presents to keep them in amity. Virginia sent us about £100 to spend on the Indians on their behalf, and that is all the help of any kind that we have received so far from our neighbours; though since Governor Sloughter's arrival we have spent £600 or £700 in presents, besides the cost of keeping 300 fusiliers in garrison at Albany all through the winter until May next. By God's blessing Albany is still ours, but in such a languishing condition that all the inhabitants are ready to retire to the waterside. Trade is extinguished and alarms of the enemy incessant. We have been obliged to forbid the people to leave the town, which the enemy would rejoice to hear of. The City of Albany and the plantations by the river have lately been much damaged by a flood of rain, so that we are obliged to supply them with bread. We have represented the attitude of our neighbours towards us to their Majesties already, and shall do so again; and we beg your endeavours also. Your arrival has given us fresh hopes of help from Maryland, and we beg you to exert your authority on our behalf. We are now raising 200 fusiliers to reinforce Albany and want 300 more. We have applied to all our neighbours again for help, but expect little from New England, having no advice of Sir William Phips's arrival from Virginia. *Signed.* Rice. Ingoldsby, Jo. Dudley, Fred Flypse, Steph. van Cortlandt, Nic. Bayard, Wm. Smith, Gab. Minivell, Chid. Brooke, Will. Nicolls, Tho. Johnson, Jno. Lawrence. *Copy.* 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 6 Sept. 1692. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 99.]

April 20. **2,192.** Minutes of Council of New York. The petition of the Constables of New York, for reward for collecting of taxes, referred to the Mayor and Corporation. A complaint against certain soldiers of misbehaviour referred to a Committee.

April 21. Order for fresh warrants in lieu of informal warrants for certain payments. Sarah Laurence appeared, and it was ordered that a guardian be appointed for her lunatic husband. Certain soldiers having been found guilty of thieving, the Commander-in-Chief promised to find out the men and have them punished. Captain Hicks refused to send the men to be examined as to the derelict sloop. Matthew Clarkson's accounts as Secretary presented, and payment ordered.

April 22. Order for payment of £50 to Dirck Wessells. Committee appointed to examine the accounts of the three companies of fusiliers. On the complaint of John Pendder, minister of Jamaica, the parishioners who refuse to pay his stipend were summoned before Council. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 312-314.]

April 20. **2,193.** Minutes of General Assembly of New York. Joseph Dudley signified to the Representatives that the provision made for the defence of the frontier would come to an end on 1st May, and that it was hoped that the other Colonies would contribute something to the cost.

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April 21. The Representatives asked for a list of the forces at Albany, which was ordered to be furnished.

April 22. The Representatives signified that they could not proceed with business until this list and the account of incidental charges were furnished.

April 23. The accounts of the forces at Albany were sent to the Representatives. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 627-629.]

April 21. **2,194.** William Blathwayt to the Attorney General. Referring the draft Commission for the Governor of New York to take over the government of Pennsylvania and command half the militia of New Jersey, for his report. *Draft.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 100.]

April 21. **2,195.** Record of proceedings of a General Court at James City, Virginia, in respect of the ship William and Mary. 7½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 6 Sept., 1692. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 100.]

April 21. **2,196.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Orders as to the ketch Crane, pleaded to have been wrongfully condemned (*pp.* 677-679). Sundry depositions sworn to regarding the ship Society. Charles Blanchevill's petition referred to William Byrd for report (p. 685). Information of Isaac Foxcraft as to illegal trading of the ship William and Mary, Thomas Meech, master (*pp.* 699-707). [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp. as cited.*]

April 21. **2,197.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Draft address to the King approved. Order for Peter Beckford to deliver the Receiver-General's books to Edwin Edlyne. Orders for payments. Order for arrest of the boatswain of H.M.S. Swan for refusing to obey the captain. Order for the Pembroke to cruise to windward towards Hispaniola and report on the enemy's motions. Order for a letter to be prepared to the Lords of Trade and Plantations. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 162-163.]

April 25. **2,198.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for £40 to be paid to Mr. Newton on account, from the confiscated estates of Leisler and his accomplices. Order for £20 to be allowed to the Secretary to prepare duplicates of the papers lost in transit to England. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 314, 315.]

April 25. **2,199.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Orders as to the ketch Crane (*pp.* 679, 680). Order for all who have obtained grants of land by escheat in the Northern Neck since the proprietor's office was first set up, to furnish copies thereof to the sheriffs for transmission to the Council. Richard Whitehead granted an extension of time to furnish the documents required of him (*pp.* 687-689). Mr. Blathwayt's letter as to Thomas Jarvis's petition read (*p.* 686).

April 26. Order for Captain Finch to proceed with the Henry to Maryland to fetch provisions (*p.* 663). Order for the Attorney-General to consider what shall be done to Colonel John Custis and another for endeavouring to discourage evidence against Thomas Meech's ship, a vessel trading illegally (*p.* 664).

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April 27. Letters written to Captain Finch and Captain Custis on yesterday's business approved (*p.* 663). Ordered that the distribution of powder in the counties shall not excuse any from providing themselves according to law; and that the counties shall give an account of the distribution and consumption thereof, which shall not be except on urgent occasion (*pp.* 668, 669). Evidence as to the ship Society sworn to (*p.* 684).

April 28. The burgesses of the Eastern shore attended and gave evidence as to the smaller rivers there. Ordered that no ships anchor therein except in Smith's Island River. Order for the Courts at Accomack and Northampton Counties to consider how the arrival of hostile ships shall be most readily discovered (*p.* 665, 666). Order for Captain Finch to ascertain if there be a fitting place for careening H.M.S. Henry, and that he give a written report of the roading of the said ship (*pp.* 674, 675). Agreement made with John Perry to carry despatches to New York and New England. New commissions issued to justices and sheriffs (*p.* 690).

April 29. On the application of John Lear and Charles Scarborough they were appointed Collectors of the penny per lb. duty, pending confirmation by the Commissioners of Customs (*p.* 657). Notice that all persons concerned in the salving of H.M.S. Wolf are left to their remedy at law (*p.* 681). Order for copies of the papers concerning the ship Society to be prepared against the meeting of Council in June next (*p.* 685). Thomas Milner appointed escheator of the lands to the south of James River. Warrants for sundry payments signed. Order for an audit on 21 June, and that Colonel Bacon's executors present his accounts thereat and give security for the payment of the balance due to the King. Resolved to move Mr. Blathwayt to procure the prevention of ships trading fraudulently with Maryland and to submit to him a question as to escheated lands. The Lieutenant-Governor recommended to the Council to consider the best way of improving the revenue from quit-rents. Order for Christopher Robinson, absent owing to his wife's death, to be sworn on the 21st June (*pp.* 691-695). [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp. as cited.*]

April 25. **2,200.** Journal of the House of Burgesses of Virginia. Debate on the Ports Act. Resolved to request Mr. Blathwayt to procure the Royal assent thereto, explaining the reasons for the same. Order for a conference to be requested, to draw up an answer to Mr. Jeffries and a letter as to Mr. Blair's business. Message from the Lieutenant-Governor, agreeing to order the Collectors to deliver in their accounts on oath before him and Council: The House acquiesced.

April 26. Resolved that the salaries of the troops at the heads of the rivers be deposited with the sheriffs until directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to be paid. Conferrers appointed to draw up an answer to Mr. Jeffries. The bills came back from the Council with amendments. The House disagreed with the amendment to the bill for writs and desired a conference as to that for confirmation of laws. Resolved to address the King for leave to give £200 to the

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Lieutenant-Governor; which being reported to the Council, the Lieutenant-Governor returned his thanks.

April 27. The amendments to the bill for confirmation of laws were agreed to. The Council having agreed as to the preparation of letters to Mr. Blathwayt, Mr. Blair and Mr. Jeffries, a Committee was appointed to meet them. Resolved to send £200 to Mr. Blathwayt for his expenses.

April 28. Bill for a public levy read thrice, passed and assented to by Council. Orders for sundry payments. Drafts of letters to the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of London and Worcester read and sent to Council.

April 29. The letter to Mr. Jeffries returned to the Council for amendment. The Council assented to the various payments. Letter to Mr. Blair agreed to. Letter to Mr. Blathwayt amended and approved. Addresses to the King of thanks, and for permission to give the Lieutenant-Governor a present.

April 30. The House attended the Lieutenant-Governor. [*Col. Entry Bk. Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 877-887.]

April 25. **2,201.** Minutes of the General Assembly of Virginia. The Burgesses' message requiring the Collectors to give in their accounts, and the Lieutenant-Governor's reply to the same. Message of the Lieutenant-Governor stating the Council's amendments to the various bills. The Burgesses' resolution as to the Ports Act agreed to, and conferrers appointed to meet them.

April 26. Criticisms of the Council upon sundry claims submitted to them by the Burgesses. The resolution of the Burgesses as to the payment of soldiers received. The Burgesses' message as to a present to the Lieutenant-Governor, wherein the Council concurred.

April 27. Six bills sent up by the Burgesses and concurred in by the Council. The Burgesses' orders for certain payments received and approved.

April 28. Several letters sent up by the Burgesses, and after amendment approved.

April 30. The Burgesses being summoned, the Speaker addressed the Lieutenant-Governor and Council; and the bills and addresses having been signed, the Lieutenant-Governor prorogued the Assembly. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 813-833.]

April 27. **2,202.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Address to the King signed, to the following effect. We fear that we lie under your displeasure from the attempt of the last Assembly to annul the Acts of the Duke of Albemarle's Assembly, but our laws and rights were violently transgressed in the election of that Assembly, and we trust that you as the upholder of our rights will be favourable to us. Letter to the Lords of Trade and Plantations signed. also to William Blathwayt, and to Colonel Beeston and Mr. Heathcot (*see Nos.* 2203-2205). Resolved to allow the President £1,000 a year. Order for discharge of the boatswain of H.M.S. Swan on

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his submission and on the intercession of his captain. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 162-171.]

April 27. Jamaica. **2,203.** The President and Council of Jamaica to [Earl of Nottingham?]. We send the minutes of Council from 17 August, 1691 to 14 April, 1692. The Guernsey and Swan are careening, and as they are almost disabled by long stay in these parts we beg that they may be recalled and replaced by other ships. The Spaniards have made a vain attack on St. Domingo. From them we learn that a French fleet of eight men-of-war and one privateer are cruising to windward of us, and we have despatched a sloop to windward to watch for them. We hear that the laws made under the Duke of Albemarle's government are under consideration. We beg that they may not be confirmed until we have been heard by our counsel, who will show that the Assembly which passed them was illegally chosen. We have built a new line behind the Church on Port Royal and mounted eight guns thereon. Colonel James O'Brien having resigned the command of the forts, we have entrusted it to Colonel Peter Beckford. We beg that a new great seal may be sent to us. *Signed.* John White, John Bourden, Pe. Beckford, Sam. Bernard, John Towers, Andrew Orgill, Fra. Blackmore, Charles Knight, Thomas Sutton. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* R. 15 July, 1692. [*America and West Indies.* 540. No. 20; *and Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 45-46 *and* 77, *pp.* 165, 166.]

April 27. **2,204.** The same to William Blathwayt. We send the Minutes of Council from 17 August, 1691 to 14 April, 1692. Pray help us in obtaining postponement of submitting the Duke of Albemarle's laws to the royal decision, till we can be heard by counsel. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 168, 169.]

April 27. **2,205.** The President and Council of Jamaica to William Beeston and Gilbert Heathcot. We send an address to the King and have asked for postponement of the submission of the Duke of Albemarle's laws to the King. We enclose depositions to show that most of the members of that Assembly were illegally elected. We send you £300 as a supply in carrying through this affair. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 169, 170.]

April 27. **2,206.** Minutes of Council of New York. Orders for transmission of a signed Act to the Justices of Suffolk for collection of revenue. Order for commissioning two new Justices for King's County. Grant of land conditionally to Elias Doughty and Samuel Hoight. Order for payments to the gentlemen who advanced money for the troops at Albany. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 315-316.]

April 27. **2,207.** Minutes of General Assembly of New York. The Representatives disallowing some of the items in the accounts of the troops at Albany, a conference was held. The Council sent down a resolution offering a bounty of one piece of eight to every man who remains under arms at Albany for one month after the expiration of his term on 1st May. The Representatives approved. They also sent up a bill to raise 200 men for the defence of Albany. Bill read twice, and a conference requested as the money to be raised by the bill will be insufficient.

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April 28. A money bill sent down for amendment, and a bill for destroying wolves read first time.

April 29. Report of the conferrers on the bill to raise troops approved, and the bill sent down to the Representatives for amendment. The Wolves Bill read twice more and passed. Proposal sent down to the Representatives for making the mounted militia take their turn of duty at Albany on foot. Address of the Representatives that officers of government may be ordered to ask moderate fees until the fees be duly regulated, was received. Bill for raising troops received with amendments and passed. Joint Committee agreed to, to enquire into the state of the revenue. The Lieutenant-Governor announced that he must go forthwith to Albany and asked the Representatives to promise credit for £500 or £600 for expenses, presents, etc; but few of the Representatives being present, they were able only to approve the principle and engage themselves to make it good. Adjourned to 16 August. [*Cal. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 629-635.]

April 28. Fort William Henry. **2,208.** The Commander in Chief of New York to the Duke of Bolton. I have written to you by every opportunity, but one barquentine has been lost and another taken, with most of my packets. I am afraid that the miscarriage of some of these documents may do us disservice, as I hear there are evil instruments at home who have opportunity and impudence to lie without contradiction. I understand that several gentlemen have applied for this government; I beg your protection if any have contrived anything to my hurt during my absence. I have managed the Government here with great moderation, and begin to see the end of divisions and quarrels. Nothing could disturb our peace more than a change of Governors; the very news would give new life to the ignorant and factious mob which delights in the disorder which it conceives to be the necessary result of change. It is the opinion of the best men here that nothing would contribute more to the health of the Colony than that I should be confirmed as Governor. The Assembly is now sitting to provide for the reinforcement of Albany, a place at the head of the Hudson River for trade with the Indians. The Five Nations have always been our friends and have been a sore plague to the French in Canada, but they have grown detached and indifferent; no pains have been taken to preserve their friendship during the late trouble. We are put to great expense for presents to them. The French have spared no pains nor cost to traduce them, but find it of little use while Albany is in our possession; for from thence the Indians must be supplied, and whoever are masters of Albany will sway the Indians to their side. These Indians have their seat on the heads of the Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, and, if once our enemies, no man will dare go out of doors or plant, or live out of garrison; and the settlements are so much dispersed that they would be an easy prey. This Colony, which consists mostly of Hudson's River and Long Island, bears all the expense of presents to the Indians and the maintenance of Albany. None of our neighbours have given any aid, though the garrison is the safety and life of all. We applied to all of them as far as Virginia, but without success. Maryland pretended that it awaited the arrival of a new Governor. Virginia

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wanted orders from England. Pennsylvania and the Jerseys knew that we must defend the place. New England is without government and galled by a serpentine enemy, the Penobscot Indians, who are said to have killed and carried away two thousand people since the revolution without loss of a man themselves. There was lately news of 130 killed and wounded at York on Piscattaway River. We beg you to intercede with the King for his orders to New England, Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania to assist us, and for the annexation of the Jerseys and of the territory from the Connecticut River, to this Colony. *Signed.* Rich. Ingoldesby. 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* Read 19 September, 1692. *Printed in New York Documents III.*, 833. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 101.]

April 28. Whitehall. **2,209.** Order of the Privy Council. Referring the report of the Lords of the Treasury respecting exportation of bulk tobacco to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Rich. Colinge. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Read 27 June, 1692. *Annexed,*

2,209. 1. Lords of the Treasury to the Queen. 22 April, 1692. The Commissioners of Customs recommend that the Governors of Virginia and Maryland be instructed to propose to their Assemblies a law for the prohibition of the export of tobacco in bulk. *Signed.* Godolphin; R. Hampden; Ste. Fox; Cha. Montague. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 27 April, 1692. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *Nos.* 101, 101 I; *and Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 173, 174.]

April 30. **2,210.** Order of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That if, on the arrival of the next West Indian fleet, the executors of Sir John Witham shew not good cause to the contrary, their appeal shall be dismissed. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., p.* 274.]

April 30. James City. **2,211.** Address of the Council and Burgesses of Virginia to the King and Queen. For permission for Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson to accept a present of £200. *Signed.* William Cole, for the Council; Tho. Milner, Speaker. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 3 Feb., 92/3. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 102.]

April 30. James City. **2,212.** Address of the Council and Burgesses of Virginia to the King and Queen. Thanks for supply of military stores. *Signed.* Fr. Nicholson, William Cole, for the Council, Tho. Milner, Speaker. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 9 Aug., 1692. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 103; *and Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 156.]

April 30. **2,213.** Copies of the oath of the King's Collector in Virginia and of William Cole's bond to execute the office. 2 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 104.]

May 2. **2,214.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Draft commission of Governor Fletcher as to Pennsylvania and the Jerseys read. The King's pleasure to be taken whether Quakers holding public offices may not be allowed to make a declaration instead of taking the usual oaths, and as to empowering the Governor to appoint a Lieutenant-Governor and Councillor. Mr. Manley's memorial on behalf of the prisoners at New York read, and

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decision taken. Mr. Offley's petition read. Ordered that he assign some part of North America to which his patent may be referred.

Letter from the Council of Jamaica of 28 January read (*see No.* 2,034). An extract to be forwarded to the Commissioners of Ordnance, and the rest reserved for future consideration. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 99-100.]

[May 2.] **2,215.** "Mr. Manley's memorial." Setting forth that many persons who acted with Leisler during his Government, as they conceived to be their duty, were after Governor Sloughter's coming bound over to appear in New York in November last. This they were ready to do, but being frightened by Leisler's execution, they left the country. They now pray that their recognizances and all other proceedings may be discharged. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Ordered May 2, 1692. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 102; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., p.* 389.]

[May 2.] **2,216.** Memorandum for the Lord President to receive the Queen's pleasure whether a general pardon may not be granted in the Plantations, and the recognisances referred to in the preceding abstract discharged. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., p.* 388.]

May 2. Whitehall. **2,217.** William Blathwayt to the Office of Ordnance. Forwarding an extract as to fortifications and stores of war from the letter from the Council of Jamaica, of 28 January (*No.* 2,034). [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 36-37.]

May 2. **2,218.** Minutes of Council of New York. The victualling of H.M.S. Aldborough recommended to Colonel van Cortlandt. Order for payment of £3 14s. 0d. to the three messengers from Albany with intelligence of the enemy. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 316, 317.]

May 4. **2,219.** Minutes of Council of New York. Resolved that Frederick Flypse and William Nicolls obtain credit with the merchants of the city for presents for the Indians. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 317.]

May 7. **2,220.** Minutes of Council of New York. Orders for payment for corn for the garrison at Albany, and for letters to be written to Connecticut and New Jersey for assistance, also that a letter be written to Massachusetts demanding the arrest and return of Chevalier D'Eaux, an escaped French prisoner. Order for sundry payments on account of Albany. Order that the Attorney-General Lovinus van Schaick and Robert Livingston concert what propositions shall be made to the Indians. Order for Justices who have been negligent in collecting taxes to be summoned before the Council for contempt. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 318-319.]

May 9. **2,221.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order that all ships that may be ready to sail 10 June may depart. A letter read from Colonel Hill informing against a notorious coiner. Order for a warrant for his arrest. Thomas Scambler, a beneficed minister, refused to take the oaths required by law and was

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deprived. Order for agreement as to the goods belonging to the late Governor at King's House, for the accommodation of the next Governor. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 171-172.]

May 9. **2,222.** Account of ships arrived in Virginia from 6 November, 1691 to 10 March, 1692, and of ships cleared and waiting to be cleared up to 9 May, 1692. 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 18 July, 1692. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 105.]

[May 10.] **2,223.** Governor Copley's speech on opening the Assembly of Maryland. Recommending the vote of supplies for the support of the Governor and Government and the reduction of salaries.

Abstract of the Act passed by the Assembly 10 May, 1692. 100,000 lbs. of tobacco voted to the Governor, the same to Speaker Cheseldyn and 40,000 lbs. to Colonel Jowles on every hogshead of tobacco added to the one shilling paid to the Governor for three years to his own use, and not to be accountable (*sic*). The fourteen pence on tonnage given to the Crown; £30 (?) to every Councillor, the rest to build forts. £2 (?) on all vessels trading to Maryland, to the Governor for support of the Naval Officer. Fourpence a gallon on all liquors not imported for Europe. Provincial justices not of the Council to have 180 lbs. of tobacco per day during their sitting; other justices 120 lbs. per day. 1 *p. Endorsed.* "To my honoured friend Mr. Thomas Cartrey, Bruxells." [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 73.]

May 10. **2,224.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Assembly was sworn and presented Willoughby Chamberlayne as their Speaker, who was approved.

List of the Assembly:

St. Michaels	Captain John Sutton. Major John Pilgrim.
Christchurch	Lt.-Colonel John Dempster. Lt.-Col. Thomas Maxwell.
St. Andrew	Lt.-Col. John Mills. William Cleland.
St. Thomas	Lt.-Col. William Allamby. William Eastchurch.
St. George	Robert Hooper. John Cosins.
St. Joseph	Colonel John Waterman. John Holder.
St. John	Colonel John Leslie. Archibald Carmichael.
St. Philip	Willoughby Chamberlayne. Philip Price.
St. Lucy	Lt.-Col. Robert Harrison. Major John Boteler.
St. Peter	Edward Holloway. Thomas Merrick.

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St. James { Colonel Abel Alleyne. Malatiah Holder.

[*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 288, 289.]

May 10. **2,225.** Minutes of General Assembly of Maryland. The deputies attended, when the Governor made them a speech. He urged the laying aside of all animosities, the raising of further supplies, and the provisions of salaries for himself, the Council and Assembly. The deputies chose Mr. Kenelm Cheseldyne for their Speaker, who was approved, and the members present were sworn.

May 11. Colonel Blakiston presided, owing to the indisposition of Governor Copley. More members sworn.

May 12. Messages of the House of Assembly; that many members could not take the prescribed oaths from scruples of conscience, and that a joint Committee be appointed to inspect the body of the laws. The Assembly adjourned to Mr. Lynes's house. Petition from several masters of ships for permission to sail for Europe, was considered and recommended. Messages from the Council; that unfortunately there is no legal remedy to be found for those who scruple to take the oaths, and that the Council will be ready to join in inspecting the laws when more necessary matters, such as an Act of Indemnity to bring all the late troubles to an end, and the measures recommended by the Governor, have been attended to. Two masters of ships summoned for scandalous words against the Government and refusal to pay the King's dues, and discharged on their submission and on their giving security to pay the said dues. Leave was given for the fleet to be cleared.

May 13. Enquiry into outrages committed by Choptico Indians. The Emperor of the Piscattaway Indians was called in, and the Governor told him that he was prepared to renew the old agreement of friendship with him, but first desired to know more as to the outrages recently committed, to which he or his people were suspected to be accessory. Message from the Assembly that they had brought in a bill to recognise the King's sovereignty and two more bills in the nature of Indemnity for acts committed during the late revolution, and therefore desired the Council to name members for a joint Committee on the laws. Three members named accordingly. Message from the Assembly that they had appointed certain hours for more convenient transaction of business, and had hoped the Council would do likewise. The old agreement with the chiefs of the Piscattaway, Choptico, and Mattawoman Indians renewed, after further enquiry as to the recent outrages by Indians, whereof they confessed themselves guilty and promised to give satisfaction.

May 14. Message from the Council, that its hours of sitting were fixed at 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. The Assembly asked for a letter to be written to the Governor of Virginia for arrest of Richard Hanslop, late subsheriff of Anne Arundel County, who had absconded with several public records. Abel Browne, late high sheriff of Anne Arundel County, Hugh Ecclestone, late clerk of Dorchester County, and Thomas Richardson, late deputy-surveyor of Baltimore County,

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petitioned to be reinstated. New writ ordered for election of a burgess for Cecil County. Presents for the Indian Emperors determined on, and the articles of peace with the Emperor of Piscattaway drawn up and signed. On being questioned he said that he thought that the strange Indians with him were Senecas, that they would depart shortly and that he would do his best to discover the Indians who had been guilty of outrage. He asked in return that the bringing of strong liquor into his fort might be forbidden; which was granted. The King of Mattawoman next signed the articles and the King of the Chopticos also, after promising to give satisfaction for the mischief done by his people. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp.* 157-175.]

May 12. Whitehall. **2,226.** Order of the Privy Council. Approving the report of Lords of Trade and Plantations of 18 April as to Jacob Mauritz, and making order accordingly. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., p.* 394.]

May 12. Whitehall. **2,227.** Order of the Privy Council. That a clause be inserted in Governor Fletcher's commission for the Government of Pennsylvania, empowering him to nominate a Lieutenant-Governor and a Council not exceeding twelve persons, with power to suspend them; also that his instructions shall empower such persons to sign the declaration of fidelity instead of taking the oath. *Signed.* Rich. Colinge. 1 *p. Printed in New York Documents III.*, 835. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 103; *and Col. Entry Bks., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 402, 403, *and Vol. LXXVI., pp.* 23-25.]

May 12. **2,228.** Minutes of Council of New York. Mr. Livingston accepted the post of Providore to the garrison at Albany, though he pleaded that he had spent his whole estate in the King's service and saw little prospect of repayment. Order for Major Schuyler to account with Robert Livingston for the provisions sent up to Albany. Pieter Schuyler, Dirck Wessells and L. van Schaick appointed managers of the incidental charges that may arise at Albany for presents and victuals. Resolved that it is absolutely necessary for the Commander-in-chief to repair at once to Albany, to restore confidence and hold the Indians to the English side. Colonel Richard Townley explained why he refused the oath of Councillor, being a resident and Councillor in New Jersey. Order for provisions to be provided for gentlemen who have volunteered to go to Albany, and for Robert Livingston to take charge of money and goods supplied for presents and other immediate expenses of the expedition.

May 13. Four Indians arrived express with news of the enemy's march from Quebec to Montreal. Presents were given to them. Albany being short of money the Council pledged their credit for £300 at 10 *per cent.* to any merchant who would advance the money. Proclamation for all volunteers for Albany to repair to Captain Tudor.

May 14. Resolved that Colonel Willett call his regiment to arms and detach one company of 100 men to escort Major Ingoldsby to Albany, and stay there no longer than he thinks fit. Order for

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payment of £300, advanced on the personal credit of the Council, to Robert Livingston. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 319-323.]

May 13. Fort William Henry. **2,229.** Proclamation of the Commander in Chief of New York, calling for Volunteers for defence of Albany, on alarm of a French invasion. *Copy. Large sheet. Endorsed.* Recd. 6 Sept., 1692. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 104.]

May 14. **2,230.** Articles of peace and amity concluded between Governor Copley and the Piscattaway Indians. Ten clauses. *Copy. Large sheet. Endorsed.* Recd. 19 Sept. 1692. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 74.]

May 14. **2,231.** Articles of peace and amity concluded between Governor Copley and the Choptico Indans. Identical with the foregoing. *Copy. Same endorsement.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 75.]

May 14. **2,232.** Articles of peace and amity concluded between Governor Copley and the Mattawoman Indians. Identical with the two preceding. *Same endorsement.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 76.]

May 16. **2,233.** Minutes of Council of New York. Resolved that during the absence of the Commander-in-Chief five of the Council shall administer the Government; that Captain John Hutchins shall have charge of Fort William Henry, and in case of invasion or insurrection shall be furnished with assistants nominated by the Council; and that Captain Edward Chants of H.M.S. Aldborough shall attend the Council during Major Ingoldsby's absence. Thomas Johnson and John Laurence refused to pay fees to the Attorney General on being sworn Councillors. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 323, 324.]

May 16. **2,234.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. The Charter of the Colony and Sir William Phipp's Commissions as Governor and Vice-Admiral were read and published, also William Stoughton's as Lieutenant-Governor. They together with the members of Council then present took the oaths of office. Order confirming all officers in their posts.

May 17. More members of Council sworn. Order for the Council to meet on the 24th. The hired ship William and Mary discharged from their Majesties' service. The fast day enjoined by proclamation of 6th inst, confirmed. The Committee for providing supplies to the soldiers on the eastern frontier continued. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 170-176.]

May 16. **2,235.** Minutes of General Assembly of Maryland. Stephen Sumter was brought up for insulting Colonel Jowles, and discharged on making his submission. The Assembly asked that the conference as to the laws might begin. Order for an enquiry into the suspected murder of the Captain of the ship Anne, of Newcastle, by the passengers and crew.

May 17. The Assembly asking for a copy of the treaty with the Indians that it might be embodied into an Act, the Conncil replied that this

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would be an infringement of the royal prerogative, though it was willing to send down the treaty if the Assembly desired to peruse it.

May 18. Letter from the Governor and Council of New York read, setting forth the burden of the defence of the frontiers and asking for assistance. The messenger who took the reply to the Assembly's message as to the treaty with the Indians, brought back a verbal answer from the Speaker, begging the Council not to proceed in it. On this unusual behaviour a conference was desired, when the Speaker and House attended. The Governor then told them that he did not know what to make of the House's two last messages as to the Indian treaties. The House explained that it was all a mistake, and that it desired only that the treaties should be published with the laws for general information. The Governor then urged them to despatch the two most necessary bills as a ship was about to sail for England, which they promised to do. The Assembly brought up an address of thanks to their Majesties for sending a Protestant Governor; in which the Council agreed to join with them. Five bills, including the bill for recognition of their Majesties and the bill of indemnity were received by the Council from the Assembly and read a first time. Mr. Ecclestone approved as Clerk of Dorchester County.

May 19. Bill for establishment of the Protestant religion received from the Assembly, and read a first time. The Bills for Recognition and of Indemnity read a second time, and the oath amended. Four more bills received from the Assembly and read a first time. Acts for preservation of harbours, for Recognition, for Indemnity (if amendment be accepted), and for prohibiting foreign engrossers, returned to the Assembly as agreed to; and being returned were read a second time. Two more bills received from the Assembly.

May 20. Letters reporting fresh outrages by Indians, and that the Piscattaways were pursuing the offenders, read. Five more bills sent up by the Assembly, with a message as to adopting the model of Virginia for the style of enactment, in which the Council concurred. The Council then proceeded with the bills before it. Message to the Assembly suggesting amendments in the Recognition bill and Indemnity bill, and three other bills.

May 21. At the request of the Assembly, the Council sent down the Naval Officers' accounts for inspection. A letter to the Governor read, reporting outrageous proceedings by Richard Lillingston and other disaffected persons at a drinking bout in Talbot County Court. Order for the parties to give security to take their trial at next General Court. Message from the Assembly asking that every Court-house may have the escutcheon and seal of the Royal arms belonging to it. Three bills received from the Assembly and read a first time. John Salter summoned to give information before Council. A Conference fixed for the 23rd inst. Seven bills returned to the Assembly, five of them without amendment. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp.* 175-192.]

May 19. **2,236.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for Colonel Peter Beckford to be empowered on all emergencies to hold a regimental court martial of the officers of the Port Royal Regiment.

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Orders for payments. Order that it be recommended to the justices of the several precincts to administer the oaths required by law to persons bound to take the same. Order for the arrest of Thomas Scambler, clerk, for refusing to take the oath. Resolved to agree with Peter Beckford for repair of the fortifications of Port Royal for £800. Order for sundry payments. Peter Beckford presented the Receiver-Generals accounts. Abstracts of the accounts. Inventory of the goods bought of Lady Inchiquin for £90 for the use of the government. (This list is a short one, of a few articles of furniture; the "King and Queen's picture" being valued at £20.) Orders for payments.

May 20. Letter to Lords of Trade and Plantations reporting that the merchant vessels had sailed, that repairs had been undertaken at Fort Charles, and that military stores were very scarce.

May 21. Accounts of receipts and debts presented by Colonel Peter Beckford. Order for the arrest of Reginald Wilson unless he produces the accounts of powder served out to the frigates by the 26 inst. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 172-180.]

May 20. **2,237.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Order for the ship William and Mary to be again hired for their Majesties' service, in consequence of the arrival of French privateers on the coast. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., p.* 176.]

May 20. **2,238.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Governor recommended the Assembly to pass Acts (1) To punish such of their own members as neglected to attend. (2) A Militia Act. (3) To restrain inhumanity to white servants and encourage conversion of negroes to Christianity. (4) To compensate persons whose woods are cut down in order to the making of entrenchments. (5) To renew the Act fixing the qualifications of electors. (6) To consider of raising stock for building public workhouses and hospitals. The Assembly returning after a time reported (1) That they had doubled the fines for non-attendance. (2) That they desired a joint committee to consider the Militia Act. (3) That they found the present laws sufficient. (4) That they desired Commissioners to be appointed to assess the damage already done. (5) That a new bill is drafting. (6) That they would consider it when the war was over. Order for the Commissioners to report as to the loss suffered by proprietors through the felling of their woods on the 5th July. Committees appointed to examine the Militia Acts. Order for sundry payments. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 289-297.]

May 21. **2,239.** Minutes of a Council of War at Barbados. Resolved to order Captain Boteler to prepare his squadron to sail, to transport the recruits from Bolton's regiment to Antigua, and after detaching ships to Jamaica and the Leeward Islands and convoying the merchant ships as far as Deseada, to return to Barbados. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 277-279.]

May 23. **2,240.** Minutes of General Assembly of Maryland. Several bills received from the Assembly, and considered. The Speaker and other members of the House attended for the conference on several

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bills, which had been amended in Council. Several other bills were considered and advanced, and amendments on some of them suggested to the Assembly.

May 24. Several bills were brought up from the Assembly, considered, and amendments suggested. Message to the Assembly proposing a bill for relief of negroes, one Thomas Courtney having been recently proved to have cut off both ears of a mulatto girl, and suggesting that a clause be inserted to manumit this girl.

May 25. Several bills considered, and sent to the Assembly.

May 26. Several bills received from the Assembly, and a message saying that a bill for relief of negroes had been prepared, and Thomas Courtney's mulatto girl set free. Message to the Assembly suggesting certain amendments in sundry bills. Jacob Young called in and, questioned as to the presence of strange Indians, said that the only place whence information could be obtained was Albany. Resolved to recommend Young to the Assembly for a gratuity in recognition of his good service to the country.

May 27. Petition of Henry Darnall for leave to collect Lord Baltimore's dues, to receive his papers and records and to enter upon possession of his estate of Mattapony. The House replied as follows: We are willing to confirm the 12*d. per* hogshead duty to Lord Baltimore, if he grants the same conditions of plantation as before the revolution; we demur to confirming to him the 14*d. per* ton, as it was originally levied for building of forts; we think he should have the fines and amercements up to the date of the resolution and for no longer; we demur to grant him waifs and strays, with cattle, etc., as the whole stock of the country runs wild, and the unmarked stock should now be the King's; we think that the records should be given to Lord Baltimore, excepting such as concern titles to lands. Ordered that this answer be sent to Lord Baltimore as the House's final opinion. Several bills considered and advanced.

May 28. Bills further considered, and an amendment to the Militia Bill proposed, to enable the Governor to call out the Militia when the Assembly is not sitting. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp.* 192-211.]

May 24. **2,241.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Several members sworn. The Governor reported that he had issued writs for a General Assembly. The appointment of justices of the peace considered.

May 25. More members of Council sworn; and further discussion as to the Commission of the Peace. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 176-177.]

May 26. Albany. **2,242.** Propositions made by four of the principal soldiers of the Senecas, Cayonges, and Onandagas to Major Richard Ingoldsby. We are one body and one blood with you, but we cannot carry on the war without ammunition, of which we beg for a store, that we may not be surprised; the more so since our Sachems are coming to speak with you. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 579. *No.* 20.]

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May 27. **2,243.** Answer of Major Richard Ingoldsby to the Senecas, Cayonges, and Onandagas. Giving them 100lb. of powder and 200lb. of lead, and recommending them to be vigilant and to fight the enemy in his own country. 1 *p. Copy.* [*America and West Indies.* 579. *No.* 21.]

May 27. **2,244.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Order for the names of Councillors and of the Secretary to be inserted in the Commission of the Peace. List of justices and sheriffs for the provinces. Order for a Court of Oyer and Terminer to be held, and the members and officers appointed to the same. Ordered that Mr. Increase Mather be desired to continue his care of Harvard College. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 177-178.]

May 28. **2,245.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. On receipt of news that the French had landed on the north side of the Island, ordered that the Port Royal regiment be immediately put under arms and an embargo laid on shipping. Proclamation that all booty taken by the ships shall be divided among them absolutely, and that all wounded men shall receive two negroes over and above their share.

Minutes of Council of War. Fifty men sent to St. George's and fifty more to St. Mary's. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 181, 182.]

May 29. Boston. **2,246.** Sir William Phips to the Earl of Nottingham. As soon as I could I assembled the Council and caused the Royal Charter to be publicly read. I swore in the Deputy Governor and Council, and writs have been issued for an Assembly to meet at Boston on the 8th of June. The whole people rejoice in the King's bounty and the new Government. This feeling increases in them and it shall be my duty to encourage it. *Signed.* William Phips. 1 *p. Endorsed.* R. Aug. 11 '92. [*America and West Indies.* 561. *No.* 6.]

May 30. New York. **2,247.** The Council of New York to William Blathwayt. H.M.S. Aldborough has arrived to relieve the Archangel, and we are very grateful for it. We are sorry for the loss of the barquentine which was carrying home our Acts and addresses and other documents. We are preparing duplicates. We must remind you how this Colony has been curtailed in territory. The Indians of the Five Nations have always been friendly to us, but of late, after many years' endeavour to seduce and debauch them, the French have succeeded in gaining 400 of our best Indians, now called the Praying Indians of Canada, who have lately killed several of the Mohawks, their brethren. The distance of the Indians from Canada makes them nearest to Albany for trade, and whoever is master of Albany is master of the Indians; wherefore the French design the ruin of that garrison. If these Indians should become our enemies Virginia, Maryland and all the neighbouring Colonies will be destroyed and depopulated as the province of Maine now is, by a subtle enemy that is never seen till the mischief is done, and cannot be followed into the woods. The cost of the garrison of Albany has impoverished and ruined many of us. We have appealed to the neighbouring Colonies, but without success. Virginia alone

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sent £100 for presents to renew their amity with the Indians. We have written to Maryland again since Colonel Copley's arrival, but have no answer yet. We can now keep but 200 men to garrison Albany, and we want 300 more. Upon a late alarm of the Governor of Canada's advancing upon Albany with 600 men, and detaching 200 more and Indians against the Senecas, most of the inhabitants were ready to desert. The Commander-in-Chief is gone thither in person with the readiest of the militia, and we are sending up more daily as they come in. He and the Council have been obliged to pledge their personal credit to pay the cost of the present expedition, the credit of the revenue being insufficient. We asked our neighbours to afford us some men at our own charge, but they flatly refused. Last year we had to spend £700 on presents for the Indians and this year £500 more, yet we find them cold, owing to the neglect of them during Leisler's disorders, and owing to the high price of goods. We hope that Major Ingoldsby's presence at Albany may serve to divert the Government of Canada for this season. We are so burdened by the maintenance of the garrison that every supply for its reinforcement seems the last that we can possibly make, while our neighbours rob us of all our trade by paying no duties, and enjoy full protection without paying anything to the expense of the garrison. We beg for the Royal commands to Virginia, Maryland, and New England to assist us with men and money, and that the three lower counties of Delaware, the Jerseys, and Connecticut from the west side of the river may be rejoined to this Colony for our own protection. *Signed.* Fred. Flypse, I. Van. Cortlandt, N. Bayard, G. Minivelle, Chid. Brook, John Laurence, W. Nicolls. 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 6 September. Read 7 September, 1692. *Printed in New York Documents III.*, 836. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 105 ; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 424-429.]

May 30. **2,248.** Copy of the foregoing, addressed to Lord Nottingham. *Endorsed.* Recd. 6 Sept., 1692. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 106.]

May 30. **2,249.** Minutes of General Assembly of Maryland. Message to the Assembly recommending repair of the state-house. Information as to the disaffected behaviour of Mr. Frisby. Sundry bills considered. Commission issued for trial of the ship America. Petition of Henry Darnall for release from confinement, to which he has been subjected by the House of Assembly for refusing to give up Lord Baltimore's books. Answered that the act being that of the Assembly the Council cannot interfere.

May 31. Sundry bills considered. The Nanticoke Indians were informed that their former treaty of peace would be renewed. Mary Peters, a servant, petitioned to be manumitted, having served eight years over her time, but been drawn by her master and mistress into marrying a negro, and so being reckoned a slave. John Wincoll appointed crier of the Provincial Court. Sundry petitions received and disposed of.

June 1. Adjourned, owing to the Governor's illness.

June 2. Two new members of Assembly were sworn. Sundry bills considered, with their amendments.

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June 3. Several bills passed. Message from the Council to the Assembly, asking that the bill for enrolment of conveyances be made perpetual. The articles of impeachment against Lord Baltimore and the instructions to the Agents sent down to the house, with a request that they may be shortened. Order for adjournment of the Provincial Court to the 27th September. Further consideration of bills.

June 4. The bundle of laws sent by the Assembly read. Record of trial of a writ of error. Several bills considered. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp.* 211-223.]

June 1. London. **2,250.** Proprietors of West Jersey to Governor Fletcher. Dr. Coxe has sold us his interest in West Jersey, so we take occasion to congratulate you on your appointment, and to assure that we shall work with you in everything that is for the King's service. We have given orders that at present you shall hold chief command of all our militia. *Signed.* B. Hackshaw, Edm. Harison, John Jurin, Wm. Wightman, Dan. Coxe, James St. John, Mord. Abbott. *Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Received by Colonel Fletcher at Deal, 7 June, 1692; Recd. from him 9 June, 1692. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 107.]

[June.] **2,251.** The Proprietors of East Jersey to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We have instructed the Governor of our Province to raise the militia, drill it, arm it and keep it in readiness. We have also ordered that if New York be invaded, as much of the militia as can be spared shall be sent to her help; but being advised that we have no power to force the militia to march out of New Jersey we dare not engage to promise any certain quota. *Signed.* Dan Coxe. 1 *p. Undated.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 108.]

[June.] **2,252.** Instructions of the Proprietors of East New Jersey as to the militia, in accordance with the preceding letter. *Copy.* 1½ *pp. Undated.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 109.]

[June.] **2,253.** Identical instructions by the Proprietors of West New Jersey. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 110.]

June 2. **2,254.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for reimbursement of Charles Knight out of prize-money for the sums expended by him in the victualling of ships. Embargo laid on all ships from Europe. Order for purchase of powder and for the Commander-in-Chief to exert the powers given him by martial law.

June 3. Order for H.M.S. Swan to be manned and fitted out immediately. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 183.]

June 3. **2,255.** Minutes of a Council of War at Barbados. Resolved that Captain Boteler, after convoying the merchantmen bound to the Leeward Islands as far as Antigua, shall convoy the merchant fleet to Europe. Petitions from two naval officers under arrest, rejected. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 279-282.]

[June.] **2,256.** Address of the Mayor and Aldermen of Albany to the Commander-in-Chief of New York. We are reduced to great extremity by the long war, so much so that of 550 men that we had four years ago, we have but 290. The French had such success last

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year among the Indians, destroying many of their leading men and warriors, that the Indians are discouraged, complaining that they are fighting for our sakes, that we provide no force to secure ourselves and destroy our enemies, and that all the burden of war falls on them, whereas we ought to take our share; that we have never had above 200 men at Albany while they have often sent 800 at their own charge against the French, who seem now bent on destroying them or forcing them to peace. It will be impossible to keep a garrison here, or retain the Indians unless greater encouragement be given them. We therefore propose (1) That the garrison be increased to 400 men, of whom 200 for Albany, 50 apiece for Senectady, Half Moon, and Canastagione, and 50 to be always with the Indians. (2) That 100 Indians join with our 50 to act as scouts. (3) That the fort should be repaired, which will cost some £500. (4) That stores and bedding be provided for the garrison. (5) That sixty of the youth of the city and country, who know the woods, be kept in constant pay, for they are so impoverished that they must be maintained. (6) That the King be entreated to order the neighbouring Colonies to help us. *Signed*, P. Schuyler, Mayor, Dirck Wessells, Recorder, and by seventeen others. *Copy.* 3 *pp. Endorsed*, Recd. 6 Sept. 1692. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 111.]

June 6. Albany. **2,257.** Propositions of Major Richard Ingoldsby to the Five Nations. I am come to shew my affection for you and to secure the place from the enemy's designs, and have ordered a considerable force to come here. You remember the agreement made last year with the late Governor, which was so far successful as to prevent the enemy's march into your country. We lost several men on that occasion and must blame you for not sending your people down the Cadaraqui River as you promised, whereby we had to meet the enemy with 250 men instead of 800. I grieve to hear of your loss at Cadaraqui last year, but it was your own fault, for had you proceeded to Cadaraqui with the number of men that you carried with you and not delayed for so long, the enemy would not have got wind of your coming, and you might have surprised the men who destroyed the small party that you did send. You must in future be more careful and expeditious. You have to do with a diligent enemy, and you must watch them and so pursue and alarm them in their own country that they cannot find a hole to creep in. I think of garrisoning the two outposts of Half Moon and Canastagione again, for it is shameful that small parties of the enemy should do us so much hurt so close to the town. How you came to neglect so weighty a thing in war as constant scouting near the lake I do not know. Were we as well acquainted and accustomed to the woods as you, not a day should pass but we should have scouts abroad. I hope that you will be careful on this point and report if the enemy makes the least motion on this side of the lake, that we may not be surprised. And since the enemy has shown us the way I must ask you to send constant parties to his country to injure and alarm him. I hear that the enemy has not forgotten his old trick of lulling you to security by talk of a peace. Do not trust them. Remember how perfidiously they murdered some of

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your people last year, after granting them quarter. It is our interest to prosecute this war. We grudge neither blood nor expense, and I must ask you to awaken your courage and be active. Our brothers in Virginia await only the King's order to join us, and meanwhile bid me renew their covenant with you. We hear that the Dionondadees have refused to join the French against the Senecas. This is good news, for if we can make friends with that nation it will weaken the French. *Memo.* There was given to the Five Nations 8 pieces duffles, 400 lb. powder, 700 lb. of lead, 15 dozen stockings, 6 gross of pipes, 100 lb. of tobacco, 72 shirts, 100 loaves of bread, 50 gallons of rum, one ox, two barrels of beer.

Answer of the Five Nations. A Sachem of the Oneidas spoke first. We thank you for coming and for strengthening this garrison. You must not accuse us of neglect nor blame us for your losses in the expedition to Canada last year. It was God's will, so let us not accuse each other, for the practice savours ill among friends. You speak of your losses but say nothing of the loss of the Maquas. The war has kept us so busy that we have been unable to come and condole with you. We are of one heart and one blood, so do not let us want for ammunition if you would have us maintain the war, and not make peace, as we might with advantage. You say that we can expect no peace with Canada so long as the Kings are at war in Europe. To show you the fidelity of us, who can be the only losers by the war, we thank you for that expression. We have not many men but will do our utmost to be revenged; though since the King is so inveterate against the French, we wonder that powder is so dear. We have never wanted powder more, or been less able to purchase it. We will go forth as you say and attack the French in their own country. We renew our covenant with Virginia, and hope that they will observe it and come to our aid shortly.

The Chief Sachem of the Maquas then spoke. I am surprised that among all the subjects of the King only Virginia offers to help us. How come Maryland, Delaware and New England to take no part in the war? Has the King sold them, or have they fallen from their obedience, or do they withdraw from the covenant, or does the King command that only this province shall carry on the war? Pray explain this mystery. How can we be brethren or fellow-subjects, if we are not engaged in the same war and render not the same obedience? How comes the enemy to burn the towns and destroy the people in New England without resistance? and how comes the King to make war and not destroy the enemy, when it is so easy, were we all united? Let the King command all his subjects to join with us, and it will not take a day's time to root the French out of America.

Another Oneida Sachem then spoke. You warned us just now of the perfidy of the French. You need not fear us: we will never hearken to them. But we have not been without our suspicions that you are inclined to a peace, the French having spread such reports abroad. We renew the old covenant, and thank you heartily for the ammunition, but what shall we do without guns?

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We cannot throw the lead and powder at the enemy. You used to give us guns. No wonder the Governor of Canada gains on us, for he supplies his people plentifully with guns and all necessaries. As to the Dionondadees, nothing has passed between them and the Senecas as nations, but only a transaction between two individuals; but we will embrace any opportunity of an honourable peace with them. We ask that the blacksmith's anvil may remain at Onandaga and that a smith may stay there to mend our arms. We beg you take care of our interpreter, for she is our mouth. 9 *large sheets. Printed in New York Documents III.*, 840. [*America and West Indies.* 579. *No.* 22.]

June 6. **2,258.** Minutes of General Assembly of Maryland. Order for the proceeds of the 14*d. per* ton duty to be put in bank till the King's pleasure be known. Orders for trials at the Provincial Court. Petition of Edward Gold, a white servant, for manumission, having served 20 years, through the cruelty of the ship's master who brought him out, without obtaining liberty. The witnesses named by petition were summoned to attend with all speed.

June 7. Several bills read, considered, and some sent down to the Assembly as passed.

June 8. Several bills considered. Order for Lord Baltimore's Agents to cease to collect the 14*d. per* ton duty. Sundry petitions received. Address of the Council and Assembly to the King, reporting that the articles of impeachment against Lord Baltimore are true, and praying that his accounts be examined as he has defrauded the country.

June 9. Message to the House of Assembly, stating that the gratuity proposed to the Governor is far too small; and that other matters of accounts require to be rectified. On a letter from Governor Fletcher sent down to the Assembly, the House replied that peace and war were matters for the King to decide. The Governor assented to the Acts of the Session. Adjourned to 20th October. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp.* 221-233.]

June 7. **2,259.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Order for a proclamation inviting those whose property has suffered from the making of the entrenchments to attend the Commissioners. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., p.* 297.]

June 8. Deal. **2,260.** Sir Edmund Andros to the Earl of Nottingham. The two New York ships being arrived for the Downs, Colonel Fletcher and I hoped for orders to H.M.S. Wolf to proceed on our voyage, before sailing to convoy some ships to St. Helen's and then returning here. I beg your attention hereto. *Signed.* E. Andros. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 106.]

June 8. **2,261.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. The embargo removed from trading sloops. Order that no sloop pass the fort at night without sending a boat to give an account of itself. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 184.]

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June 8. **2,262.** Minutes of General Assembly of Massachusetts. The Representatives were sworn, and presented William Bond as Speaker, who was accepted.

June 9. The Council and four gentlemen of Middlesex took the oaths as justices of the peace. Debate on a proposed bill to refuse collection of Assessments granted by the late Government. John Phillips elected Treasurer.

June 10. Joint Committee appointed to revise the local laws.

June 11. Several gentlemen sworn justices of the peace. Bill to collect the arrears of taxes formerly granted, read a first time. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CXIV. pp.* 331-333.]

June 9. **2,263.** Petition of Dame Ann March to the Queen. I had an estate in Nevis which I was persuaded to surrender to my son, Colonel Philip Warner, now deceased, for an annuity of £400 a year. For eight years past no annuity has been paid. I beg that a special Court may be held for the trial of all actions that may be brought against the heirs and executors of Philip Warner, and that the Governor of the Leeward Islands be instructed accordingly. 1 *p. In the margin.* Order of the Queen referring the petition to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Nottingham. 9 June 1692. [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 58.]

June 10. **2,264.** Extract from a letter from Governor Kendall to William Blathwayt. The men-of-war having but just enough provisions to take them home, I have ordered the Mary and Assistance and St. Paul to convoy our merchant fleet to Europe. The Mordaunt will go to Jamaica and the Norwich to the Leeward Islands, the latter convoying the Duke of Bolton's regiment. The French have now four fourth-rate frigates at Martinique and expect a considerable squadron in November. If our squadron were here in October we might intercept them. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 305, 306.]

June 10. Barbados. **2,265.** List of persons recommended by Governor Kendall to be of the Council of Barbados. John Read, a very honest gentleman, of good estate and well affected to the present Government. Tobias Frere, one of the best officers in the Island and of plentiful estate. Robert Bishop, an honest, brave gentleman with a fair estate. Samuel Farmer, colonel of the Horse-guards, and of considerable fortune. Abel Alleyne, colonel of a regiment of foot, a sobert, discreet gentleman of great estate. John Whetstone, deputy-secretary, a diligent man, who has honestly acquired a great estate. *Signed.* J. Kendall. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 13 Aug. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 81; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., p.* 307.]

June 13. **2,266.** Order of the Queen in Council. Referring the petition of the freighters of the ship Tiger to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* John Nicholas. ½ *p. Enclosed,*

2,266 I. The petition of the freighters of the ship Tiger. Our ship was retaken from the French by H.M.SS. Charles and Mary, and we therefore paid £600 to the captains and

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companies, as ordered. The ship however was plundered while at the Nore to the value of £3,000. We beg for restoration of the £600. *Copy.* 1 *p. The whole endorsed,* Recd. 15 Aug. 1692, and 3 May, 1693. [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *Nos.* 16, 16 I.]

June 13. **2,267.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Embargo on all shipping ordered. The Governor reported an Indian attack on Wells, and sent an order for a detachment of troops to be moved towards Piscataqua. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., p.* 180.]

June 13. **2,268.** Minutes of General Assembly of Massachusetts. Bill for collection of arrears and taxes read a second time.

June 14. Bill for collection of arrears passed. Bill to continue local laws till the 10th November read.

June 15. Bill to continue local laws passed. Bill to empower collection of arrears of town and country rates amended.

June 16. Bill to continue imports and excise read. Bill for collection of arrears of rates read again.

June 17. The Bill for a thanksgiving day passed. Bill for collection of rates passed.

June 18. Bill to continue imposts etc. amended. Bill prescribing a rule for public assessments debated. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 333-335.]

June 14. **2,269.** Earl of Nottingham to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Queen appoints Colonel Beeston to be Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica, and wishes his despatches to be prepared. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *p.* 50.]

June 14. **2,270.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for the ship Richard and Sarah to be taken up in lieu of H.M.S. Swan, disabled, and John Marshall commissioned as commander. Reginald Wilson's death reported, and Thomas Lamb appointed Naval Officer in his stead. Proclamation for the immediate restoration of goods stolen in consequence of the earthquake. Receivers appointed to receive the same, and empowered to decide disputes as to property. Order for John Bourden and Nicholas Lawes to secure provisions to be distributed among the poor and distressed in their precincts. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 184-186.]

June 15. **2,271.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. On the Governor's motion, the Assembly brought in a bill to prolong the Act to raise labour for fortifications. Bill concerning John Kirton passed. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 298, 299.]

June 15. Barbados. **2,272** Abstract of an Act enabling John Kirton to sell land for payments of his debts. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 82.]

June 15. **2,273.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The business of Newfoundland considered. Ordered that no ship go thither without giving bond to go thither and not to the Colonies, and that a merchant of substance from the port of departure be

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one of the securities. The traders to Newfoundland to attend on the 17th inst. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *p.* 102.]

June 16. **2,274.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for the sloop Neptune to be impressed for the King's service, and for H.M.S Swan, which on survey has been cast, to be laid up. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 186.]

June 17. **2,275.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The merchants trading to Newfoundland attended and presented a memorial as to the convoying of their ships, and the security to be given to proceed thither direct. Their proposals ordered to be laid before the Queen. *Board of Trade. Journal,* 7. *pp.* 103, 104.]

June 18. **2,276.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Letter to Lords of Trade and Plantations of June 20th and June 28th. (*See No.* 2278.) Charles Sadler took the oath as Provost Marshal. Order for impressment of the sloop Content to stop other vessels from leaving the harbour. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 187-194.]

June 18. **2,277.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Order appointing judges for probate of wills in the several Counties. Elisha Hutchinson, Jonathan Curwin, and John Walley appointed commissioners of impost and excise. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 180-182.]

June 20. On board the Richard and Sarah. Jamaica. **2,278.** The President and Council of Jamaica to Lords of Trade and Plantations. On the 7th inst., there was a dreadful earthquake which in ten minutes threw down all the churches, dwelling houses and sugar works in the Island. Two thirds of Port Royal were swallowed up by the sea, all the forts and fortifications demolished and great part of its inhabitants miserably knocked on the head or drowned. "As we are become by this an instance of God Almighty's severe judgment, so we hope we shall be of their Majesties' compassion." In the midst of this confusion we have applied ourselves to restoring things. We have taken the Richard and Sarah, merchantman, into the King's service, and sit *ae die in diem* in Council, protecting property, preventing robbery, deciding disputes, preventing quarrels too often arising from the uncertain right of things, in sinking floating carcases, taking care of the sick and wounded, and supporting the necessitous. All this must now be done out of the Country stock, all kinds of stores being lost in the ruin of Port Royal. We have set the masters of ships sounding a channel further up into this harbour, where we are like to have a situation equal to Port Royal in every way and exceeding Port Royal in its capacity to relieve the country or be relieved by it in case of invasion. We hope their Majesties will take thought for us, all open and exposed to enemies by land and sea. At land we are at this moment contending against a party of French who have landed to the north of the Island, but though we have sent a proportionate force against it by land and sea, yet heavy rains, earthquakes and gales have prevented us from giving a good account of it. Among other accidents of the earthquake H.M.S. Swan, which was lying at the careening wharf, was sucked among the ruins of Port Royal. She has lost her guns

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and rigging and on survey has been condemned. Could persuasions or even threats have prevailed with Captain Neville, the Swan had either been out of harbour or would have rid out of danger. Many of the guns of the forts are under two fathoms of water and are in danger of being lost. Our small arms are mostly damaged by the fall of houses, which makes us very apprehensive about the slaves. We beg therefore for relief and defence. Till we can fortify we shall want five men-of-war, four or five hundred soldiers, and arms and ammunition. Pray also let a Governor be sent us of care and charity equal to our needs, and let us point out that a tolerable choice may be made from ourselves till the office grow again to be fit reward for greater persons. *Signed.* John White, John Bourden, Peter Heywood, Sam Bernard, Nicholas Lawes, John Towers, Fra. Blackmore, Charles Knight, Tho. Sutton. *Postscript.* 23 June. H.M.S. Guernsey and the sloop have returned, having burnt the French ships and taken or destroyed the whole party except eighteen. *Signed.* John White, John Bourden, Peter Heywood, Nicholas Lawes, Charles Knight. *The whole,* 4 *pp. Endorsed.* R. Aug. 8 '92. [*America and West Indies.* 540. *No.* 21; *and Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 47-50; *and* 77. *pp.* 187-188.]

[June 20.] **2,279.** Address of the Council and Assembly of Maryland to the King. Thanking him for sending out a Protestant Governor. *Signed,* by ten members of Council and thirty-five members of Assembly. *Large sheet. Endorsed.* Presented by my Lord President at the Cabinet Council, 20 June, 1692. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 77, *and* 8. *pp.* 53, 54.]

June 20. **2,280.** Abstract of a letter from Governor Copley to the Lord President. Reporting his arrival after a very bad passage. He has heard that a commission has been sent to Colonel Nicholson to supersede him, which troubles him much. *Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *p.* 52.]

June 20. **2,281.** Minutes of General Assembly of Massachusetts. Bill for a rule for assessments read a second time and committed. Bill for incorporation of Harvard College deferred to a fuller Council.

June 21. Bill to establish Courts read and debated.

June 22. Bill for a rule for assessments debated. Bill for a tax referred to a Committee. Bill for continuing imposts etc. read and debated.

June 23. Committee appointed to regulate the settlement of Brookfield Plantation. Bill for continuing imposts etc. debated.

June 24. Bills to continue imposts etc. and for a tax on polls and estates, passed. Commissioners appointed to administer the Act for imposts etc.

June 25. William Milbourne committed for scandalous writings. Harvard College Incorporation Bill again read. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV. pp.* 335-337.]

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June 21. **2,282.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for a Court Martial on H.M.S. Guernsey on the 28th, and that Fulke Rose and Francis Hickman be present. Order for purchase of victuals for the guard-ship, and for certain payments. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 194, 195.]

June 21. New York. **2,283.** Joshua Brodbent to Lieutenant-Governor Francis Nicholson. Thank you for your letter. Sir William [Phips] is arrived, as you may see by their learned poetry, but the news that they have is, I hope, not pleasing to them since they keep it to themselves. I have, however, heard something from a good man who came from Boston and had heard Sir William make his speech. Part of the speech was that God had sent him there to serve his country and that he would not abridge them of their ancient laws and customs, but that all the laws, liberties and privileges that were practicable should be as before and should be maintained and upheld by him. Then he read his commission and letters patent, but when they were about half read he ordered it to cease as the Sabbath was begun, and he would not infringe the Lord's day; and he ordered all firing of guns and acclamations to be put off till Monday morning. On Monday morning the Council waited on him in the Council Chamber, and there was a debate of six hours whether the reading should begin where it was left off or be read *de novo*. The latter course was taken, because a good thing could not be too often read over. On the whole I find North and South Boston greatly divided and much dissatisfaction among them. I hear that most of the seamen are now away, and that when the press goes round for more the press-masters are knocked down at broad noon. Complaint was brought to Sir William who said that he would willingly be at rest, for he hears from his people that there will be another Governor shortly, so he will make his life as comfortable to him as he can. No doubt you have heard of the wizards and witches. There are now over a hundred of them in gaol, but they betray each other so fast that they say there are seven hundred in all. One Burrowes, a minister at Easter, is imprisoned for a wizard. Most are church members, elders and deacons. Mrs. Moody, Parson Moody's wife, is said to be one, and many more very creditable persons; but I believe that they are infatuated and that young Mather spoke truly in his sermon about two years ago, when he said that the old landlord Satan would arrest the country out of their hands. I think the devil is about beating the country and taking most of the people. *Signed.* Josh. Brodbent. I wish to come nearer to you and Colonel Copley. I was born within twelve miles of him. Here at New York we live like heathen. We have neither church, nor people, nor prayers, and scarce know when Sunday comes. If you can countenance me in any means to get bread and live quietly, I mean to move in the fall, and shall be very happy. 2 *pp.* *Endorsed.* Read 6 Sept. 1692, from Colonel Nicholson. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 112.]

June 21. **2,284.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Christopher Robinson sworn of the Council. Resolved that in the absence of a public notary all protests shall be made before the Lieutenant-Governor

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and Council. Order for the tobacco collected as revenue to be sent to London on Board H.M.S. Archangel, if possible. (*pp.* 711, 712.)

June 22. Order for the appointment of public notaries and that their fee be ten shillings for every protest. (*p.* 713.) Warrant issued for Captain Finch to impress a carpenter and obtain necessaries for careening H.M.S. Henry. (*p.* 715.)

June 23. Resolved to ask the Commissioners of Customs that the Collectors may be furnished with boats out of the penny per lb. duty. Resolved that the behaviour of John Custis in encouraging a ship illegally trading be represented to the Commissioners of Customs, he having given security to answer any charge against him; resolved also that for his contempt of the order to appear before the Council to answer for discouraging evidence in the case, he be suspended from all his offices and deliver up the records thereof. (*pp.* 713-715.) Order for Captain Finch to give in his report as to the roading of H.M.S. Henry and that he provide himself with seamen. Governor Copley's letter asking for the use of H.M.S. Henry read. Resolved that if she be really needed at Maryland, she shall be sent when ready, but with orders to return as soon as possible. (*pp.* 715-717.) A letter from William Cole to Lord Howard of Effingham, containing much abuse of the Lieutenant-Governor, was read. The Council disclaimed all knowledge of the letter, and on the Lieutenant-Governor's putting to them questions as to the charges therein, declared those charges to be false. Secretary Cole apologised for the letter as containing untruth. His resignation of his offices was then read and accepted. Christopher Robinson was appointed Secretary in his place, John Lear collector of Lower James River and Edmund Hill collector of Upper James River in John Lear's place. John Lear and Edmund Hill were appointed also collectors of the penny per lb. duty, pending confirmation by the Commissioners of Customs. Henry Whitinge appointed Treasurer in place of Edmund Hill; and Henry Hartwell appointed to the Council. Order for Secretary Robinson and Mr. Hartwell to consider a report as to the secure housing of the Secretary's records. William Edwards and Miles Cary were ordered to make a list of the Secretary's records. (*pp.* 717-725.) Order for the rangers to be continued and their places supplied by new men if necessary, for the militia officers to be on the alert, and for a report of proceedings on the frontiers to be sent to the government of Maryland. (*pp.* 729, 730.)

June 24. Captain Finch's orders of October, 1691, renewed. (*p.* 717.) Resolved to represent the hardships inflicted on inhabitants of the Northern Neck by Philip Ludwell, to Lords of Trade and Plantations. William Edwards's copy of the proceedings concerning the ship Society and a letter covering the same were approved. On the petition of Thomas Jarvis, transmitted from England for report thereon, the Council reported that they knew nothing of part of the matter of the petition but knew the rest to be false. (*pp.* 725-729.) On the question of the Indian trade, resolved to beg the King that it may be managed in the same way

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as in New York. Resolved to defer payment of Lord Howard's salary till the term of his office be known. Sundry warrants for payments signed. The 5th of July fixed for finishing the audit. The remaining ships for Europe ordered to be cleared. Order for proclamations as to the boarding of newly-arrived ships and as to the appointment of ports of entry. The question of quit rents deferred to next audit. (*pp.* 730-733.) [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp. as cited.*]

June 22. Fort William Henry. **2,285.** The Commander-in-Chief of New York to the Duke of Bolton. Since my last of 28 April nothing has occurred except that I have been obliged to repair to Albany in person with the readiest of the militia, on the alarm of French attack. I stayed there about a month and put the place into as good a posture of defence as the smallness of the force permitted. On my return to New York I met the news of the clamour and stir created by Leisler's fugitive relatives. I am sorry for the trouble to which you have been put on my account and most grateful to you. Their Majesties or the Council must be aware of the guilt of these rogues. If they could see the oppression and affliction endured by many good Protestant families by the barbarities of that traitor and his followers they would quickly confiscate their estates for their relief. Until Governor Sloughter's death I confined myself to the duties of my company, except that I was named in the Commission for the trial of Leisler. Since I assumed command I have meddled with nothing concerning the prisoners and have done my best to compose all quarrels. I have not had a farthing of my pay since I left England. £1,100 was sent to Governor Sloughter to pay the two companies, but this was converted by him to his own use, and £500 was advanced to him by our agent in England, for which I hear that our pay is stopped. Everything here is much dearer than in England, so I must leave the place or starve, now that the Government is given away. I make no complaint, but you know how faithfully I served the King in Holland and in Ireland. I beg for your assistance, and that if I be not appointed Lieutenant-Governor I may leave the place. I would sooner serve elsewhere in the meanest station than that my well-wishers here should see me exposed. *Signed.* Rich. Ingoldsby. 1½ *pp. Printed in New York Documents III.*, 845. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 113.]

June 23. James City. **2,286.** Copy of Minutes of Council of Virginia. Relating to the resignation of Colonel William Cole and the appointment of Christopher Robinson in his place. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 28 Nov., '92. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 107; *and Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 204.]

[June 23.] **2,287.** Petition of William Cole to the Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia. For leave to resign all his offices through age and infirmity. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 108.]

June 23. **2,288.** Clerk of House of Burgesses of Virginia to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Forwarding journal of the last session of the house. *Signed.* Peter Beverley. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 109.]

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June 23. **2,289.** President and Council of Jamaica to Lords of Trade and Plantations. *Abstracted above, No.* 2,278. 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 8 Aug. Abstract read 19 Aug. 1692. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 99.]

June 24. James City. **2,290.** Lieutenant-Governor and Council of Virginia to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We have examined the allegations of the owners of the ship Society, and have found evidence that some of the goods on the ship were sold to the master, which was unknown to Colonel Cole who made the seizure of her. Colonel Cole's accounts show nothing placed to the King's credit for some of the condemned goods which were delivered to Lord Howard, who paid Colonel Cole £56, it is supposed as his third as informer. *Signed* Fra. Nicholson, Ralph Wormeley, William Byrd, Jno. Lear, Christopher Wormeley, Edw. Hill, Hen. Whitinge, E. Jenings, Chr. Robinson, Hen. Hartwell. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 6 Sept., 1692. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 8.]

June 23. Boston. **2,291.** Increase Mather to the Earl of Nottingham. The charter has been most favourably received. The General Assembly has been convened at Boston, where I exhorted them to send an Address of thanks to their Majesties, which was unanimously passed. I have also told them how much they are indebted to you. *Signed.* Increase Mather. ½ *p. Endorsed.* R. Aug. 8, 92. [*America and West Indies.* 561. No. 7.]

June 24. **2,292.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for material for rebuilding of King's House, and for survey of 200 acres of Colonel Beeston's land in St. Andrews where the Council have resolved to build a new town. Order for appraisal of the impressed sloop Neptune. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 195.]

June 24. **2,293.** Account of indigo imported to London from 25 June 1690, to 25 June 1691. Total, 196,386 *lbs.*, of which 173,897 *lbs.* from English Colonies.

The same from 25 June 1691, to 25 June 1692. Total imported 194,118 *lbs.*, of which 185,923 from English Colonies. 1 *p.* Copy of the above. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *Nos.* 100-101.]

June 24. **2,294.** Duplicate copy of the Minutes of Council of Virginia, from 16 October 1691, to 24 June 1692. 49 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 6 Sept. 1692. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 9.]

June 27. James City. **2,295.** Edward Randolph to Commissioners of Customs. In my last I informed you that I found the General Assembly sitting at my arrival and could not then begin my survey of the collectors as all of them were members of Council. The Lieutenant-Governor had seized the ships William and Mary, whose captain is an old offender. Colonel Custis, collector at Accomack, had admitted her to trade, though her papers were forged. I assisted at the trial, when the certificates were proved to be counterfeit, but the jury by special verdict referred the matter to your court. Colonel Cole, the two Wormeleys, and Jennings are also collectors, and the majority of the bench instead of giving judgment for the King allowed the master to sail, having given £500 security to

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answer the value of the ship and goods (which were appraised at £371 though worth £1,000) unless he procure a certificate from you that his papers were good. Hearing that two New England vessels were loading tobacco in the Potomac near Mr. Blakiston's, the collector's, house in Maryland, and that two ships were arrived in that colony from Scotland I hastened to Colonel Copley at St. Maries, and having had my commission from you registered, went to examine Mr. Blakiston's books. I met him a mile from his house and with some difficulty persuaded him to return. He excused himself from shewing his books and papers on the security given by these New England ships, saying that his clerk was away, but that he would give me full satisfaction at St. Maries. I went thereon to Mr. Plater, Collector at Patuxent River. He showed me a foul entry of some vessels made with him this year, but in no regular method. He said he had not the books and papers of the last collector, and could not get them without an order from me, which I gave him. On their being delivered to him he found several bonds and no certificates to discharge them; I ordered him to put fourteen of them in suit. I met Mr. Blakiston some time after at St. Maries, and in the Governor's presence asked to see the bonds of the two New England masters. He said they were in the Naval officer's hands, and I asked the Governor to order that the ships should not be cleared till I was satisfied in their security.

I then crossed to Somerset County, on the eastern shore of Maryland, and went to Robert King, the naval officer appointed in the late revolution. I found the ship Providence of London with forged certificates and the Catherine of Londonderry with irregular papers, both loaded with goods of Scotch manufacture. I seized them both, though Mr. Layfield, the local Collector, had signed their papers saying he believed that they were good. On the 30th of May I reported to the Governor at St. Maries that I had seized two Scotch ships, and a Court was appointed to try them. During my absence Mr. Blakiston cleared the two New England ships, which sailed ten days before I charged him with it before the Governor. He said they must admit what security the country afforded or take none. The Sheriff who mustered the jury for the Court was a Scotch Irishman and had returned a jury of known Scotchmen and their friends. The Court consisted of five members of Council, mostly very unfit for such a Court, and I prosecuted the Catherine first. But Major King opposed this, saying that the master had killed one of his sailors at sea and could not appear. I expected the mate to appear, but the Court deferred the case. I then proceeded against the Providence. One of his passengers, a Scotch minister, swore as to the illegal loading of the cargo. However one of the judges pointed out that Mr. Layfield had treated his certificates as good, and the jury, after a short examination of them, found for the defendant. I then preferred another charge against the master for illegal loading, but finding that the jury was to be the same as had acquitted the ship I gave it up; and I desired the Attorney

1692. General to put no bonds in suit pending further orders from England. The clearing of the William and Mary and the Providence after such evident frauds has encouraged the interlopers more than ever. I found Mr. Blakiston a great partisan of the Scotchmen in their cases, also Colonel Brown, one of the Council, and King the collector. They are great supporters of the Scotch trade, and Scotch ships have returned and cleared with Blakiston this spring. He told me he could give me no account of the King's money in his hands nor of large arrears due under the late Sovereign. The Governor told me that Blakiston's whole time was occupied by public affairs while the Assembly was sitting, but said that he would have him and Plater ready for me next time I came to St. Maries, or would send them to James City before the fleet sailed. I intend to take St. Maries on my way to New York, and inspect Blakiston's and Plater's books when I have inspected those of Virginia. I believe Layfield to be honest though ignorant, so have left him instructions for his guidance.

On my arrival in Virginia sundry people told me that their trade was ruined by the carrying of tobacco from the eastern shore of Maryland to Delaware, and by the importation of Scotch and Dutch goods into Maryland, and that there were vessels which had brought Scotch goods and were loading tobacco for Scotland direct. Accordingly on the 8th of June I went to Whorekill Creek and examined the papers of the deputy Collector, Nehemiah Field. I found forged certificates of a brigantine, the Rose. Thence I went to Newcastle, where the collector, Mr. Walliam, was not at home, and thence to Philadelphia, to learn from Mr. Markham, Governor of the three lower Counties, how the officers had behaved. I learned that through the ignorance and neglect of Walliam and Field several vessels had arrived with goods not only from Scotland, but also from France and Holland, to the dismay of all lawful traders. Examining Walliam's books I found all in confusion. He is sottish with drinking, for he keeps an ordinary and does a great trade with merchants and masters who resort thither, but he leaves the King's business to any that will do it. I found that the Rose, hearing of my coming had left the Whorekill but four days before my arrival. I found several instances of forged certificates and irregular unloading. I asked for the money due to the King in his hands, and he said that he had sent away a good deal of money, though he could not remember when nor how much, but would get someone to help him. His books shewed but one entry of tobacco carried elsewhere than to England, but he said that he had more among his loose papers, which he could not find then, but hoped to get together soon. I shall go through his accounts on my way to New York. At my request Mr. Markham suspended both him and Field, and I appointed Mr. William Clarke, a capable man. Please send him a commission as Collector of West Jersey. I am satisfied that the trade of Newcastle is assured, and the Marylanders stopped from running their tobacco to Delaware.

The Assembly of Maryland have granted, among other things, two pounds to the Governor on every vessel trading in the province, he

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paying the Naval officer. I hear that he has continued King as Naval officer at Somerset County, a place pestered by hundreds of Scotch and Irish families. They have set up a linen factory there, encouraged by Colonel Brown, King and others, who support the interlopers, buy their cargoes and govern the whole trade of the Eastern shore. Formerly seven or eight English ships used to load tobacco yearly in these parts; but for the last three years there have not been five ships trading legally in these rivers, but nearly thirty sail of Scotch, Irish and New England. I enclose a forged certificate given by a Boston man; he has carried away 1,644 hogsheads of tobacco in the last three years. Several more interlopers have agreed for their cargoes this winter, for Scotland and Holland direct; about twenty have sailed in the last eight months and the men-of-war have not taken one of them, though they have had opportunities. I have hastened here the more speedily to get the Providence and the Catherine seized by the frigate, if possible, and to give them notice of other suspicious vessel. I have arrested one master for breach of his bond, but as matters are managed at present in Maryland, I can do little with him. Colonel Copley, however, promises that it shall be different when he is settled in the Government.

When I return from New England in September I mean to lie aboard a man-of-war and speak all vessels entering and leaving the Capes, to stop the illicit traders. Governor Copley has appointed Mr. Plater naval officer at Patuxent, but it is a bad appointment, for he lives fifty miles from the places where the goods are entered and cleared. He is also charged with mismanagement, and I shall enquire into the matter and report. It has been the practice in Virginia to make Councillors naval officers when necessary, whereby Scotchmen and others have been admitted to trade without regard to the qualifications of the ship, etc. The appointment also of the same persons to be Collectors, Surveyors, etc., of Customs gives an opportunity for connivance at fraud in the remoter parts of the Colony. Were these offices managed by different persons, as in Barbados and elsewhere, the one would be a check on the other. Colonel Cole, on Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson's turning out Colonel Custis, Collector at Accomack, for mismanagement, petitioned to be dismissed from all public offices, which was granted, and Colonel John Lear, a Councillor, was appointed to succeed him. He is not well qualified for the office, however, for the district is full of little bays and requires much watching, the more so since Colonel Custis entertained all ships, even pirates, that paid him his unreasonable fees. Colonel Edward Hill is made Collector of Upper James River, where only London and Bristol ships load: Colonel Edward Jennings remains at York River and Ralph Wormeley at Rappahannock, which are not frequented by interlopers. But the Potomac, where Christopher Wormeley is Collector, should be better looked to, for besides other incapacities he lives fifty miles away. He keeps a deputy nearer the river and has books by which I can tell how many hogsheads a master swears that he has aboard. Wormeley goes once or twice a year to receive his share of the fees, but no one cares as to the qualifications of the ship and crew. All the Collectors

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are Councillors, but not one has duly authorised his deputy to do his duty properly. The Potomac is a river that requires careful watching, and a diligent person on the southern part of it will be a check on Blakiston. I suggest the despatch of three active, able men from England to be collectors in the Potomac, Patuxent and Somerset County. The office of Controller of Customs in these two provinces in no way contributes to the securing of trade. Mr. Philip Lightfoot in Virginia is a good man, but he only states the accounts of the Collectors and sees them swear to them once a year; and he lives on Upper James River, so cannot look after the trade. I recommend Captain Samuel Ravenscroft, an able and active man, for your commission to that office. Mr. Layfield, who is Controller in Chief for Maryland, lives quite out of the way at the head of the Potomac and has business enough as Collector, if you continue him therein, for I know no one to take his place. I recommend Colonel Charles Scarborough to succeed Colonel Custis as Collector at Accomack, and that he may also be appointed Controller. His house stands so that no ship can sail to Somerset County without passing by him. He knows all the tricks of interlopers, and gave me information as to them. These two will be a check on the other Collectors; but all help is too little to stem the illegal trade which has been encouraged by the ignorance of some officers and the countenance of others. Seeing the partiality of the Court at James Town in recent trials I propose the establishment of a Court of Exchequer with an able judge to try all cases relating to the Crown; and after experience of Maryland I should like to establish the like Court there; otherwise it is useless to seize ships and put their bonds in suit. Many of the bonds which I gave to the Attorney-General or which I keep myself have forged certificates, so that there is the same discouragement in proceeding against securities as against vessels illegally trading. At Glasgow they have false seals of the Custom houses of Whitehaven, Beaumaris, etc., and also blank certificates, some of which are so exactly filled up with fairly counterfeited hands that they deceive Collectors. These frauds, with the countenance of Scotch traders who keep stores to provide illicit traders, have gone on for years. Now every vessel runs into a different bay, so that it is endless work for a diligent officer to keep an eye on them, and he has nothing to satisfy him that the master has been trading legally but his oath. I think therefore that two or three places only in every trading river should be appointed by Order in Council for loading and unloading, which will help the officers of the Customs to do their duty. I have spared no pains to put all illegal traders to as much trouble and expense as possible. *Copy.* 10½ *closely written pp. Endorsed.* Read 6 Sept. 1692. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 110.]

June 27. **2,296.** Draft Commission for Governor Fletcher as Governor of Pennsylvania. This commission empowers him to appoint a Council of twelve, any three of whom to form a quorum, and to draw out 700 men of the militia of East and West New Jersey. *Minuted at the end.* I have perused and approve this draft.

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Signed. Geo. Treby. *Endorsed.* Approved by Mr. Attorney-General 21 April 1692. Read 2 May 1692. Additions read and approved 27 June '92. *Memo. in Entry Book.* This Commission bears date 21 October 1692. *Printed in New York Documents III.*, 856. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 114, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 403-418.]

June 27. **2,297.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Desiring the Lord President to lay the Commission described in the preceding abstract before the Queen. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., p.* 418.]

June 27. **2,298.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Colonel Beeston's despatches as Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica ordered to be prepared.

Report of Commissioners of Customs on the Acts of Virginia read (*see No.* 2,124). The Lords agreed on their report.

The business of the Newfoundland convoy considered. Ordered that the commander of the convoy take care that in future there shall be no trading to Newfoundland in foreign bottoms. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 104-107.]

June 27. **2,299.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the Acts for ports and for encouragement of manufactures be referred back to the General Assembly of Virginia for amendment, as suggested by the Commissioners of Customs, and that the Governor of Maryland be instructed to procure if possible the passing of a similar Act for ports in Maryland. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 167, 168.]

June 27. **2,300.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Recommending instructions to the Governors of Virginia and Maryland to procure the passing of a law for prohibition of export of tobacco in bulk. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 176.]

June 27. **2,301.** Minutes of General Assembly of Massachusetts. Bill to erect a Naval Office read thrice and passed. Harvard College Incorporation Bill passed. Bill to enable the Governor to transport the militia to other provinces for six months, passed.

June 28. Bill to establish Courts of Justice passed.

June 29. After much debate, a Committee was appointed to consider the best means of supplying the wants of the province for prosecution of the war until the appointed taxes can be collected.

June 30. The Governor called for a full Council on 8th July. The means of obtaining a present supply was again subject of debate. Committee appointed to examine and adjust former accounts.

July 1. Bill to encourage the loan of bills of public credit, and making them current at five per cent. advance, read.

July 2. The aforesaid bill was passed. Order for printing the lists of General Assembly. [*Col. Entry Book, Vol. LXIV., pp.* 337-339.]

June 28. **2,302.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for £1,000 to be paid to Colonel Beeston for the 200 acres of his land.

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Order permitting ships to sail for London and New England. Order for the ship's company of H.M.S. Swan to be turned over to H.M.S. Mordaunt and H.M.S. Guernsey. Proclamation as to the new town, that inhabitants of Port Royal be given preference in taking up lots therein, and that powers are given to employ the negroes in St. Andrew's on work at the new town. The 18th of July set apart as a day of humiliation. The sloop Ann discharged from the service. Proclamation that since nothing but reformation and manners can stop God's avenging hand, the articles of war that relate to piety and the dishonouring of God are to be strictly enforced. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 195-197.]

June 28. On board the Richard and Sarah. Jamaica.

2,303. The President and Council of Jamaica to [?] Duplicate of the letter of 20th June (*see No.* 2,278). [*America and West Indies.* 540. *No.* 22.]

June 28.

2,304. The same to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Repeating the story of the earthquake, and entreating that the bills drawn on the Commissioners of the Navy, for victualling the frigates, may be taken up. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 192, 193.]

June 29.

2,305. Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The traders to Newfoundland were heard in relation to the usual time of French fishing there. A letter to be sent to the Admiralty requesting that orders may be given to the Commanders of the convoy to seize all foreign vessels trading contrary to law with the English parts of Newfoundland. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *p.* 107.]

June 30. Customs House.

2,306. Commissioners of Customs to Lords of the Treasury. We have considered the proposals as to the founding of a College in Virginia (*see No.* 1,937). We have no knowledge of the quit rents or other branches of revenue in Virginia and Maryland except the penny per lb. on tobacco exported to the Colonies. This duty was imposed less for revenue than to prevent exportation of goods from Colony to Colony and so to foreign countries in Europe, evading the English customs. It has always been the object to restrain the shipping of tobacco and enumerated commodities to England (*sic*), and the whole presence of our Commission in Virginia and Maryland has consequently hardly paid its expenses. But were the duty well and truly collected, it might well bring in £300 or £400 over and above the cost of collection, besides the revenue by forfeiture of bonds, etc. If therefore the King make over this duty and the forfeitures for maintenance of the College, we offer no objection, merely observing however that the control of this revenue must remain in the hands of the English Treasury; but if the Governors of the College enforce stricter collection of the duty we propose that instead of three-fourths of the penny per lb., at present allowed to our Collectors, regular salaries shall be paid to them, and the tobacco collected in lieu of duty sent to England, where it shall pay duty, and be sold to pay the salaries; the balance, if any, to go to the

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object of the King's bounty. *Signed.* Rich. Temple, G. Boothe, Jo. Werden, Robert Southwell, Robt. Clayton, J. Warde, C. Godolphin. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 186-189.]

June 30. Whitehall. **2,307.** Order of the Queen in Council. For letters to be prepared to the Governors of Virginia and Maryland, instructing them to procure the passing of a law for prohibition of export of tobacco in bulk. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 169.]

June 30. **2,308.** Order of the Queen in Council. Order for the Acts for ports and for encouragement of manufactures to be returned to the Governor of Virginia for amendment by the General Assembly, in the manner proposed by the Commissioners of Customs; also that the Governor of Maryland be instructed to procure the passing of a similar Act for ports in that Colony. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 170, 171.]

[July 1.] **2,309.** Memorandum of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Governor Fletcher's Commission has been ordered to pass. His agent having advanced a considerable sum is unwilling to advance more for the fees of passing the Commission under the Great Seal. It is therefore proposed either that the Commission may be passed on credit, or that no other fees be charged than for the labour of the clerks. *Royal draft.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 115.]

[July.] **2,310.** Another memorandum on the same subject, recommending that the fees be unpaid till Governor Fletcher can receive the money from New York; or that his agent pay the money on receipt of the money due for subsistence of the two foot-companies, to be afterwards reimbursed by Governor Fletcher; or that the amount be stopped from his salary. *Draft with corrections.* 1 *p. Undated.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 116.]

July 1. Whitehall. **2,311.** Order of the Queen in Council. Approving the draft instructions to Governor Fletcher as Governor of New York, Pennsylvania and Newcastle. *Signed.* John Nicholas. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., p.* 419, *and Vol. LXXVI., p.* 37.]

July 3. **2,312.** William Blathwayt to William Sanson. Forwarding an extract from Governor Kendall's letter relating to the sickness in the West Indies (*see No.* 2189) for the Commissioners of Customs. *Draft.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 83.]

July 4. **2,313.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Order for payment of the ship's companies of the William and Mary, and of the debentures issued for discharge of military expenses. A committee appointed to consult as to measures for prosecuting the war against French and Indians. [*Col. Entry Book, Vol. LXIV., p.* 182.]

July 4. **2,314.** Complaint of Peter Woodbery to the Governor and Council of Massachusetts. That his house was invaded by Captain Richard Short and his men, who beat him with his cane while he was in bed and then hauled him out into the street

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for some distance and left him. Complainant prays for redress. Dated 1 July, 1692. Sworn before William Stoughton, 4 July, 1692. 1 *p.*

Three more copies of the foregoing. [*America and West Indies.* 561. *Nos.* 8-11.]

July 4. Boston. **2,315.** Complaint of John Tomson to the Governor and Council of Massachusetts. I, being a member of the General Court, was on the 30th of June in my quarters at the Green Dragon when Captain Short of H.M.S. Nonsuch came with several of his men and asked if any of his crew were there. I told them that there was no one in the house, but an ancient member of Assembly. They searched the house and the men presently told me that they had the Captain's orders to pull me out of bed. On my going down the Captain called me several ill names, and told his men to hale me away, without giving me time to put on my stockings. The Captain struck at me as I came out, and beat a man who fended off the blow. After taking me some way they let me go. I beg satisfaction for this affront. Dated 2 July, 1692. Sworn before William Stoughton, 4 July, 1692. 1½ *pp.*

Two more copies of the foregoing. [*America and West Indies.* 561. *Nos.* 12-14.]

July 5. **2,316.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Assembly met, but asked for adjournment until the 14th. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., p.* 299.]

July 5. **2,317.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Christopher Robinson's commission as Secretary signed. John Lear and Edward Hill sworn Commissioners of Customs (*p.* 735). On intelligence of pirates, letters were ordered to Captain Townsend to be on his guard and to Captain Finch to get H.M.S. Henry off the careen as soon as possible. On news of several white servants having escaped on board the men-of-war, the Captains were ordered to give up all persons not having passes (*pp.* 736-738). Governor Copley to be warned of the presence of pirates (*p.* 738). Warrants for sundry payments signed (*pp.* 743, 744). Order for the masters of apprentices sent out from Christ's Hospital to write a report on them twice a year to the Governors (*p.* 747).

July 6. The Collectors of the penny per lb. duty were informed that they could appoint no deputies, and that they must all charge the same fees and agree on one form for bonds (*pp.* 735, 736). Resolved, in consequence of Captain Finch's repeated neglect of the Council's orders, to report that neither he nor his ship are fit for the station (*p.* 738). Major Ingoldsby's letter read, as to Indians' complaint of want of assistance from Virginia and Maryland. Resolved to send £100 to Colonel van Cortlandt with instructions not to deliver it until ordered by the Governor of New York; and to desire the Government of New York to do all that it can to prevent further attacks on Virginia. Mr. Blathwayt to be asked to allow the £100 to be refunded from the quit-rents. Governor Copley to be informed of the assistance now and formerly given to New York, since he has resolved to send no money thither till so informed. Warrant for payment of the

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£100 signed. Resolved that a perfect rent-roll would be the best means of improving the revenue from quit-rents; the question postponed. Order for suing certain tenants who have not paid their quit-rents (*pp.* 739-743). Mr. Jenings's brick storehouse taken for the housing of the stores of war sent from England. Order for payment of fees on account of the seizure and condemnation of the ship Society. William Sherwood examined as to Thomas Jarvis's petition (*pp.* 744-747). The Lieutenant-Governor gave his orders in case of emergency, being about to leave for Point Comfort (*pp.* 749-750).

July 7. Order for the Collector's accounts to be cleared at the Council in September next (*p.* 736). Recommended that public notaries use a peculiar seal instead of their private seals as at present (*p.* 749). Council fixed to meet at York River on the 1st September (*p.* 750). [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp. as cited.*]

July 6. James City. **2,318**. Lieutenant-Governor and Council of Virginia to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We beg to represent the danger and inconvenience to the Colony if ships be not suffered and encouraged to bring the ordinary supplies of goods at the usual times, otherwise the planters will be forced to manufacture the things that they require and give up planting tobacco, which will diminish the King's revenue here and in England. If the distress for want of the usual clothing should be increased, the peace of the country will be endangered. We think that much might be remedied by suffering all ships for Virginia to proceed on their voyage early next fall, especially those from the North and West of England, which run least risk in coming out and supplied most of our goods last year. We must inform you also that we find the minds of the people much disturbed by false reports spread by residents in London (who pretend to have great credit with the Commissioners of Customs) that the Acts of this country are valid only for one year after passing, unless the royal assent to them has been given. Some have declared this to be the expressed opinion of the Commissioners, who we are sure cannot have altered it. The busiest of these malicious persons is Captain Roger Jones, sometime a resident here but now of London, as enclosed letter shows (*see No.* 1,979). He is a man who from nothing pretends to have risen in a few years to great estate, and as he left this country refusing to serve in any office or take any oath, we will inform you as to his character. He came out as a soldier under Lord Culpeper, and was by him made captain of a small sloop which was manned to carry twelve men and cruise in prevention of illicit traders. But having early learnt to cheat, he never had more than eight men, though he received pay for twelve, for which, as well as for entertaining pirates, Lord Culpeper tried to call him to account. This is the foundation of his great estate, this and his trade with the pirate Davies, to whom he is said to have struck the King's colours. But seeing that he was one of themselves they dismissed him with a present of French wines, as was credibly reported at the time. We beg you to take measures for suppressing these reports. *Signed.* Fr. Nicholson, William Byrd, Jno. Lear, Edw. Hill, Hen.

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Whitinge, E. Jenings, Chr. Robinson, Hen. Hartwell. 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 6 Sept. Read 19 Sept., 1692. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 111, *and Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 212-215.]

July 6. **2,319.** Abstract of the preceding letter. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 112.]

July 6. James City. **2,320.** Christopher Robinson to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Reporting his appointment as Secretary of Virginia and asking to be confirmed therein. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 6 Sept., '92. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 113, *and Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 205.]

July 7. **2,321.** Certificate of Christopher Robinson and Henry Hartwell. That Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson, while always favourable and respectful to the Burgesses, has never discussed affairs of state unless they have first been made public. He entertained some of the Burgesses daily to his table during session, which was much appreciated, but we never heard it said that he did so with any design to influence the Assembly unduly; and he always cautioned the Burgesses against any infringement of the royal prerogative. *Signed.* Chr. Robinson, Hen. Hartwell. July 3, 1692.

Answers to questions propounded to the Council of Virginia by Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson. At the Lieutenant-Governor's coming the Colony complained much of arbitrary proceedings and expected much of King William and Queen Mary. Redress of grievances, rather than force, was used as a remedy. Very probably there would have been some disturbance if Lord Howard had stayed much longer, owing to the discontent of the Burgesses. The Lieutenant-Governor has done good by his visiting the whole country and has received the thanks of the General Assembly. He has also been diligent in suppressing false trade, towards which effort the Act for Ports would be great help. He has always asked the Council to propose any alternative to his own proposals for the King's service, and never pressed his own hastily upon them. Mr. Blair's actions as Commissary were done by others before him who were authorised by the Bishop of London. *Signed.* William Byrd, John Lear, Edw. Hill, E. Jenings, Hen. Whitinge, Chr. Robinson, Hen. Hartwell. 7 July, 1692. *The questions and answers are given in alternation. Copy. The whole,* 3½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 6 Sept., 1692. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 114.]

July 7. **2,322.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. The Royal warrant for appointment of John Peeke to the Council was read, and the oath was administered to him. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 198.]

July 8. **2,323.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Heads of enquiry to be made by the commander of the convoy to Newfoundland approved.

Mr. Manley's memorial read; and decision thereon taken.

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Colonel Beeston attended; and he was ordered to attend, together with the Africa Company, at next meeting, to fix the price of negroes. His proposals as to his instructions were also read, and it was agreed that the King's house at St. Jago de la Vega should be sold, and the proceeds devoted to purchase of another house. He was desired to lay his request for guns before the officers of ordnance, and his questions as to wrecks were referred to the Lords of the Treasury. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 110-112.]

[July 8.] **2,324.** "Mr. Manley's Memorial." Letters from New York say that sundry persons bound over to answer for assisting Leisler's Government have since been prosecuted for treason, and that the recognizances of those who came over to appeal to the King have been estreated. It is therefore requested that orders may be given for these prosecutions to cease and for the estreated goods to be restored. 1 *p. Endorsed as headed.* Read 8 July and 21 July, 1692. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 117; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., p.* 422.]

[July 8.] **2,325.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the Lord President ascertain whether a general pardon shall be granted to Leisler's partisans in New York, to the end that prosecutions shall cease and estreated recognizances be restored. *Draft.* ½ *p. Endorsed.* 8 July, 1692. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 118; *and Col. Entry Bk, Vol. LXIX., p.* 423.]

July 8. **2,326.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Desiring the Lord President to bring the question of Colonel Beeston's transport to Jamaica before Council. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 108.]

July 8. **2,327.** John Povey to Sir H. Goodrick. Forwarding copy of Colonel Beeston's proposals as to great guns for Jamaica for consideration of the Board of Ordnance. *Draft.* ½*p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. No. 102.]

[July 8.] **2,328.** Proposals of Colonel Beeston as to Jamaica. That it be an instruction to sell the King's house at St. Jago de la Vega and devote the money to building or buying another house; that the guns in the forts at Port Royal are too short and should be exchanged for larger; that plain instructions be given as to the Assiento Trade, that it may be carried on without advantage and without danger to myself; that the instructions as to the King's share in wrecks and wrecked treasure be plain; that those who have deserted the Island for the wreck or other causes may be recalled with promise of pardon; that the number of negroes imported may be so apportioned that neither the planters nor the Assiento shall suffer; that directions may be given which shall put an end to disputes between Governors and Captains of the King's ships; that the ships sent to Jamaica may be good sailers. 1 *p. Endorsed,* Recd. 8 July 1692. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *Nos.* 103 *and* 53. *pp.* 68, 69.]

July 8. **2,329.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. John James appointed Chaplain to the soldiers at Wells, at £5 per month. Samuel

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Legge, Sampson Stoddard, Nathaniel Williams and Joseph Parson appointed a Committee for the war and for providing supplies, etc., to the forces. Resolved to raise 500 men from the militia for the war. Committee appointed to impress supplies for the same. Coroners for Essex county approved. The Governor announced his intention of going eastward to erect and settle a garrison in some suitable place. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 183, 184.]

July 9. **2,330.** Extract from Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for H.M.S. Mordaunt to sail to Porto Bello and bring from there £40,000 due to the Jamaica merchants. *Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 12 Dec. 1692. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. No. 104.]

July 9. H.M.S. Assurance. **2,331.** Captain Townsend, R.N., to Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson. On Friday, 8th inst., when ashore I was informed that my boatswain and one Edward Legge had beaten and abused Captain Marshall and carried him on board my ship. I at once went board with Captain Hickes of the Archangel and Captain Wenham, when I asked to be present at the examination. I find that drink had occasioned the quarrel and that though Captain Marshall had been the aggressor yet my people had been more intolerably to blame. I ordered the boatswain to be confined to his cabin and Legge to be put in irons, assuring the injured person that he should have all satisfaction. The surgeon's mate reported the wounds curable, and I prepared to send the injured man on shore, but at his request I allowed him to remain on board, and I called Captain Hickes and Wenham to witness that I was prepared to send him ashore. Marshall remained in my own cabin. Between midnight and one in the morning he smoked a pipe and drank a mug of beer. I went to bed and he took his leave, and my servant undressed him and put him to bed in the cabin next to mine. At eight o'clock I sent my servant to see how he did, who reported that he was not there. No one of the ship's company knew anything of him, except the cook's mate who said that he had seen a stranger, half dressed, go towards the head. I think that being strange to the ship, he must have fallen overboard, but I shall make every effort to arrive at the truth. *Copy.* 2 *pp. Annexed,*

2,331 I. Deposition of Captains Eustace Hickes and Tho. Wenham confirming Captain Townsend's report as to his consideration towards the wounded man. 8 July, 1692. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 6 Sept., 1692.

2,331 II. Deposition of Richard Hickes and others as to the assault on William Marshall. 1 *p. Endorsed as the preceding.*

2,331 III. Deposition of James Baker, as to the same. 1 *p. Endorsed as the preceding.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *Nos.* 115, 115 I-III.]

July 9. **2,332.** Governor and Council of Maryland to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We have examined the case of Nicholas Sewall, who has petitioned us for a trial at law, and accordingly he will be tried in September. As to the other persons mentioned

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in Sewall's petition, we find that they were fairly tried, but that only Woodcock was executed, the rest being respited till signification of the King's pleasure, which we beg may be made known to us. At our last provincial Court, a woman was convicted of murder of her bastard child, but it seems to us that concealment rather than murder was intended, so we recommend her to mercy. Letters from New York tell us of the necessitous condition of the place and the need of help from neighbouring Colonies. We have contributed £100 and shall be willing to advance proportionally to Virginia and the other Colonies. We enclose an address setting forth our reasons for not swearing Mr. Frisby of the Council, as unworthy of the trust. He has embarked for England with his kinsman and correspondent in sedition Peregrine Browne, who with his brother John Browne have been active in disturbing the Government, vilifying the King's officers, and setting the people against them, all at the instigation of Frisby. *Signed.* L. Copley, Nea. Blakiston, Hen. Jowles, Thomas Tench, John Courts, Tho. Brooke. 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 24 Nov., 1692. *Annexed,*

2,332 I. Address of the Council of Maryland to the King. We are satisfied of the violent turbulent humour of Mr. James Frisby, who, by some means that we know not, was nominated one of the Council. We know him to be adverse to your service not only by his adherence to your professed enemies in the late revolution, but by his public aid to the party at home which defends rebellious practices. Since his return here he has striven by lies and falsehoods to stir up ill-feeling against the Government and restore the rule of Lord Baltimore. We therefore recommended to the Governor that he should not be admitted to the Council. As further evidence of his rancour Frisby has now embarked for England with two confederates, who have also vilified the Government and tried to stir up a cry for innovation. They have openly bragged of their contempt of the Government. *The whole document is full of vague abuse, without the adduction of a single fact. Signed.* Nea. Blakiston, Hen. Jowles, Thomas Tench, John Courts, Tho. Brooke. 1½ large *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 24 Nov., 1692.

2,332 II. Petition of Nicholas Sewall to Governor Copley. I am quite willing to submit the charge of my complicity in the murder of John Payne to your enquiry; but being convinced of my innocence prefer to take my trial in ordinary course. *Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 24 Nov., 1692. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *Nos.* 78, 78 I.-II., *and* (*without enclosures*) 8. *pp.* 84-87.]

July 9. **2,333.** The Attorney-General of Maryland to Edward Randolph. I remember an information exhibited by you against a ship, one Mackay master, for illegal trading. I can declare with certainty that at the trial a member of Council on the bench declared that in his opinion the niceties of the law ought not to be observed and

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that the statute under which the information was laid was out, or words to that effect. *Signed.* Edward Chilton. *Copy, in Randolph's hand.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 6 Sept., 1692, from Mr. Randolph. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 79.]

July 11. **2,334.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Orders for certain payments, for repair of the mace, for a new line to be laid out for security of the channel, and for provision for the transport of fifty French prisoners to Petit Guavos. Charles Sadler ordered to continue Provost-Marshal till further order from the patentee of the office. Orders permitting certain ships to sail and appointing Charles Knight to administer the estate of George Reeve, deceased.

July 12. Orders for a general court-martial on the 21st, for the taking of a house for a gaol, for certain payments, and for the next meeting of Council to be at Mosquito Point, to choose a site for a fortification to guard the channel. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 199-201.]

July 12. **2,335.** William Blathwayt to Henry Guy. Forwarding an extract from Colonel Beeston's proposals as to wrecks for the report of the Lords of the Treasury. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 70.]

July 13. **2,336.** Henry Guy to William Blathwayt. In answer to yours of 12th, the Lords of the Treasury consider a tenth reasonable as the King's share of wrecks; but the Queen is about giving a grant of wrecks, so if this grant passes there will be no occasion for the proclamation calling men back from them to the Islands. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *Nos.* 105 *and* 53. *p.* 71.]

July 14. **2,337.** Inventory of the goods in the estate formerly belonging to Terence Dermot, now granted to Sir Michael Cole. Total value, £762 4*s.* 0*d.* *Certified copy.* 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 59.]

July 14. **2,338.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Governor put the question on oath to each of the Council whether he had ever done any of them any wrong or injury, since one of them had freely traduced him to his friends, namely Mr. Prideaux, by making the following statements. (1) That he had made Mr. Whetstone his private secretary. (2) That he had set apart only one day a week for business, taking his pleasure on the other days, and leaving business to Colonel Stede. This Colonel Stede utterly denied. (3) That he hindered the passing of the *Habeas Corpus* bill, and refused to receive a bill to regulate fees. (4) That he was the sole cause of raising Colonel Salter's regiment for Guadeloupe. Mr. Prideaux, while denying that he had so written, seemingly owned to the truth of charges (1) and (2). The Governor then replied (1) That he had appointed Mr. Whetstone private secretary and saw no reason to regret it. (2) That following the example of a noble patron at home he had fixed a certain day for the convenience of poor people and found it sufficient, but that he was accessible at all times. (3) The *Habeas Corpus* bill was thrown out by the Council and never reached the Governor, and no bill for regulating fees was ever presented to him. (4) Colonel Salter's regiment was raised by advice of the Council, and an Act

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passed by the Assembly for its support. He advised Mr. Prideaux to be more careful in future. Order for a committee to draw up a new Highways bill. Order for several payments. The Assembly brought up a bill to present the Governor with £2,000, which was passed, and a bill to ascertain qualifications of jurors, which was deferred. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 299-306.]

July 15. **2,339.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Order for impressment of sloops for transport of the troops. Sir Edmund Andros's accounts, with the Privy Council's Order for examination of the same, presented. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 184, 185.]

July 15. Whitehall. **2,340.** Order of the Queen in Council. For a letter to be written to Governor Fletcher announcing the speedy issue of a general pardon to offenders in New York, and ordering prosecutions to cease and estreated recognizances to be restored. *Draft with corrections,* 1½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 119, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 423, 424.]

July 15. **2,341.** Lords of the Treasury to the King. We have considered the two memorials for the erection of a college in Virginia, and for increase of the salaries of Ministers (*see No.* 1,937) and have referred the same to Mr. Blathwayt and the Commissioners of Customs. *Marginal note.* (It is submitted that this good design should be carried on by new funds without prejudice to the revenue.) 1. No objection occurs to us if you grant the following sum, which appears to be unappropriated, to this object, *viz.*; the sum of £1,985 of quit-rents, which was in hand in cash on 9 June, 1691. But it must be remembered that £6,000 a year is due for eleven years to Lord Culpeper's representatives in lieu of said quit-rents, which is charged on the Establishment for Forces in England, so that if this £1,985 be required for exigencies of defence in Virginia, the Governor would have recourse to the English Treasury. *Marginal note.* (This £1,985 is the only fund in hand for an emergency, such as an invasion of Indians, which is daily feared. The defences of the country are admitted to be defective, so that if this sum be withdrawn the Colony may be ruined, to say nothing of the importunity that such a proceeding might bring upon the King from the clergy of other Colonies, who will be for building colleges out of the Royal revenue.)

2. The growing quit-rents are particularly desired for payment of a Commissary of the clergy. *Marginal note.* (The solicitor for Virginia forgets that this will deprive the temporal Government of £1,000 a year, which is properly applicable to its support.)

3. The next item to be taken is the proceeds of the sale of tobacco proposed by the Commissioners of Customs, and the appropriation of forfeitures. *Marginal note.* (This must be left to the Commissioners of Customs.)

4. The next item is the making over of 10,000 acres to South of the Blackwater and on Pamunkey Neck to the College, for the service of rendering annually to the Government two copies of Latin verses. *Marginal note.* (No objection to this as it deprives the King of no profit.)

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5. The next proposal is the grant of the Surveyor General's office to the College. *Marginal note.* (It would be of the worst consequence to allow this post, on which the properties of Virginia depend, to be bought and sold.)

6. The next proposal is to grant the College all escheats; but it is a question in law whether escheats can be granted before they accrue. *Marginal note.* (This is also part of the revenue by which the Government is supported.) *Signed.* Godolphin, R. Hampden, C. Montague. *Written below.* The solicitor for Virginia knows well that the Assembly of Virginia can levy what taxes it pleases for support of a college and for better payment of the clergy without encroaching on the King's revenue; the loss of which would bring the Government under the discretion of the people, who would not be so easily persuaded to grant an equivalent. If by such alienations the Colonies become a charge to the Crown, it will be hard for the English Treasury to support them. *Copy.* 5½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 687. *No.* 116, *and* (*without the marginal notes*). *Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 190-192.]

[July.] **2,342.** Memorial as to the quit rents of Virginia. These rents were reserved to the Crown, at the rate of 2*s.* per hundred acres till 1673. They were then granted to Lords Arlington and Culpeper for thirty-one years, but surrendered in 1684 by Lord Culpeper in consideration of an annual payment of £600 a year, when the King undertook that they should be applied to the support of the Government. In six years £4,375 had been raised, of which all but £1,985 has been expended for the public service in Virginia. There is now an additional charge of £300 a year on the quit rents to the Lieutenant-Governor, besides what must be drawn from thence or from the English Treasury for New England and New York for defence of the frontier at Albany. This expense and £1,000 for which Sir E. Andros begs to meet the exigencies of government must be paid from the quit rents or the English Treasury. The Virginian Assembly has repeatedly asked that the quit rents may be employed for support of the Government. But the growing quit rents are asked for not to build the College but to pay Mr. Blair's salary as Commissary of the clergy and augment the salaries of ministers. The Council of Virginia asks that the office of Surveyor-General, requested by Mr. Blair for the College, may not be granted out of the disposal of the Government. It is proposed that the representatives of the Council of Virginia of 15 January and 1 August, 1691, be considered before any determination in this matter. *Copy.* 2½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 117.]

[July.] **2,343.** Memorial as to the £2,000 of quit rents, now begged for the College in Virginia. The quit rents have never been of profit to the Government of Virginia or to the Crown, having been first granted to Lord Arlington and Lord Culpeper, and, though afterwards promised to the Government, never so employed. *Marginal note.* (It would be easy to prove that not a farthing of the quit rents has been diverted from the Government of Virginia since the repurchase; and it is strange that the contrary should be

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alleged.) The sum now lying ready in cash has never been appropriated to any purpose, so may be conveniently granted by the King to the College. It is objected that if extraordinary exigency should arise, the Government would have no fund in this case, but must fall back on the English treasury. But to this it may be answered that the Assembly has never been backward to vote money for defence of the country. *Marginal note.* (The Lieutenant-Governor and Council have represented that the imposition of this charge would mean ruin to the country, owing to the prevailing poverty, and that if the ships fail to arrive to carry away the tobacco, there will be no fund but the quit-rents.) But to meet all objections I will show that the quit-rents never have been applied to the contingent charges of Government, ample provision being otherwise made by the same. Thus: 1. By law of Virginia every head of the family is obliged to keep a well-fixed gun, 2 lb. of powder and 8 lb. of shot for every able-bodied man; and the custom is so well observed that all young Virginians can use a gun as soon as they can lift it, there being plenty of game to encourage them. *Marginal note.* (These provisions are precarious and will not be in the power of the Crown, like the quit-rents, if unjust spirits in the Assembly, as often happens, avail themselves of the necessities of the Government. Moreover the Lieutenant-Governor reports that the people are so poor that the officers cannot compel them to find arms, as obliged by law). 2. All the white men are listed in the Militia, which is well armed and accoutred. 3. There are rangers employed at the head of the rivers as a security against Indians. 4. The law that provides for the rangers empowers the Governor and Council to raise such forces as he thinks necessary. 5. There is an Act for a tax on liquors by which £1,000 can be raised for lessening the levy by poll and defraying contingent charges of government. It is true that these two last are temporary laws, so made in order to compel the calling of Assemblies. For the people reckon that if they gave away the power of levying and maintaining at the country's charge, such an arbitrary armed force would enable the Governor to dispense with assemblies; but it is plain that the people are resolved to renew these laws unless the Governor so quarrel with them as to refuse to call assemblies, in which case it will need a much larger sum than that now asked for the college, to defend the country. *Marginal note.* (This article sufficiently proves a former comment, by pre-supposing an armed arbitrary force to enable the Governor to dispense with assemblies; but it may as well be understood that if the Crown part with this revenue or fund, it will place itself at the mercy of the Assembly. If the King wish to dispose of this fund, the only unanticipated fund in his dominions, as I believe, the money would be better spent in redeeming the other half of the quit-rents from Lord Fairfax and others. This would be a relief to the people and a lasting benefit to the Crown. It is easy to ascertain the daily necessities of government, for which it is not always reasonable to call an Assembly. Nor is the Assembly always in humour to grant what is desired, at least without an equivalent surrender of the rights of the Crown. As to the allegation that, in this time of war, there is no special exigency requiring the use of this fund, the Lords of the Council will judge that there is such

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exigency close at hand, and far more pressing than the need for erecting a college). 5 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 118, *and* (*without the marginal notes*) *Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 195-201.]

July 16. H.M.S. Assurance near the Capes of Virginia.

2,344. Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I have lately visited most of the country, exercised the militia and inspected the rangers. The upper parts of the Potomac were much affrighted by mischief done near the falls on both sides the river. Some of the inhabitants had left the plantations (who are since returned) and others were about to do the like (for the settlements on the Upper Potomac are very stragglingly located), but I prevented them. If such an accident occur again I shall not be wanting to my duty. I seized the opportunity while there to speak with the Governor of Maryland about securing our frontiers, so that we might have a good and quick correspondence in case of need. I stayed with him two days at St. Maries, and the Council, Speaker and Burgesses all came to see me, so now I hope that, when required, we shall act vigorously in assistance of each other. While in Maryland I had an account of strange Indians being on the Upper Potomac, so I went near a hundred miles on the Maryland side, saw its borders with this Colony, and what posture of defence they were in. The Marylanders told me that they were very glad to see me in those parts—I assured them that in case of need I should not be backward to help them—I went to their two Indian towns and told them that now Maryland and Virginia had each a King's Governor the two countries would assist each other on all occasions. They told me that if summoned they would do their best for us. I dare not wholly believe the accounts that are sometimes given as to our frontiers and as to the Indians, for there are conflicting interests, and every man tries to promote his own before the King's. I am now seeing the fleet despatched, and hope that the tobacco now shipping will bring the revenue the largest return ever known in one year. I do all I can to encourage the planting of tobacco, for there are some whose interests lie the opposite way; but I hope they will not prevail. I proposed to the Council to draw up an account of our trade and send you our letter about it. I intend to move about the coast for some time, to exercise the militia and try to make the frigate serviceable. I send certificates as to her condition. When the coasting is done I shall visit the frontiers again and perhaps make a step into Maryland. I have an account that a ship lately came to South Carolina, which pretended to have come from the Red Sea and to have captured a Moorish ship, which brought £2,000 a-piece to the hundred men of the crew. They parted in Carolina and I hear that several of them are in Pennsylvania, where the government, owing to the Quakers falling out among themselves, is very loose. I beg your orders for my guidance, in case any of these men should come here, for if such people be encouraged they will debauch the inhabitants and make them leave planting to follow the same trade. I very much fear that these sort of privateers, or rather pirates, when they have lavishly spent what they unjustly get, are ready to make a disturbance. I send the Journals of

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Council and Assembly, an account of the seizure of the ship Society, an account of the Northern Neck, and a list of our fleet with their sailing and fighting orders. *Signed.* Fr. Nicholson. 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 6 Sept. 1692. Read 19 Sept. '92. *Annexed,*

2,344. I. Certificate of the Captain of H.M.S. Henry, Prize and other surveyors, that the ship is "a very ill roader, pitches very dangerously, and cannot ride in a sea-gate without great danger either of masts or hull." 6 July, 1692. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Read 6 Sept. 1692.

2,344. II. A second certificate of the same that the Henry cannot be careened in Virginia. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 6 Sept., 1692.

2,344. III. List of ships entered and cleared in the Rappahannock district from 17 June, 1691, to 5 July, 1692. 1 *p. Endorsed as the preceding.*

2,344. IV. List of ships entered and cleared in the Potomac River from 17 Sept. 1691, to 17 June, 1692. 1 *p. Endorsed as the preceding.*

2,344. V. List of the merchant ships bound to England under convoy of H.M.S. Assurance. Ninety in all. 2½ *pp. Endorsed as the preceding.*

2,344. VI. List of the line of battle of the convoy—three divisions each of ten ships; with list of signals. *Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed as the preceding.*

2,344. VII. Sailing orders and signals for the convoy. *Copy.* 2 *pp. Endorsed as the preceding.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *Nos.* 119, 119 I-VII; *and* (*without enclosures*) *Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 207-211.]

July 16. **2,345.** Abstract of the preceding. 1½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 120.]

July 16. **2,346.** Extract, from the same letter, of the passage relating to pirates. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 121.]

July 18. **2,347.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Orders for sundry petty payments and appointments. The embargo on shipping taken off. Order for payment of the Secretary's charge of £57, for making out ten commissions of the peace and 341 commissions for officers in the militia. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 187, 188.]

July 19. **2,348.** The Queen to the Governor of Virginia. Ordering him to procure the passing of a law to prohibit export of tobacco in bulk. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 168, 169.]

July 19. **2,349.** The same letter to the Governor of Maryland. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *pp.* 46, 47.]

July 20. Barbados. **2,350.** Governor Kendall to Archibald Carmichael. I am credibly informed that your office, the Naval Office, is mismanaged, and that you have entrusted it to a young man who is not qualified for so important a trust. Henceforth you will remain in town and manage the office yourself, or within a fortnight's time I shall appoint a proper person to it. *Signed.* J. Kendall. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 84.]

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[July?] **2,351.** Petition of Archibald Carmichael to the King. For continuance in the place of clerk of the Naval Office of Barbados. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 85.]

July 20. **2,352.** List of the Governor and Assistants of the Company for working mines in New England. Peregrine, Earl of Danby, Governor; Sir Matthew Dudley, Deputy-Governor; and twenty-four Assistants. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 3.]

July 21. **2,353.** Order of the Privy Council. Referring the petition of William Talbot for the Escheatorship of the Leeward Islands to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* John Nicholas. ½ *p.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 8 Feb. Read 8 and 11 Feb., 1692-3. The petitioner attended on the 11th, was judged not qualified for the employment. [*America and West Indies,* 551. *No.* 60; *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *p.* 117.]

July 21. **2,354.** Order of the Privy Council. That the Admiralty be instructed to furnish transport for Colonel Beeston to Jamaica. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 109.]

July 21. **2,355.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Regulation for building the new town of Kingston in St. Andrews—that every purchaser within three years build a house worth £50 on forfeiture of that sum.

July 22. Order for the Middle Ground to be surveyed for a fort. Order for a Court of Judicature to be held on the last Tuesday in November forty days before which day martial law shall cease. Order for a proclamation that all rescued goods will be exposed for claimants to make their claims in the nearest parishes on several days. Orders prohibiting the charge of excessive rates for ferrying to Kingston, prohibiting negroes from trading on Sundays, for the recovery by H.M.S. Mordaunt of the sunken guns at Port Royal and for the new town to be called Kingston. Orders as to materials and labour for the building of Kingston. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 201-203.]

July 21. **2,356.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Order for payment of £30 or £40 in cash to the Committee for War for petty expenses. Order for the Committee to ship provisions for the soldiers and draw bills on the Treasurer for their expenses. Order for payment of £109 to the owners of the William and Mary. Sundry petty appointments.

July 22. Order for issue of debentures at the rate of £4 a week to Elisha Hutchinson while commanding in chief on the Eastern frontier, and for payments on account of the troops. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 188-190.]

July 22. **2,357.** Acts passed in Antigua, for 1692.

Act for establishment of parishes and maintenance of Ministers. Passed 1 July 1692.

Act to confirm possession of inhabitants.

Act for easing tenants from taxes during the war.

Act to encourage importation of white servants.

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Act to regulate the militia. These four were also passed on 21 July 1692.

Act for establishment of Courts. Passed 22 July 1692. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. II.*]

July 22. **2,358.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Colonel Beeston and the Royal African Company attended, when the Company said that they had now no contract with the Assiento, and had ordered all negroes to be sold by inch of candle in Jamaica. The question of prizes considered. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 113, 114.]

July 25. **2,359.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. A committee appointed to examine all accounts of expenses incurred through the war, receiving a commission of threepence in the pound on all sums for which they pass debentures. Order for credit to be given to Samuel Sewall for £200 advanced to the public.

July 26. Anthony Checkley appointed the Royal attorney at the approaching Court, and £40 advanced for the expenses of said court. Order for £15 to be advanced to Wait Winthrop, who is appointed to settle the militia on Martha's Vineyard. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 190-192.]

July 26. **2,360.** Memorandum of the Agents of the Leeward Islands. Martinique and Guadeloupe are now practically the only islands from which the French obtain sugar. The loss of them would not only be a great blow to them but a great security to us. To capture them there will be needed 2,000 old soldiers from England, 1,000 men from Barbados and 1,200 (including Bolton's regiment); guns and stores; and ten or twelve ships of war. The men of war should leave in October or November at latest. The Governors of Barbados and Leeward Islands should receive notice to have all their men ready. On the fleets arrival at Barbados, ships should be sent at once to the Leeward Islands to transport the men to Martinique, which should be laid waste by frequent attacks and the inhabitants transported elsewhere. Martinique taken, Guadeloupe may be next attacked, and Hispaniola afterwards. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* A copy of what we delivered to the Lords 26 July 1692. Signed; Bastian Bayer, Jeffry Jeffrys, Joseph Martin, Richard Cary. [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 17.]

July 26. **2,361.** Grant of leave of absence for six months to Lieutenant Governor Nathaniel Blakiston, of Montserrat, to proceed to England on private affairs. *Signed.* Chr. Codrington. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 61.]

July 26. **2,362.** Certificate of the Council and Assembly of Montserrat as to the good service done by Lieutenant Governor Blakiston in peace and war, and in upholding the Protestant interest. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.*

Confirmatory certificate of Governor Codrington. *Same date. Copy.* ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 62.]

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July 26. **2,363.** Order of Sir William Phips to the officers of the regiment at Boston. To search for all men who failed to appear on the 15th inst., and if any refuse to pay their twenty shillings fine, to send them on board H.M.S. Nonsuch. *Copy.*

Noted below. The fine imposed by law is but five shillings; but several paid it, and several merchants who did not were threatened to be sent on board the King's ship. I make no comment on the order to the Constables of Boston to aid in the execution of this order. *The whole.* ½ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 19 July 1693 from Mr. Usher. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 4.]

July 26. **2,364.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The merchants trading to the Plantations attended, as to the question whether the embargo on ships should be raised for a time, to permit the seamen to return in time to serve in next year's fleet, or whether the trade should be limited to a certain number of ships, sailing under convoy. The merchants of Jamaica preferred the latter course.

July 27. The merchants of Barbados and the Leeward Islands also pleaded in favour of a convoy, but asked that some of the ships outward bound might be allowed to call at Madeira for wine. The Virginia merchants also favoured a convoy. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 115-117.]

July 28. **2,365.** Order of the Privy Council. That copies of the report of the Treasury on the proposed college in Virginia, and other papers be sent to the Attorney-General for report. *Signed.* John Nicholas. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 193.]

July 28. **2,366.** Petition of George Harris to the Queen. For an order to Lord Inchiquin to restore to his office of Secretary all the emoluments which petitioner originally enjoyed therein. *Inscribed,* Order of the King (*see No.* 1,663). *In the margin,* Recd. 31 July: Read Aug. 24, '91. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 83.]

July 29. **2,367.** Extracts from Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Petition of the merchants of Port Royal showing that by the late earthquake they have lost nearly all their estates, and praying for a King's ship to fetch £40,000, that remains of it, from the Assiento at Porto Bello. Order for H.M.S. Mordaunt to sail accordingly. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 540. *No.* 23.]

July 29. **2,368.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for H.M.S. Mordaunt to sail to Porto Bello and fetch £40,000 belonging to the merchants of Port Royal from the Assiento; but that Captain Francis Maynard shall take no merchandise with him. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 203, 204.]

July 29. **2,369.** Address of the Grand Jury of Barbados to the King and Queen. Loyal thanks for the appointment of Governor Kendall. The Island is much weakened by sickness and providing regiments for the Leeward Islands. We beg for remission of the additional duty on sugar, and for a trade with Scotland for servants, to supply our militia and plantations. Fourteen signatures. *Large sheet.* [*America and West Indies.* 456. *No.* 38.]

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July 29. St. Marie, Maryland.

2,370. Governor Copley to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I write to guard myself against malicious misrepresentation of me by Mr. Randolph, not so much to set forth his exorbitant and malignant temper as to defend myself from his base aspersions against myself and the Government. These have discovered his rancour even to the least thoughtful, though I shewed myself kind and thoughtful to a degree which astonished all here who have the misfortune to know him. He scorns to be particular but treats all alike with scurrilous haughty deportment, under pretext of zeal for the King's service, to which really he is a great impediment, for he is busier to satisfy his private animosities than to work for the King. Thus he has seized and brought in two or three ships, upon the bare account of being what he calls New England rogues and pitiful damned Scotch pedlars, and though all help and countenance was given to him abused the jurors, men of the best character, as base and perjured rogues, and threatened them with the pillory. In public also he aspersed the justices themselves, men appointed by the Council's advice, though said by him to be packed by me and the Assembly for making laws to suit my inclinations or their own private interest. By such means the King's service greatly suffers, and matters of weight under his management fall into disrepute. He uses the people's horses, boats and goods without payment; and if he should have the best of causes before a jury his insolent tone would prevent them from treating it as an effect of his wild brain. His only associates are papists or men professedly disaffected to the Government, but even they can hardly afford a good word for him behind his back and have no design in their friendship with him but to disturb the Government. In fact he has done here what he has done elsewhere—made the country weary of him. He boasts that he has lived five and twenty years on the curses of the people, and I am sure that he never wants them. *Signed.* L. Copley. 2¼ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 24 Nov. '92. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2, *No.* 80; *and* 8. *pp.* 87-90.]

[July 29.] **2,371.** Petition of Governor Samuel Allen to Lords of Trade and Plantations. For an order to the Government of Massachusetts to restore the records of New Hampshire. 1 *p. Inscribed.* Read and approved. 29 July, 1692. [*Board of Trade.* New Hampshire, 1, *No.* 17; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXVII., p.* 209.]

July 29. **2,372.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Recommending that the foregoing petition be granted, and that a seal be prepared for New Hampshire. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXVII., pp.* 209, 210.]

[July?] **2,373.** Proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, appointing Ports of Entry. *Undated.* 1 *p. Copy.* [*America and West Indies,* 637. *No.* 122.]

Aug. 1. **2,374.** Commission to Thomas Fotherby to be Commissary General of the stores now sending to the West Indies. *Copy.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 18; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 268.]

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Aug. 1. **2,375.** Rough draft of the foregoing. [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 19.]

Aug. 1. **2,376.** Account of stores furnished by the Ordnance office for the expedition to the West Indies. *Copy.* 5 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 20; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 279-283.]

Aug. 2. **2,377.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Bill fixing qualifications of jurors passed. The Governor informed the Assembly of the intended departure of the fleet, and recommended the appointment of a Standing Joint Committee to draw up instructions to the Agents. Bills concerning trade, and to make a present to Sir Timothy Thornhill passed. The Standing Joint Committee appointed. Orders for sundry payments. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 307-309.]

Aug. 3. **2,378.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The merchants again attended, on the question of convoys. The East India Company asked to send eight ships and eight hundred men on account of the competition of the Dutch. The African Company asked to send ten ships and four hundred and fifty men, two-thirds of them to be English. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 120-122.]

Aug. 5. **2,379.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Order for a public thanksgiving for Admiral Russell's victory over the French fleet. Proclamation accordingly. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., pp.* 309, 310.]

Aug. 8. **2,380.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Desiring the Lord President to lay the draft Commission for Colonel Beeston before the Queen. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 66.]

Aug. 8. **2,381.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Commissioners of Customs attended, in the matter of bonds for trade. Several merchants to foreign parts attended.

Draft commission to Lieutenant-Governor Beeston read and approved.

Aug. 9. An address from the Council of Assembly of Virginia read, thanking the King for military stores, also Colonel Nicholson's letter of 26 February (*see No.* 2,075). Copy of the proceedings on the condemnation of the ship Biscay for illegal trading in Virginia referred to the Lords of the Treasury. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 124-131.]

Aug. 8. **2,382.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for a gratuity of £15 to Arthur Frampton, for his good service in forsaking his practice to accompany the expedition against the French. Order for certain payments. Order for building a fort at Mosquito Point, if the ground be suitable. Elizabeth Cornish and John Ayres gave bond to take their trial at the next Supreme Court. Orders for certain payments.

Regulations as to Kingston, that no freeholder have more than one lot laid out for him by the sea side, and that those who held lots on the north side by the sea at Port Royal be

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preferred; that all freeholders have as many lots, not exceeding three, as they had in Port Royal; that all the lots be cast at once, and if claimants do not appear, the blanks to be cast to Colonels Beckford and Lawes, to be disposed of by them to the next pretenders; that the quit rent for each lot be ten shillings a year paid to the King; that the Chief Justice draw the necessary conveyances; that the forfeiture for not building be applied to the building of a hospital. Order for the Council to meet at Kingston on the 16th to receive the claims of the people of Port Royal, and that the Receiver General attend with his books and accounts. Order for work on the new path to St. Jago de la Vega since the earthquake. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 204-208.]

Aug. 11. Nevis. **2,383.** Governor Codrington to [the Earl of Nottingham?] I have received intimation of the King's grant of Terence Dermott's estate in Montserrat to Sir Michael Cole. I have had an appraisement made as ordered, and passed a patent for the estate to Sir Michael. There is a counter-claim against this estate on the part of one who claims prior ownership to Dermott. Mr. Hutcheson, who bears this letter, can give you full information on all matters of moment. *Signed.* Chas. Codrington. 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed.* R. Dec. 1, '92. [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 63.]

Aug. 12. **2,384.** William Blathwayt to Henry Guy. Desiring the report of the Commissioners of Customs in the case of the ship Biscay, seized for illicit trading in Virginia. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 228.]

Aug. 13. Barbados. **2,385.** Narrative of proceedings taken against Colonel John Hallett. In February, 1697, the Island being much depopulated by sickness and war, and there being intelligence of a large French fleet at Martinique, the Governor used his utmost diligence to discipline the militia and improve the defences of the Island. Observing that the sea-shore to leeward was generally unfortified, he laid the question of erecting defences before the Council, who agreed with him, Colonel Hallett among the foremost. An Act to raise labourers for the purpose was passed by the Assembly, and, though the sites and natures of the defences were left to the Governor, Commissioners, of whom Colonel Hallett was one, were appointed to regulate the manner and time of employing the labour. The work was accordingly taken in hand, a dry ditch was dug and a parapet or banquette raised, which necessitated the clearing of the brushwood for many miles. No difficulty was met with until September, when there rose a question of clearing away brushwood on some of Colonel Hallett's land, when, though he had agreed to clear it away everywhere else, he declined to concur in the work until he had conferred with the Governor. Such action, mean in anyone, was especially mean in Colonel Hallett, a man of great estate; but the Governor in his esteem for him promised to visit the spot and if possible fortify it without clearing the brushwood. The Governor however decided that it must be cleared, and declined to accede to Colonel Hallett's proposal to erect a fort on the ground of the expense to the Island; and gave orders for the brushwood, which was not worth ten pounds, to be cleared.

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Colonel Hallett grew very angry and said that he would resist, and, though sharply rebuked by the Governor, prevented the workmen from proceeding, by force. The Governor at once rode to the place and found a number of men of Colonel Hallett's drawn up to protect the trees. Their leader said that they would obey Colonel Hallett's order, whereon the Governor drew out a pistol and fired it. On this Hallett's people ran away, and the work was proceeded with. On the 27th October the Governor reported Hallett's behaviour to the Council and taxed him with breach of his oath as Councillor in opposing a law passed for the public benefit and the Governor in the execution of it, and then and there suspended him from the Council and from all public trusts. So the matter rested until April 1692, when the Governor finding that his clemency had produced evil effects in Hallett and other factious people decided to bring him to trial. Accordingly Judge St. John sent for Hallett and bade him find security to take his trial at the next general sessions. Hallett refused, but after three days' detention in custody, found security for his appearance and for his good behaviour meanwhile. In June while Colonel Hallett's wife and daughter were riding down St. Michael's St., the black slave running before them rudely shoved one Richard Allen aside, who resenting such treatment followed the ladies to Hallett's house, where he insulted him further. Hallett presently came to the door, and without a word of question broke Allen's head with his stick and beat him severely. Allen being a servant of the Governor's complained to him, who told him to go to the nearest justice. Judge St. John and another justice on hearing the matter conceived that Colonel Hallett had forfeited his recognisance. As the Court of Exchequer sits but rarely the case has not yet been tried. On the 6th July the Governor issued a commission of Oyer and Terminer. Colonel Hallett's relatives and friends were his judges and choosers of the Grand Jury. The jury found the facts alleged against Hallett to be true, but objected to the words saying that they were rebelliously and maliciously done. They prolonged this dispute till the commission was near expired, so that the Governor was obliged to prolong it. They then brought in a true bill, and a petty jury soon found a verdict of guilty. Whereupon he was fined £350. *Signed.* Rd. Hooper, Attorn. Gen. 3½ *closely written pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 31 Oct. 1692. *The date either of this or of No.* 1861 *must be incorrect. Annexed,*

2,385. I. Depositions of Richard Allen, as to the assault made on him by Colonel Hallett. 2 July 1692. *Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 31 Oct. 1693.

2,385. II. Duplicate of the preceding. *Endorsed.* Recd. 25 Mar. 1693.

2,385. III. Deposition of Sarah Young, in confirmation of Allen's evidence. 1 *p. Endorsed as* the *preceding.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *Nos.* 86, 86. I.-III.]

Aug. 15. **2,386.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The East India Company attended with a request for four or five ships to trade with four or five ships, and were ordered to specify the freight and destination of the ships.

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The Commissioners for Victualling the Navy attended with a list of ships which have agreed to carry stores and soldiers in the King's service to the West Indies. It was agreed that the list should be laid before Council at next meeting, that the embargo may be taken off and the ships be ready to sail at the end of the month.

Revised regulations as to prizes considered. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 131-133.]

Aug. 16. **2,387.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. The Council met at Kingston. Order for the erection of a market to be held daily at Kingston, and for Edward Yeamans to be clerk thereof. Thomas Clarke provisionally approved as naval officer in the room of Thomas Lamb, deceased, and also as Collector of Customs. Deodatus Stanley appointed bell-man of Kingston. Orders for sundry payments. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 208, 209.]

Aug. 16. **2,388.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Five members absent through sickness. The seizure of the ship Catherine by Captain Finch reported, and orders given thereon. A petition of the master for his wages rejected, but some of the crew, who gave information, told that they would be remembered. Order to Captain Finch to keep his ships well manned and the men properly fed. Order for Christopher Wormeley and Edward Hill to appoint deputy-collectors, since they live so far from their districts, and for Colonel John Lear to keep a deputy at Kiquotan, and for all collectors to be watchful and diligent. The bond of a ship trading illegally ordered to be put in suit. Commissions for Public Notaries, and Henry Whiting's commission as Treasurer approved. A letter from the Governor of Providence asking for a frigate from Virginia temporarily, was read. Order for payment for mounting guns at Tindall's Point. The depositions as to the death of William Marshall read. On intelligence of an invasion of Indians the Lieutenant-Governor was requested to raise as many men as he thought fit. Order for a proclamation for arrest of straggling seamen and delivery of them to Captain Finch; for directions to be given for stricter regulation of marriage licences; and for strict enforcement of the law against swearing and cursing. The Governor reported his recent visit to the country, and the visit that he now intended to make. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 754-765.]

Aug. 16. **2,389.** Copy of the Minutes of Council of Virginia for the 16th August. 11 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 123.]

Aug. 16. Kensington. **2,390.** The Queen to the Governor of Virginia. Returning the two Acts for Amendment according to Order in Council of 30 July. *Countersigned.* Nottingham. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 172.]

Aug. 17. **2,391.** Minutes of General Assembly of New York. The Representatives attending, the Commander-in-Chief made them a speech. (*See next abstract*). Adjourned to September. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 638-640.]

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Aug. 17. Fort William Henry.

2,392. Speech of the Commander-in-Chief to the House of Representatives of New York. The Royal settlement of this government being not yet arrived, the care thereof still rests with me. In the spring I went by advice of the Council to Albany, where I found great disorder, the people discontented, the fortifications out of repair, the Indians weary of the war, and all the out-settlements forsaken. To remedy this I reinforced Senectady with thirty men and the Half Moon with forty men more. I found it necessary to station a garrison at Conastagione but could not do so for want of men, the two hundred men voted by the Assembly being 50 men short of their complement, so that that place, which is as important as any, is deserted. In my negotiations with the Indians I found them very difficult and much inclined to peace, but with great industry have reclaimed them, and doubt not to have made them firm and steady till our directions arrive from England. This expedition has cost near £1,000, and there being no money in the public coffers I was forced, as you and the Council advised, to raise near £700 at ten per cent. I must therefore remind you of your promise and ask you to provide for the speedy defrayal of this charge, for if you fail or are dilatory to support our credit, our reputation is gone for ever. I am sorry that your laws for the security of the Province are so little regarded that of all the money to be raised only £1,625 has been paid. The pay of the forces actually employed amounts to £3,500. Pray look to this, for a law without execution is like a body without a soul; I cannot secure the frontiers unless you pay the soldiers. Hitherto, with the Council's advice, I have borrowed money not doubting that levies would come in to reimburse it, and now I fear that we shall not obtain the like credit in the future. Pray look strictly into this, for laws made by representatives of the people should not be disesteemed. I must confine myself to pressing necessities though there are many matters that require attention. It is absolutely necessary first to secure the frontiers at Albany. The levies raised for that service expire on the 1st of October. There must be at least 300 men to secure it this winter, and I hope that knowing the importance of the post to us and to our neighbours you will make provision for its defence. The cost will be near £3,500. The debts of government on the 25th of March last, after all revenue expended, amounted to £3,000. I hope I need use no more arguments to persuade you to provide for these sums. *Copy.* 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 16 Dec. 1692. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 120.]

Aug. 18. Nevis.

2,393. Governor Codrington to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Since mine of February 19th I have reported occurrences to the Agents for these Islands, who will doubtless have communicated them to you, and have written to them by the present conveyance also, with orders to give you an extract of all that is important. This method I propose to follow in future to save you the trouble of two tedious perusals at once. Anything of singular importance I shall report to you direct. *Signed.* Chr. Codrington. 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 21 Nov. 1692. [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 64; *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *pp.* 108-109.]

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Aug. 19. **2,394.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That Governor Richier give reasons for pronouncing three Acts of Bermuda to be prejudicial in his letter of 26 May. [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 28. *p.* 45.]

Aug. 19. **2,395.** Lords of Trade and Plantations to John Palmer, Secretary of the Leeward Islands. Requiring him to furnish all returns and documents required from his office. *Signed.* Pembroke, C.P.S., Bath; H. Goodrick; J. Boscawen. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *pp.* 50, 51.]

Aug. 19. **2,396.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Petition for payment of bills drawn in Virginia by Captain Rowe of H.M.S. Dumbarton on the Commissioners of the Navy, referred to the Admiralty.

Petition of the Company for working mines in America read, and reserved for further consideration.

Colonel Beeston's proposals read. The Lords agreed to report favourably on them. Colonel Beeston's instructions read and approved.

Governor Richier's letter of 26 May read, reporting that three Acts lately passed in Bermuda were prejudicial to the Royal interest. Ordered that he report wherein the prejudice lies. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 134, 135.]

Aug. 19. **2,397.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Desiring the Lord Privy Seal to lay before the Queen in Council Colonel Beeston's proposals for the despatch of military stores and a frigate to Jamaica. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 78-79.]

[Aug. 19.] **2,398.** Colonel Beeston's proposals as to Jamaica. After the terrible visitation of the earthquake at Jamaica, I beg that succour may be sent for its defence, one fourth rate ship to anchor in the harbour, two fifth rates as cruisers, and three or four merchant ships with tools, &c., for rebuilding houses and sugar-works. I beg also that the Queen will bestow on us a certain quantity of small arms, ammunition and gun carriages. And since the Treasury is utterly destroyed, and not only the money but all the books and papers lost, I beg that the Queen of her compassion will bestow a sum of money on us for the fortification of the Island. Also I beg that the King would grant us two companies of foot. The expense would only be for their passage and their pay to the end of it, for on arrival, they may make two or three shillings a day as labourers, and still more as skilled workmen. I trust also that the Queen will recruit our stores from time to time. In the proclamation for pardon of deserters, the Governor and Council should have power to exclude notorious offenders. I should like to have leave to pass the indefinite revenue bill *de novo* with the rest of the indefinite acts, as it would silence all disputes about the validity of former elections. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 19 Aug. 1692.

Duplicate of the foregoing. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *Nos.* 107, 108; *and* 53. *pp.* 74-77.]

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Aug. 19. **2,399.** Minute of Board of Trade and Plantations. Desiring the Lord Privy Seal to lay Colonel Beeston's proposals as to judges before the Queen in Council. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 77.]

[Aug.] **2,400.** Colonel Beeston's proposals concerning his instructions. Many of the judges are in the Council; it would be very acceptable if they were directed not to sit and vote in appeal cases, but only be present and give their reasons for their judgment. Most of the laws, except that of the revenue, expire about twelve years hence; I should like powers to consent to make all that body of laws indefinite. A Great Seal is required. The proclamation for pardoning deserters from the Island is not in my instructions. Powder is scarce, as few ships call in these times of war; I beg for the grant of a fresh store. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Read 19 Aug. 1692. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6, *No.* 106; *and* 53. *p.* 73.]

Aug. 20. Nevis. **2,401.** Governor Codrington to the Agents for the Leeward Islands. I have received yours of 12th December. First as to Captain Wright. I have sent you the substance of any charge that I have made against him, and depositions. Mr. Hutcheson can also be heard *viva voce* and any officer of the old squadron that he can find on his arrival. You will find the most material points against him proved, except what depends on Capt. Wickham, who has not been near this since Captain Wright's departure, or I should have obtained a deposition from him. When he was at Barbados I wrote asking for his deposition from thence. He sent me a letter but no depositions; but in a few days I shall write to Governor Kendall to obtain his deposition for me. You must give me leave to differ from you in opinion that sending home the depositions against Wright by the Tiger was a matter of greater importance than the regulation of the pillage, which then occupied me. There was then a Council of War and a General Council and Assembly attending on the matter; and not to have ended it with all despatch would have put not only the Blue Regiment but all the inhabitants of the Island into mutiny and confusion. Indeed owing to the practice of certain ill instruments they were in very much the mood for it. I think that this and attention to a public matter affecting also my private reputation was more important than the depositions against Wright. As you have observed, there is no evidence in any criminal process against him, nothing but credible informations; and I believe the general cry of Barbados and these Islands against him amounted to that, especially with the confirmations of certain particulars in my letters. Other details were self evident, as for instance that he took no ship nor lay in wait for any and that he left Guadeloupe against my orders. Had you called Lord Archibald Hamilton on oath, you might have expected proof of things affirmed to have happened on board Wright's ship, and you might have called other of the officers. You seem to wonder that I mentioned no individuals to you as witnesses. Truly I know of none beyond the officers of the squadron who are now at home. I could not attend to the matter till the question of pillage was settled, and by that time the witnesses were dispersed. I have had plague enough of late to defend myself from the attacks of ill-men at home, and to keep things right here, to say nothing of the daily

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business and frequent alarms. I and those employed with me have not had many leisure hours. Hence my delay in sending the depositions against Wright till now. I daresay the trial will be over, but they will shew that I had good grounds for my charges; for more they would have been useless, not being evidence in law.

You seem to be astonished at my suggestion in my letter of 12 September that the prosecution of the war should be given over to Barbados, as though I were weary of my government. I know not how such construction can be put on my words, since I show no lack of zeal, and only ask that the burden of the war may not lie wholly on these poor Islands. I shall cheerfully do all that I can for their Majesties; but I am not therefore justified in concealing our true condition or omitting proposals for the public good. I should be highly pleased to hear that my worst enemy had the honour of destroying the French Islands, though I confess it would be more satisfactory to me to do it myself. Pray write to me of affairs at home, and represent affairs here according to the reports of myself, the Councils and Assemblies; and pay no heed to the reports of malicious and disgusted persons, for such there are and always will be in every government. You told me that the Duke of Bolton was writing to me about charges against Colonel Holt, in order to have them proved here; but I have received nothing about the matter, though one letter is described as having been sent to me. As to the clamour against me about the pillage, I think that my former letters and Mr. Hutcheson will convince you of its injustice. If you want to be satisfied in brief, without reading a tedious narrative, you have only to cast your eye over the accounts and certificates enclosed, to see that the matter is brought to a final conclusion. As to the clamours of former inhabitants of St. Christophers against me, I know of no occasion for them but the kindness which I have always used and expressed towards them. To Major Crisp, who is the noisiest of them, I showed most kindness of all, though he has committed several crimes. I send you papers which will show how worthy and deserving a person he is. A letter from the Council and Assembly disposes of his claim for £2,000, which is a piece of shameless impudence. Even if the sum were due to him I wonder why its payment should be expected from me. I should have a fine time of it, if I were expected to satisfy all public debts. As to Sir Timothy's clamours on his own and his regiment's account with regard to the pillage, what is lacking to complete them will be found in the accounts of the Commissioners; and his complaints about the vessels are dealt with in a letter from the Council and Assembly. My former letters and Mr. Hutcheson's evidence will silence the clamour of the marine regiment. Mr. Hutcheson's letter will also satisfy you as to the clamour of the Blue Regiment for pay and plunder. The charges of Sir Timothy and his confederates about the Acts of Trade are, I think, sufficiently refuted by former letters. These are the most material clamours against me. To little scurrilous slanders of slighting the Council, advising with mean companions and keeping sloops to the prejudice of the Army, I shall not be careful to answer, for there is not the slightest foundation for them. My sloops during

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the war were employed for the public service, often at my own cost; and I have done little without consultation with my Council.

You tell me that Sir Harry Goodrick expects an account of the stores sent me here. I can easily do so in a few articles; but if he expects an account showing how every pound of powder was expended and when, I can only say that the practice is unknown in these parts and that he must send out some fit man with a salary for the purpose. The provisions sent out for the regiment were placed under proper care at Nevis, and have been expended, except a small proportion which decayed. I supplied them to the value of £500 after these provisions were expended and before the next consignment came out. I enclose my receipt for the last consignment, but as no letter or invoice was sent me, I do not know if the full quantity was landed. Little of them will be consumed except by the companies. I have also had to supply the Norwich with a month's bread. The clothing sent by the Duke of Bolton's agent has duly arrived. It is extremely good, but too heavy for the climate. In future if some coarse oxenbriggs clothes were sent for everyday wear, with some cheap stuff for better occasions and a long gown of baize for them to sleep in, it would be very convenient. It was June before we received our recruits and then only 160 of them. Such as died not by the way or in Barbados, absconded there, to which I believe they were encouraged by the inhabitants. In future recruits should not be put ashore till actually arrived at one of these Islands. From the first arrival of the regiment until our return from Guadeloupe I made some few reviews but took no regular musters, having no time for it; but I have since mustered them exactly in Antigua and given directions to the Lieutenant-Governors to do likewise, which they have done. Colonel Netheway alone was remiss about it, but I have endeavoured to supply the need, and am forwarding the rolls for two years beginning at June, 1690. As to the musters for the other year some of the Captains are prepared to give in muster-rolls on oath, but all are not willing, and indeed most of them cannot, owing to the frequent changes in the companies. They have all engaged to give me rolls on honour, which I shall transmit. I send the account of the four and a half per cent. revenue. Barbados receipts amount to £13,033; Leeward Islands receipts to £3,122. The £2,500 of farthings sent to me I have divided into three different accounts as sterling money. Barbados money and these Islands' money all differ in value. I send vouchers for all my accounts. I wish that someone here could be authorised to account with me and discharge me annually. The payments towards my own salary and Mr. Blathwayt's as auditor of the plantations and to the regiment and the company are all precisely according to my instructions. The other payments are not, but I presume there can be no objection to them as necessary disbursements for the King's service. The powder sold to Antigua shall be debited to the revenue. I paid the Regiment according to last year's musters, the officers a full year's pay and the privates the same at fourpence a day. I have enough remaining to clear off last month's pay, but I believe it will be more acceptable two or

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three months hence, as at present they are pretty flush. Thus you will see how much the regiment is in arrear. The revenue of Barbados and the Leeward Islands is only enough for a present subsistence, so the Duke of Bolton should be informed, that the past arrears may be paid, as also the amount which the revenue aforesaid cannot pay. You will notice that until St. Christophers can be resettled the King will be at some expense for the fort there. My instructions should be modified accordingly, as also to empower me to make other disbursements from the revenue for the King's service. I have no revenue but the four and a half per cent, and I cannot be expected to defray the charges from my own purse. I sent Colonel Holt's accounts to give further satisfaction as to the payment of the regiment. I also forward certain acts, letters and addresses of the General Assembly of Antigua.

We have shipped seventy hogsheads of sugar and are sending thirty more, which will suffice for our share of the fund for this year and last. Montserrat sent enough for last year, and the treasurer though hitherto negligent has promised to send a full contribution in indigo. I have little to add as to our own and the enemy's condition to what I have frequently repeated in former letters. The Assembly has been froward and some malignant spirits have done their best to thwart me, but I can sway them though it causes delay. I have sent a memorial of my expenses, and enclose a certificate of my receipts. I hope that the King will take my claims into consideration. I have written a few lines to their Lordships. *Signed.* Chr. Codrington. 13 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 65.]

Aug. 20. **2,402.** Abstract of the foregoing. 6 *pp. Rough draft.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 66.]

Aug. 22. Custom House. **2,403.** Commissioners of Customs to Lords of the Treasury. The ship Biscay seems to us to have been justly seized in Virginia for illegal importation of brandy, and we recommend that her forfeiture be insisted on. *Signed.* G. Boothe; Jo. Werden; Robert Southwell; Robert Clayton; J. Warde. 1 *p. The date in the Entry Book is altered to 25th August.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 124; *and Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 229-230.]

Aug. 23. **2,404.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for sale of the goods brought into the King's storehouse at Port Royal in virtue of the late proclamation, and payment of £200 to the poor of Port Royal and Kingston. Order for further payment of £50 to the same. Order for trial of the negroes now in custody on suspicion of murder and felony. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 209-210.]

Aug. 23. **2,405.** Order of the Privy Council. Referring the request for military stores for Jamaica to the officers of Ordnance. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 79-80.]

Aug. 23. **2,406.** Order of the Privy Council. Referring the request for frigates for Jamaica to the Admiralty for report. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 81-82.]

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Aug. 23. **2,407.** Order of the Privy Council. For the preparation of a warrant to carry out Colonel Beeston's proposals as to judges when sitting in Council in Jamaica. (*See No.* 2,400.) [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 77.]

Aug. 23. **2,408.** Colonel William Beeston to the Earl of Nottingham. The Lords of the Committee did not seem to like my proposal that the companies of foot should be sent to Jamaica. I therefore beg you to recommend it to the King. *Signed.* Wm. Beeston. *Inscribed.* Colonel Beeston was told that if he will procure 100 men to go to Jamaica, the King will bear the expense of transporting them thither. *Holograph.* 1 *p. Endorsed,* 23 Aug. 1692. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 109.]

Aug. 24. **2,409.** Sir Charles Hedges to the Admiralty. I can find nothing in our records similar to enclosed extract of Colonel Beeston's patent as to powers of Vice-Admiralty. It may belong to some obsolete period, but in my opinion he should receive a patent of Vice-Admiralty from you like other Governors. *Signed.* Ch. Hedges.

Extract of the clause in Colonel Beeston's commission granting him powers of Vice-Admiralty. [*Col. Entry Book. Vol.* 6. *pp.* 297, 298.]

Aug. 24. Admiralty. **2,410.** Mr. Sotherne to John Povey. The £600 granted to the ships that recaptured the Tiger has been stopped as you desired. The two Commanders are neither of them in England at present. *Signed.* J. Sotherne. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 21.]

Aug. 24. **2,411.** Commissioners of Ordnance to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The magazines have been of late much drained, and further supplies may still be expected from us, but we hope to furnish the necessary arms if Jamaica will reimburse the expense of freight and shipping according to the usual rule. *Signed.* H. Goodrick, Tho. Littleton, Ch. Musgrave. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 80-81.]

Aug. 25. Whitehall. **2,412.** Order of the Privy Council. That two clauses relating to powers of Admiralty be expunged from Colonel Beeston's Commission. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 67.]

Aug. 25. **2,413.** Order of the Privy Council. For the despatch of the required military stores to Jamaica. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 81, 82.]

Aug. 25. **2,414.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for payment to the master of the sloop Pembroke, and that he go at once in pursuit of Nathaniel Grubing.

Aug. 26. Orders for payments, for attendance of certain persons at Council, for leave to depart the Island, and for sale of unclaimed goods at Port Royal. Order for forty men to be pressed and victuals to be provided for H.M.S. Guernsey. Letter to Lords of Trade and Plantations. (*See under date* 20 September.) [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 210-212.]

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Aug. 26. Jamaica. **2,415.** President and Council of Jamaica to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Abstracted *below*. *No.* 2,499. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 110.]

Aug. 29. **2,416.** Lords of the Admiralty to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We think it very fit that three or four merchant ships should accompany the squadron designed for the West Indies, but as to the frigates for defence of Port Royal, we do not know that the squadron can spare so many, so we think it best to give orders to the commander to send such ships to relieve the ships at Jamaica as he shall think best for the King's service. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 111; *and* 53. *p.* 82.]

Aug. 29. Barbados. **2,417.** Record of a Court of oyer and terminer held 25th to 29th August, 1692, for the trial of Colonel John Hallett. True bill. Verdict, guilty. Sentence, £350 fine. *Three large sheets. Endorsed.* Recd. 31 Oct., 1692. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 87.]

Aug. 30. **2,418.** Petition of certain Jews of Jamaica to the Queen. To be admitted as denizens, in consideration of their misfortunes through the earthquake. ½ *p. Inscribed,* Order of the Queen referring the petition to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Nottingham. *Annexed,*

2,418. I. Memorandum. That the Jews have long enjoyed liberty to trade in Jamaica, but that lately there has been a movement, supported in the Council, to deprive them of their privileges. ½ *p.*

2,418. II. A list of the Jews' plantations and houses in Barbados and Jamaica. The names number twelve in Jamaica, and nine in Barbados. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *Nos.* 112, 112 I, II.]

Aug. 30. **2,419.** William Blathwayt to Mr. Sotherne. Forwarding the petition of John Brunskill and another praying for payment of bills drawn by Captain Rowe of H.M.S. Dumbarton. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 10.]

Aug. 31. **2,420.** William Blathwayt to Henry Guy. Governor Beeston has made a proposal that the Queen grant a sum of money to Jamaica as bounty for the fortifications. Copy forwarded for report of Lords of the Treasury. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 72.]

Aug. 31. St. Christopher. **2,421.** Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Hill and his officers to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We beg your intercession for our independent company, which is reduced to very hard circumstances for want of being paid daily, and we beg the regulation of the matter may be placed in Colonel Bayer's hands, that we may have some constant dependence, and that the old arrears may be paid to him for clothing, for the poor soldiers are almost naked, and there is nothing to be procured here, or only at such excessive rates as prevent them from being completed in such garb as the soldier ought to appear in. *Signed.* Tho. Hill, Hen. Burrell, Jno. Walbancke. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 12 Nov., 1692. [*America and*

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West Indies. 551. *No.* 67; *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *pp.* 107-108.]

[Aug. 31.] **2,422.** Petition of Lieutenant-Governor Hill and of his officers to the King. Your Majesty appointed the fund of the four-and-a-half per cent. duty for our pay. We beg that part of it may be placed in the hands of Colonel Bayer for us. *Signed.* Tho. Hill, Hen. Burrell, Jno. Walbancke. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 12 Nov., 1692. [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 67A.]

[Aug.] **2,423.** Report of the Law-officers of the Crown to the King. As to the proposal to grant escheats for the support of the proposed College in Virginia, we are of opinion that it cannot be done without alienation of seignory, which we suppose is not intended. *Signed.* J. Somers, Tho. Trevor. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 194-195.]

Aug. 30. **2,424.** Minutes of Council of New York. Governor Benjamin Fletcher took the oath and swore in the Council. Order for all officers to continue in their appointments.

Aug. 31. Orders that Peter de la Noy account for the public money received by him; that Colonels Bayard and Van Cortlandt report as to the fort and the military stores; and that William Pinhorne attend to show cause why James Graham should not take his place as recorder.

Sept. 1. The Governor reported that the condemned prisoners had petitioned him to intercede for their pardon and liberty, but that as they had shown no regard to the Council he had refused; but on the arrival of another petition pleading ignorance, it was resolved that the prisoners be discharged, and that they attend to-morrow to make their submission. Resolved, that non-residence is sufficient to bar a member of Council, and that William Pinhorne shall not therefore be sworn, and that James Graham should be restored to the office of recorder. Order for Frederick Flypse to attend in the Council in respect of the complaint of Jacob Mauritz, and that all concerned in Leisler's rebellion be released from their recognisances.

Sept. 2. On the Governor's motion it was resolved that John Povey be the Colony's agent in England with salary of £100 a year. The condemned persons were brought before the Governor, admonished and discharged. Order for the accounts from Governor Sloughter's arrival onwards to be presented. [*Col. Entry Book, Vol. LXXV., pp.* 328-331.]

Sept. 1. **2,425.** Minutes of General Assembly of New York. The Representatives attending, the Governor said that he would add nothing to the business already before them except to remedy the decay of trade and the poverty of the people.

Sept. 2. To quiet misgivings and end unprofitable debates the Council resolved unanimously that the present was a lawful Assembly. Draft of a bill against privateers sent down to the Representatives. [*Col. Entry Book, Vol. LXXV., pp.* 641, 642.]

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Sept. 1. **2,426.** Commission to Colonel John Foulks to be Commander in Chief of all forces in the West Indies. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 22; *and Col. Entry Book, Vol. C. pp.* 257, 258.]

Sept. 1. **2,427.** Order of the Queen in Council. That £1,985 of the quit-rents be granted to the college in Virginia; that the net surplusage of the quit rents, after payment of £300 to the Lieutenant Governor, be given for three years to the maintenance of ministers, £100 thereof to be given to the Commissary; that the produce of tobacco collected in lieu of the penny per lb., the lands south of Blackwater and in Pamunkey Neck, and the office of Surveyor General be likewise granted to the College for ever. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 202, 203.]

Sept. 2. **2,428.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The merchants of Jamaica and the Commissioners for victualling the Navy attended as to the matter of the ships bound for the West Indies. The Lords agreed on their recommendation. Colonel Beeston's memorial as to his accountability to his successor for perquisites approved.

Abstract of Governor Codrington's letter of 11 January and 19 February read (*see* Nos. 1,993, 2,060). The Agent for the Leeward Islands to be summoned to the next meeting. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 136-138.]

Sept. 2. **2,429.** Further proposals of Colonel Beeston. As to his salary and as to the Council in Jamaica. *Abstracted above. No.* 2,400. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 2 Sept., 1692. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 113.]

Sept. 2. **2,430.** Abstract of the letters from the Council of Jamaica of 28 January, 27th April and 20-23 June last, and of Colonel Beeston's proposals as to the judges. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 2 Sept., 1692. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 114.]

Sept. 2. **2,431.** Memorandum. That Captain Stephen Elliott who bought the news of the earthquake from Jamaica begs permission to sail on the 10th September. *Scrap. Endorsed.* Recd. 2 Sept., '92. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 115.]

Sept. 2. **2,432.** Order of the Queen in Council. Permitting six ships to sail in company to Jamaica under the orders of a convoy or, in default of convoy, of the ship Josiah of forty guns. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 110, 111.]

Sept. 2. **2,433.** Order of the Queen in Council. Permitting the six ships referred to to sail under convoy of the Josiah. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 111, 112.]

Sept. 2. **2,434.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Desiring the Lord President to obtain liberty for two ships to sail to Jamaica with stores from the victualling office. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 113.]

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Sept. 2. **2,435.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Desiring the Lord President to obtain liberty for the advice-sloop from Jamaica to return with intelligence of the stores that are on their way to the Island. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 115.]

Sept. 2. **2,436.** Order of the Queen in Council. That two ships be permitted to sail for Jamaica with stores from the victualling office, and that the Admiralty give orders accordingly. [*Board of Trade,* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 113, 114.]

[Sept. 2.] **2,437.** Record of the proceedings of the Court of Exchequer of Barbados, on sundry days from 6 July to 2 September, in the case of John Hallett. 15 *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 25 March, 1693. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 88.]

Sept. 3. Whitehall. **2,438.** William Blathwayt to Colonel Bayer. Desiring the attendance of the Agents for the Leeward Islands at the meeting of the Lords of Trade and Plantations on the 6th. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 9.]

Sept. 5. **2,439.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for impressment of a sloop to weigh the submerged guns at Port Royal. Order that all perquisites given to the late President John White be transferred to his successor, John Bourden. Order for payment for hire and victualling of the Richard and Sarah, and that bills be drawn on the Commissioners of the navy for the money. Order for Colonel Peter Beckford, commander of the forts at Port Royal, to remain at St. Jago de la Vega. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 212, 213.]

Sept. 5. **2,440.** John Usher to the Governor and Council of Massachussetts. My Council and I think it requisite for the King's service that Captain Waer and the soldiers detached from New Hampshire should be returned thither to secure this province from invasion of French and Indians; also that you will lend us seven barrels of powder, for we have none now, and give us such assistance as shall be thought necessary if we be invaded. *Copy.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 5.]

Sept. 5. **2,441.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. John Usher presented his Commissions as Lieutenant-Governor of New Hampshire, and the order of the Privy Council for examination of his accounts and payment of what is due to him. Mary Matson's account for lodging and nursing two sick men of her H.M.S. Conception approved. Order for payment of £8 17*s.* 0*d.* for the erection of a beacon at Boston; and for payment of £15 *per annum* to James Maxwell as door-keeper and messenger of the General Assembly. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 192-193.]

[Sept. 6.] **2,442.** Address of the Mayor and Common Council of New York to the King and Queen. Setting forth the iniquities of Leisler, and his arrest on the arrival of Governor Sloughter, and hinting that clemency to his adherents has not proved salutary. The usual lamentations as to the burdens of the Colony and the backwardness of other Colonies to assist her against the French and Indians. *Copy.* 4 *pp.* *Inscribed.* Recd. 6 Sept., 1692. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 121.]

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Sept. 6. New York. **2,443.** Address of the House of Representatives of New York to Governor Fletcher. We are sorry that the bright day of your arrival should be clouded by the gloomy condition of the Colony. We are engaged in an expensive war, the revenue is exhausted, the country in debt, the soldiers unpaid, the people much impoverished by the late disorders, and many so disloyal to the Government that they are a disturbance rather than a help. We hope that your coming will influence the malcontents to return to their duty, and you may rely upon our loyal support. We beg that some of the Council may meet us in conference to prepare a joint address to their Majesties, thanking them for your appointment. *Signed.* Ja. Graham, Speaker. *Large sheet. Endorsed.* Recd. 27 Jan., 1692/3. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 122.]

Sept. 6. **2,444.** Minutes of Council of New York. The accounts brought in as directed, and a copy ordered to be sent to Major Ingoldsby with request that he bring the account of his discharge to-morrow, also the bill of exchange for £100 received from Maryland. Daniel Honan appointed Accountant-General, with allowance of £50 a year, a ream of paper and books. William Churcher, William Laurence, Joost Stoll, John Coe and Richard Ponton were summoned before the board, having a presentment of the grand jury against them for high treason, and were discharged.

Sept. 7. Petition of Suffolk County for a free port rejected. Order for a letter of thanks to Governor Copley for his warning as to strange Indians travelling in Maryland and Virginia.

Sept. 8. On receipt of a letter from the Mayor of Albany, ordered that an answer be written to him directing him to warn the Indians that there is no intention of making peace, and inform them that a new Governor is just arrived from England with particular instructions to renew the Covenant with the Five Nations.

Sept. 9. The Council advised the Governor against a journey to Albany as both troublesome and expensive at this time of year, besides which the fortifications and many other things required attention in New York.

Sept. 10. The Governor suggested that the news of his arrival at Albany with guns and ammunition might reach the enemy and deter them from attack. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 332-334.]

Sept. 6. **2,445.** Minutes of General Assembly of New York. Address of the Representatives to Governor Fletcher, congratulating him on his arrival, and setting forth the unhappy state of the Colony. Joint Committee appointed to draw up an address to their Majesties.

Sept. 7. Bills to settle fees and for probate of wills read a first time, and the latter bill committed.

Sept. 8. Bills to raise 220 men and 80 men read and passed. The two bills sent up yesterday were laid aside. Message from the Representatives desiring to be dismissed. Bill against pirates read a first time.

Sept. 9. Bill against pirates read twice more and passed. Address of the Representatives to the Governor and Council, praying for the

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Justices to be ordered to collect the arrears of taxes, which, if paid, would leave a surplus of £925 towards paying the expenses of the late expedition to Albany. Orders were issued accordingly. Further message from the Representatives as to the more effectual collection of the revenue and avoidance of debts in future; wherein the proposals were approved by the Governor and Council. The Representatives sent up the three bills before them, to be passed by the Council.

Sept. 10. The three bills were signed by the Governor, who prorogued the Assembly. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV. pp.*, 643-651.]

[Sept. 6.] **2,446.** Edward Randolph to Commissioners of Customs. I send a letter from the Attorney General of Maryland to prove the partiality of the Court in the late trial (*see No.* 2,295). In my last letter I told you of the number of vessels trading illegally, and I learn that since Governor Copley's arrival at St. Maries more than forty have been permitted by him to sail, though Captain Townsend had written to him that he had orders to convoy all the ships from Virginia and Maryland. At my first coming to Jamestown I wrote to Captain Townsend to stop suspicious ships, and have arrested the master of one who had no certificate. I am put to great trouble and expense for want of a good sloop to go aboard these ships. *Copy.* 1¼ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 6 Sept. 1692. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 125.]

Sept. 6 & 7. **2,447.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Governor communicated to the Council and Assembly letters from the King and the Earl of Nottingham, and recommended them to debate means for raising money and men against the French. The Assembly brought up a bill to raise a thousand men for an expedition against the French, also an address. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 369-373.]

Sept. 7. **2,448.** William Blathwayt to the Agents for the Leeward Islands. Forwarding General Codrington's remarks as to the resettlement of St. Christophers, for their observations. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *p.* 96.]

Sept. 7. **2,449.** Representation by the Agents of Barbados of the present state and wants of the Island of Barbados. The Island is in extreme danger both from the enemy and from the negroes, owing to want of men due to the following reasons:—1. The heavy duties laid on the planters, especially those imposed in the last reign, have ruined and dispeopled the Island, so that on this one account it has not half the strength that it formerly had. 2. The great mortality of late in those parts. 3. The despatch of eight hundred men to the Leeward Islands, of whom but one hundred returned. 4. The difficulty of getting white servants in peace and the impossibility of getting them in war. 5. The entertaining of white servants and debtors by the King's ships, contrary to law. 6. The recruiting of men from the Islands by merchant ships, when their own men have been lost by sickness or pressed for the King's navy. These causes have brought about that the Island cannot furnish a militia. The proportion of men formerly sent by a parish

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is now greater than the whole number of white men in that parish. The work of guarding the forts is very hard, and while the men are on duty, their wives and families are for a week at a time at the mercy of the negroes. Besides the want of men, there is also lack of arms and ammunition, due partly to the furnishing of the regiment for the Leeward Islands, partly to the fitting out of merchant-vessels as men-of-war. We therefore beg that part of the land forces sent to the Plantations may be continued in Barbados for its defence, as in the Leeward Islands; that a thousand small arms and ammunition be sent by next fleet; and that captains of King's ships be ordered not to take men unlawfully off the Island. We would recall that the four and a half per cent. duty in the Island was collected expressly for defraying the cost of its defence. *Signed.* Edw. Littleton, Wm. Bridges. 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Read 7 Sept., 1692. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 89; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 289-292.]

Sept. 7. **2,450.** Minutes of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Ordering that the agents of Barbados attend the office of Ordnance, who will report as to the arms, etc., furnished to Barbados and the Leeward Islands. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 287, 288.]

Sept. 7. **2,451.** Minutes of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the Admiralty give orders forbidding the King's officers to take men from Barbados contrary to local law, as complained off by the Agents of the Island. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 297, 298.]

Sept. 7. Barbados. **2,452.** Petition of John Hallett to Governor Kendall, praying for a writ of error against the judgment of the Court of Exchequer of Barbados. Minute of the Governor granting the writ. 7 September, 1692. *Copy.* 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 25 March, '93. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 90.]

Sept. 7. **2,453.** Similar petitions from John Sutton and John Pilgrim Hallett's sureties, with the like minute. [*Board of Trade* Barbados, 4. *Nos.* 91, 92.]

Sept. 7. Barbados. **2,454.** Address of the Assembly of Barbados to Governor Kendall. In response to the letters of the Queen and Lord Nottingham, notwithstanding the burden laid on us by the additional duty on sugar and the misfortune of an unfavourable season, we have thought best to raise the new money required of us by a tax on the owners of windmills, and if the sum thus raised be insufficient we will make it up otherwise. Nineteen signatures. *Copy. Large sheet.* [*America and West Indies.* 456. *No.* 39.]

Sept. 7. **2,455.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Agents of Barbados attended and made a representation of the state and wants of the Island. The Lords agreed on their recommendations.

Letter from the Council of New York of 30 June read.

Colonel Codrington's proposals as to resettlement of St. Christophers laid before the Agents of the Leeward Islands for their observations. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 139, 140.]

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Sept. 7. **2,456.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Desiring the Lord President to submit Colonel Beeston's draft instructions in Council. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 108.]

Sept. 7. **2,457.** The Queen to the President and Council of Jamaica. We have resolved shortly to send a squadron with a considerable number of troops to the West Indies, which we hope will secure them against the French. We are most heartily sorry for your misfortunes in the earthquake, but your people must not be wanting to join us with all their strength, since our measures are such as to promise success. So you will make every preparation, call out the militia, and recall all absent men, for this is a happy opportunity that may never return nor be recovered by any future care for your Island or the other Colonies. *Signed.* Nottingham. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 231, 232.]

Sept. 8. **2,458.** Order of the Privy Council. Permitting the advice-sloop from Jamaica to return thither. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 115, 116.]

Sept. 10. "York in America." **2,459.** Governor Fletcher to William Blathwayt. I arrived at Sandy Point in the Wolf on Sunday the 28th of August, on Monday evening anchored under the fort, and on Tuesday 30th was received ashore by the Council, Mayor and Aldermen, the militia being under arms and the usual ceremony of acclamations and firing, etc. observed. First we went to the Council Chamber in the fort whether the Letters Patent were read, and then to the City Hall where the publication was repeated. I found the Assembly sitting to provide for the security of Albany next winter, and continued it until they had made an end, when I dissolved them. I found the revenue much indebted, several sums taken up at 10 per cent. in the personal credit of the Council, trade much decayed and the inhabitants discouraged by the burden of Albany, which is most unjustly left on their shoulders by their neighbours who take our trade and profit. This is the main cause of all complaints. I have called a new Assembly to get the revenue out of debt, but am much discouraged by the slowness with which former taxes come in, whereof the first are not yet paid. I have issued warrants for the payment of arrears to save our credit and do something for those who have subsisted our forces at Albany. If some care be not taken to save this province I cannot tell what will become of it, nor where to find my own salary. Why Virginia and Maryland are excused from assisting us I cannot think, unless it be the want of true information or pressure of business at home. *Signed.* Ben Fletcher. *One page, much of it torn away. Endorsed.* Recd. 27 Jan., 1692-3. *Printed in New York Documents III.*, 846. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 123; *and* 48. *pp.* 1-3.]

Sept. 10. New York. **2,460.** Governor Fletcher to William Blathwayt. You will see by the papers of the Council and Assembly the state of this province. I find them a divided, contentious, impoverished people. My efforts to compose them have not been wanting, but neither party will be satisfied with less than the necks of the others. In time I do not despair of improvement, yet I cannot see how this

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single province will be able to support itself for another year under the load of war. I wish we could find a way for carrying on that war more briskly by pardoning and recruiting the people. The Aldborough ketch is a great expense to the King and no advantage to this place. She has neither force to fight nor heels to run. She rides in harbour till worm-eaten. A light fifth-rate would be of great use and answer her cost. I have replaced Mr. Dudley and Mr. Pinhorne as judge and recorder by Mr. Smith and Mr. Graham, as the two former are neither of them residents. Mr. Graham is recorder by charter, but was put out by Mr. Sloughter and kept out by Major Ingoldsby. I have not yet seen Mr. Dudley, but it seems hard to me that men who will help us neither by their advice or their estates should hold offices of some little profit in this colony and spend the money in another. We have news of 2,000 recruits and fourteen ships arrived in Canada. I am relieving our frontier and as soon as I can put things on a method shall start thither myself. I can hardly perceive the difference between Leisler's management and since. The Council complain that Major Ingoldsby has carried things with a high hand, and has received several sums of money without consent of Council, of which money I can get no account. I must not permit such things as Governor Sloughter did, and Major Ingoldsby must act differently than he has yet done. *Printed in New York Documents III.*, 848. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *pp.* 16-18.]

Sept. 10. "York in America."

2,461. Governor Fletcher to the Earl of Nottingham. I am still in the dark as to the particular circumstances of this Province. The two parties seem implacable, and those who suffered by Leisler's violence are suing those who acted by his commission to their prejudice. Their inveteracy weakens us much and distracts the King's service. I have discharged all recognizances taken in the score of Leisler and superseded all proceedings; yet people who were real sufferers continue to bring their actions, and unless a pardon comes the parties will so weaken each other that we may become a prey to our enemies. I find the people generally very poor and the country much in debt, owing to the mismanagement of those who have exercised the King's power, and the expense of the war. The Indians are a people that I should never employ in arms, but the French employ them, so we must fight them with their own weapons. We hear that 2,000 French recruits and fourteen ships full of stores have been sent to M. Frontenac this summer. I am now marching 300 militia to the frontier; but it seems to me utterly impossible for this single province to support the war another year. I have sent Mr. Blathwayt an account of the money expended by this province for the defence of her neighbours as much as of themselves, for if this province be run down nothing can save the rest. Mr. Joseph Dudley and Mr. William Pinhorne having left the province, I have suspended them the Council till further orders. One of them was made judge and the other recorder, which brings in some few pence; but in my opinion those who bear no part of our burden should eat no share of our bread, and I have appointed Mr. Graham to be recorder and Mr. Smith, one of the Council, to be judge. I

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have not yet seen Mr. Dudley, who lives at Boston, four hundred miles from hence. The sloops of war sent by Governor Sloughter are much embezzled; the fort is decaying; and the house out of repair and scarce habitable. *Signed.* Ben. Fletcher. *Holograph.* 3½ *pp. Printed in New York Documents III.*, 847. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *Nos.* 124 *and* 48. *pp.* 23-25.]

Sept. 10. **2,462.** Address of the Council and House of Representatives of New York to the King and Queen. Our humble thanks for the appointment of such a Governor as Colonel Fletcher, and for the consignment of munitions of war. When this country was possessed by the Dutch West India Company it was held to include all the country from the west side of Connecticut River to the lands lying on the west of the Delaware as far as Maryland; but this has been much diminished by grants. The neighbouring Colonies founded in these parts being without all government from the Crown and free of all contribution to the expense of the present war, the people are now leaving this province, whereby its strength is diminished, its trade decayed, and its revenue lessened. Our neighbours also harbour all deserters, so that we lose both the men and the money needed to carry on the war. Albany is a place of such consequence that the safety of Maryland and Virginia depends upon it. The French by the artifices of Jesuit priests have long tried to gain the Five Nations, our friends, to their side. If Albany were lost, these Indians, having nowhere else to trade, would be forced to go over to the enemy, when our scattered settlements would be open to the attack of a barbarous enemy, who in a country of wilderness, forest, and swamp could not be extirpated or reduced to obedience by ten thousand men in many years. The whole burden of maintaining Albany falls on this Colony, and it is more than we can bear. We beg your direct and special orders to the Colonies to assist us. *Signed by* Ja. Graham, Speaker, and seventeen members of the Assembly, and by eight members of Council. 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 27 Jan., 1692. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *Nos.* 125 *and* 48. *pp.* 3-7.]

Sept. 10. **2,463.** Account of the cost of Albany to the Government of New York since the arrival of Governor Sloughter, 19 March, 1691, to the 10th of September, 1692. Total £10,867. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 27 Jan., 1692-3. Read 8 Feb., 1693. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 126.]

Sept. 12. **2,464.** Minutes of Council of New York. Resolved that the Assembly be dissolved. Thomas Statham's petition against Gabriel Leggitt referred to Thomas Johnson and John Laurence. Order for examination of Robert Livingston's accounts. James Graham sworn as Attorney-General and Recorder. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 334, 335.]

Sept. 12. **2,465.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Order for seven barrels of powder to be lent to Mr. Usher for New Hampshire. The gaol-keeper's account at Boston approved and ordered to be paid. *Note.* On the 16th the Governor reported that he would sail for Pemaquid that day. [*Col. Entry Bk. Vol. LXIV., pp.* 193-194.]

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Sept. 12. Whitehall. **2,466.** Order of the Privy Council. Referring the petition of Sir Matthew Dudley and others to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Rich. Colinge. ½ *p.* *Annexed,*

2,466. I. Petition of Sir Matthew Dudley, Bart., and others to the Queen. In King James's time we obtained an order for the Attorney General to prepare a charter for us to work the mines in New England, and after the Revolution we obtained a similar order from the King. We beg that a charter may be granted to us according to the heads annexed. 1½ *pp.* *Copy.* *The whole endorsed.* Read 23 Nov., 1692. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *Nos.* 6, 6-I.]

[Sept.] **2,467.** A collection of papers relating to the charter for mines in New England.

2,467. II. Copy of the original petition of the promoters of the charter to King James, presented in March, 1687.

2,467. III. Copy of a second petition of the same in March, 1688. 1 *p.*

2,467. IV. Proposals of the same, with an order of Lords of Trade and Plantations in the margin, referring it to the Lords of the Treasury, 14 June, 1688. 6½ *large pages.*

2,467. V. Report of the Commissioners of Customs on the proposals, 26 June, 1688, offering no objection. 1½ *pp.*

2,467. VI. Order of the Treasury, 21 June, 1688, referring the proposals to the Commissioners of Customs; and of the Lords of Trade and Plantations referring the matter to the Attorney General, 19 July, 1688.

2,467. VII. First report of Attorney General on the proposals, 4 Aug., 1688. 3 *pp.*

2,467. VIII. Letter from William Blathwayt to the Attorney General, 10 August, 1688, forwarding the proposals to him for report. *Draft.* 1 *p.*

2,466. IX. Report of the Attorney General on the proposals, raising no objection, 2 Oct. 1688. ½ *p.*

2,467. X. Copy of a grant of mines from James II. to the Duke of Albemarle, 1687. 3 *pp.*

2,467. XI. Copy of a draft charter of King James to Sir Matthew Dudley for mines in New England. 38½ *pp.*

2,467. XII. Copy of a petition from Sir Matthew Dudley and others to King William, praying for a charter. April 1691. 1 *p.*

2,467. XIII. Copy of an Order in Council of 17 March, 1692, approving the incorporation of the promoters, and directing a charter to be prepared. 1 *p.*

2,467. XIV. Copy of an Order in Council of 7 July, 1692, directing a warrant to be prepared for passing of the charter. 2 *pp.*

2,467. XV. Heads of a charter suggested by the promoters. 6 *pp.*

2,467. XVI. Abstract of the heads of the charter. 5 *pp.*

2,467. XVII. Short reasons for granting the promoters their charter. 1½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *Nos.* 6, 6 II.-XVI., *and* (*order and enclosure* XV. *only*); *Board*

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of Trade. New England, 35. *pp.* 1-8. *and (enclosures Nos.* v., vi., vii., ix.) *Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 439-448.]

Sept. 12. **2,468.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Charles Knight produced the accounts, showing a credit balance of £390. Order for sundry payments.

Sept. 13. Order for the gunners at Point Morant to receive half-a-crown a day. Letter to Lords of Trade and Plantations. (*See under date,* September 20.) [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 213-216.]

Sept. 14. **2,469.** Minutes of Council of New York. Warrants for the new levies for Albany and for collecting arrears of taxes. Resolved that the whole Council pass their personal credit for the payment for provisions for Albany.

Sept. 15. The Governor proposed Colonel Caleb Heathcote for a vacant seat in Council. Colonels Van Cortlandt and Bayard ordered to examine and report on Peter De La Noy's accounts. Commissioners for assessment of rateable property appointed. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 335, 336.]

[Sept. 15.] **2,470.** Representations of the Assembly of Maryland to the King. We have received several demands made by Lord Baltimore as to which we answer:—(1) As to the shilling per hogshead on tobacco exported we are willing to confirm the same if Lord Baltimore grant the same conditions of plantation as before the Revolution, or the same as are now in force in Virginia, which we believe to have been the true intent of King Charles I.'s patent. Without easy terms of taking up land, the Colony will decay. (2) As to the fourteen pence per ton on shipping we have searched for the true cause of making that Act, and though the Journals and the original of the Act are lost, yet many who remember it say that it was for providing defence and ammunition for the Colony. The tax is still called Fort duty and not Port duty by the inhabitants, and for these reasons we believe the intention of that law was that the money should go to the Crown, and we beg for the King's assent to an Act to make over the same to the Crown, for it seems to us unfair that the Crown should be at the expense of building forts for defence of shipping while Lord Baltimore receives £800 a year, especially when we consider how large is the revenue still left to his Lordship by the King, for his ancestors were at little expense in peopling the Colony, the inhabitants of Virginia being attracted thither by a fertile soil and pretence of liberty of conscience. (3) As to the fines up to the late Revolution, we conceive that, so far as they are legal, Lord Baltimore ought to have them, but for the future they are the undoubted right of the Crown. (4) As to the demand for waifs, strays, wild horses and wild hogs, that is impossible in this or in any other newly-settled country, such things being very numerous, the country uncleared, and every man's tract of land so big that it cannot be fenced, so that all animals are distinguished only by the owner's mark. By such a grant Lord Baltimore would

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engross the whole stock of the country. Unmarked stock were made over to him by Act to avoid disputes, and that Act constitutes the sole ground for the present claim. (5) As to the demands for all documents concerning Lord Baltimore's land, all warrants for land which have been executed should be delivered to him, but not unexecuted warrants, nor such records as show the proprietor's titles to their lands. *Signed by* Kenelm Cheseldyn, Speaker, and thirty-two members. *Large sheet, damaged. Endorsed.* Referred by Order in Council of 15 Sept. 1692. Recd. 19 Sept. 1692.

Copy of the foregoing. *Endorsed.* With Mr. Solicitor's report of 2 Nov. 1692. Read 23 Feb. 1692-3, and agreed to. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *Nos.* 81, 82; *and* 8. *pp.* 55-59.]

[Sept. 15.] **2,471.** Petition of the Representative Assembly of Maryland to the King. In obedience to your orders we have duly sent home the proceeds of the shilling per hogshead duty; but before the arrival of Governor Copley we had disposed of £940 of this year's revenue of that duty, whereby he is debarred from a great part of the revenue; and he has now learned that at least twenty-five ships left the province in 1690 without clearing or paying the duty. We beg therefore that the impost due by these ships may be received here by Governor Copley for his use, in consideration of the money used by the country before his arrival. *Signed.* Kenelm Cheseldyn, Speaker. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Referred by order of 15 Sept., 1692. Recd. 19 Sept., 1692. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 83; *and* 8. *pp.* 69, 70.]

[Sept. 15.] **2,472.** Governor Copley to [the Earl of Nottingham?]. It is morally impossible for anyone in my situation to serve the King without calling forth complaints from Lord Baltimore. But I answer his objections. (1) It is urged that Colonel Darnell, Lord Baltimore's agent here, petitioned for many things to be delivered him. I answer that I put him in immediate possession of his Lordship's houses and estate. Other more public matters I referred to the Assembly, which has given its opinion in writing. (2) It is objected that I allowed ships to go home otherwise than in a fleet. I did so on the request of the masters, and on their proof that they would not be defenceless. (3) It is objected that I passed an Act to bring in money, contrary to my instructions. I answer that there is a special clause saving the King's revenues. The Assembly could not have passed the other Acts for support of Government if I had denied this, and it continues but for three years. (4) It is objected that I refused to swear Mr. Frisby. He was represented to me generally as disaffected, and many instances were given to me. He was one of the ringleaders of the disloyal party; and he was about to leave the Colony with his family. (5) It is objected that I stopped his agents from receiving the fourteen-pence tonnage. The Assembly declared that it was never intended for Lord Baltimore and has now transferred it to the Crown. The proceeds have been remitted to England to await the King's pleasure.

Propositions humbly offered to the King. (1) Pennsylvania is an unsettled state and should be brought under the Crown. It is so near to this Colony that it encourages illicit trading here. Moreover

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the Jacobite party, of which Penn is known to be the head, will involve this Colony in trouble. Many think it would be well to join it to this province. (2) To prevent illicit trading all masters of ships should be required to give bond at their ports of clearing to pay all duties, and a bond here to carry my receipt for their certificates. Here the bonds often miscarry, as they give no surety but two planters, who generally prove to be insolvent when the bonds are sued. (3) The number of navigable rivers here makes illicit trading so easy that a frigate is necessary, the more so as French privateers are encouraged to annoy our ships, for want of a frigate. (4) There will never be peace and quiet here till Lord Baltimore's interest is redeemed by the Crown. (5) There should be no strict embargo here in future, or the small traders in the West of England will be ruined. Their ships come and go and pay the King's custom in full. 3 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 15 Sept. 1692. Abstract of the proposals read 19 Sept. 1692. *Unsigned.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 84, *and* (*proposals only*) 8. *pp.* 76-78.]

[Sept. 15.] **2,473.** Copy of proposal No. 2 in the preceding. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 85, *and* 8. *p.* 81.]

Sept. 15. **2,474.** Earl of Nottingham to Lords of the Treasury. Ordering them to write to the Governors of New England and New York to furnish the West Indian Squadron and troops with provisions, if required, and to draw bills for the same. *Copy.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 23; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 292.]

Sept. 16. **2,475.** A list of certain documents relating to Naval Accounts in Barbados, delivered to Mr. Thornburgh. *Endorsed* with a receipt. *Signed.* Wm. Thornburgh. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 93.]

Sept. 16. **2,476.** Address of the freeholders of Connecticut to the King and Queen. We have addressed you before as to our distressed condition, but, from the difficulty of the times or we know not what cause, we have been disappointed. First, we thank God who has raised you up, and crowned your great enterprises with success. Next, we accepted your coronation oath, which included all your dominions, with gladness, promising as it did deliverance from our pressures. But hope deferred makes our heart sick; and it is miserable to us to see other parts of your dominions in happiness while we still labour for want of your government. We can only attribute it to your just offence at the turbulent and undutiful motion lately made in these parts. But we beg you to believe that you have loyal subjects in Connecticut, who are great sufferers from their opposition to the late disorders, and will assure you of their allegiance according to your laws, whenever lawfully called thereto. We cannot orderly convene a general assembly, nor, owing to the speedy departure of this ship, obtain many signatures, but we beg the restoration of your own immediate government for the security of our lives, liberties and properties, and for our deliverance from the oppression of those who

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without any warrant from the Crown have suppressed it, have rejected your laws, have (as we are credibly informed) rejected the oath of allegiance in the General Court and refused submission to your lieutenant for the ordering of the militia. The end of all this is but opposition to your government and the oppression and ruin of loyal subjects. This is a country where we cannot live under our oppressions and abuses. A house divided against itself cannot stand. It is hard for us to bequeath certain vassalage and slavery to our posterity. We cannot serve two masters, your Majesty and this Government. We beseech you to let us learn which master we are to have, that we may take the best course we can for ourselves. *Signed.* Edw. Palmes, Gresham Bulkeley, William Rosewell. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 27 Jan., 1692, from Colonel Fletcher. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 127.]

Sept. 16. **2,477.** "Some objections against the pretended Government of Connecticut," presented by the writers of the preceding to Governor Fletcher. In 1687 Sir Edmund Andros by commission from King James invaded the liberties of Connecticut, and exercised government over them contrary to the charter, which was much resented; but since the Revolution in England the people have chosen a Governor and assistants according to their charter, not doubting their right to their former privileges. Yet we think we could prove this opinion false had we time to state the case at large. In 1687 the corporation of Connecticut voluntarily submitted to the King's immediate government, erected with their consent by Sir E. Andros. The corporation dropped their Charter-government, and by omitting the annual election in 1688 extinguished it. All the late officers of the corporation accepted commissions from the Crown, and we yielded them willing obedience; and we found that we enjoyed the laws and liberties of free English subjects more than under the Charter-government. On May 9th, 1689, a faction of the freemen of the Corporation, unlawfully assembled, and the late Corporation officers, all of whom bore other commissions, erected another Government of their own. Now as to this Government (1) it is not derived from the Crown, for the Crown gives no liberty to erect a Government; and in their address to the King of June 13, 1689, they crave pardon for doing so. They will say now that they resumed their Charter-government. But how can they resume that which is not, for the Charter-government is dead. (2) Their Charter gave them no power to resume their Government. They claim to have chosen a Governor and Assistants according to their Charter by the majority of the freemen assembled for that purpose. But this is all false for (*a*) they can choose no Governor and Assistants according to Charter except in a General Court summoned by the Governor or Deputy Governor, and consisting of those officers and six assistants at the least. But there were no such officers in existence; all were alike private men. (*b*) The Charter requires that the election must be annual at least, and the election of May 1689 was biennial, therefore not according to charter. (*c*) An election according to charter is Governor, Deputy Governor, and Assistants only. In 1689 there were three positions submitted to the electors, viz., whether Sir E.

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Andros's officers should resume their former place and power; or whether the existing Government should continue; or whether there should be a Committee of Safety; but (*d*) the two first propositions, laid together, signify "if you choose us, well and good; if not, you shall choose none"—which is not a free election and therefore contrary to charter. (*e*) Again, election according to charter must be by the vote of the majority of freemen, lawfully summoned, then present, but (i) the freeman, as already shown, were not lawfully summoned; (ii) The majority voted against resumption at the first vote; (iii) The second vote (for they had a second, being dissatisfied with the first) was the vote of a still smaller party, so it was not the vote of a majority, many of those who took part in the first vote declining to take part in the second. (3) It is claimed that the Charter is restored by King James's proclamation to restore charters; but this we deny, because (i) The Charter was not surrendered because of judgment entered against it, but voluntarily; (ii) the proclamation is limited to England, Wales and Berwick; (iii) The Government was not resumed till May, 1689, when King James's proclamation was out of date; (iv) the proclamation was not published, nor did the corporation act as a body-politic as directed thereby, as already shown. (4) The Government is not warranted by any commission of their present Majesties. (5) This Government is erected in opposition to and contempt of the Crown because (i) it is erected without notice to or warrant from the Crown, as aforesaid; (ii) because it suppresses the Government and the laws lately erected here by their Majesties; (iii) because they pretend to obey King James's proclamation, but will not obey their Majesties' of 14 February, 1689; (iv) they have (as we learn) refused the oath of allegiance required by statute of 24 April, 1689; (v) the General Court has voted non-submission to William Phips, who holds their Majesties' Commission as Commander-in-Chief of all strong places and all forces by land or sea. What more can they do in contempt of the Crown, unless they take up arms against it? (6) This Government being thus unlawfully erected and in defiance of the Crown, we cannot yield obedience to it without incurring the penalties imposed by the statutes 23 Eliz. 1 and 3 Jac. 4; yet they enforce their authority on those who disapprove of it. (7) The Government is not a Charter-government, but a supreme Government in all matters civil, military and ecclesiastic. It is arbitrary and despotic; it is regulated by no law but its own will and pleasure; it renounces the laws of England. Hence there is no rule of justice, but the will of the Court or this or that person. Those that oppose the Governor may promise themselves injustice and oppression. Loyalty is the crime of crimes. To conclude, our abuses are incredible. But for the general confusion in the world we could not have borne them for so long. We are only tenants at will of our lives and goods. Prisons and fines are the only arguments. The benefit of their Majesties' laws is denied us. The Throne is made a footstool and the Crown a football for an usurping corporation. We are no enemies to the just rights of corporations, but true friends to the legal English monarchy. 12 *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd.

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27 Jan., 1692/3. *Printed in New York Documents III.*, 849. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 128.]

Sept. 16. **2,478.** Secretary of the Treasury to John Povey. Forwarding Lord Nottingham's letter of 15 September (*No.* 2474). [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 24.]

Sept. 17. **2,479.** Minutes of Council of New York. The River Indians had audience of the Governor in the court-yard of the fort. They announced that they were returned to their own river (Hudson) with some far Indians with them, and had come to renew the covenant. The Governor replied that the strangers must make peace with the Five Nations before they could be allowed to stay in the Government, and advised them to do so at once; the River Indians he welcomed to renewed friendship. Order for £20 or £30 to be expended in suitable presents for them. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 336, 337.]

Sept. 17. **2,480.** Commissioners of Ordnance to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Your order of the 7th instant was not received until the 15th. We now report that the Island of Barbados delivered six hundred snaphance muskets and other stores to Sir Timothy Thornhill's regiment according to the certificates of Captains Edward Thorne and Edmund Wheeler, annexed. The Agents cannot at present produce certificates for arms, etc. furnished to merchant ships. The stores lately sent to Barbados amount to forty cannon and a two thousand round shot. *Signed.* C. Musgrave, Jo. Charlton, Wm. Boulter. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 19 Sept. 1692. *Annexed,*

2,480. I. Certificate of arms and ammunition furnished to Sir Timothy Thornhill's regiment from the public stock of Barbados. *Signed.* Edward Thorne.

A second certificate to the same effect. *Signed.* Edm. Wheeler. *The whole,* 2 *pp. Endorsed as the preceding.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *Nos.* 94, 94-I, *and* (*without enclosures*) *Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 293, 294.]

Sept. 19. **2,481.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The answer of the Agents of the Leeward Islands to Governor Codrington's proposals for settlement of St. Christophers read. Agreed that Sir Francis Wheeler be directed to report thereon.

Report of the Commissioners of Ordnance as to arms and ammunition sent to Barbados read.

The petitions and addresses from Maryland referred to the Committee by Order in Council of 15th inst. (*Nos.* 2470, 2471) read, and a copy of the representations from the Assembly ordered to be sent to the Solicitor General. Colonel Copley's proposals also read.

Draft circular as to shipping in the Colonies read and approved (*see No.* 2535).

Major Ingoldsby's letters of 28 April and 20 June read (*see No.* 2208). Agreed to recommend the orders to be sent to the neighbouring Colonies to help New York and to agree as to a quota of men that they shall furnish. Agreed to ask for information as to the production of naval stores in New England and New York.

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Letter from the Council of Virginia of 6 July read (*see No.* 2,318). Ordered that Captain Jones do attend next meeting of Committee. Agreed to recommend Colonels Frere and Reade for appointment to the Council of Barbados. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 141-147.]

Sept. 19. **2,482.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the Lord President be desired to move the King for instructions to Sir Francis Wheeler to inform himself as to the advantages and disadvantages of resettlement of St. Christophers, and as to the willingness of inhabitants of the other Islands to move thither if the same quantity or value of land be granted to them. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *pp.* 101, 102.]

[Sept. 19.] **2,483.** The Agents for the Leeward Islands to Lords of Trade and Plantations. In regard to Governor Codrington's project for resettling St. Christophers, we heartily wish that the present state of affairs would warrant our agreement therewith. The resettlement of our Island, mostly ruined and destroyed, at the hazard of three is no small matter. True, while England is mistress of the sea the Islands will be safe, but so small a body as the inhabitants of St. Christophers may be insulted at any time by the most trifling force. When the French were masters of the sea at the beginning of this year, some of the said inhabitants moved to St. Thomas, so the number must be reduced. And we doubt the coming of so many settlers as Governor Codrington expects to an Island where the fire of war is hottest, and tenure, even after a peace, uncertain. In the years of peace from 1671 to 1689 the settlers did not increase to above five hundred men able to bear arms, including the regular troops, naturalised foreigners and Irish papists. Therefore the Island if resettled will only draw restless spirits from the other Islands and weaken them to danger of destruction. Three Islands can more readily be defended than four by two thousand men, and the withdrawal of the regular troops from St. Christophers would mean increased security to the other Islands. Also it is better to put up with some loss for the present than run the risk of losing more. The French this summer have carried all their people from their small Islands to Martinique, so as to husband their strength. On these grounds we agree with the addresses of the Councils and Assemblies of Nevis, Montserrat and Antigua, and differ from Governor Codrington. *Signed.* Bastian Bayer, Jeff. Jeffreys, Jos. Martyn, Richard Cary. 3 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. and read 19 Sept., 1692. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 10; *and* 44. *pp.* 96-101.]

Sept. 19. **2,484.** Memorandum of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the Lord President move the Queen for the despatch of arms and ammunition to Barbados. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., p.* 295.]

Sept. 19. **2,485.** Order of William Blathwayt for Captain Roger Jones to be summoned to the meeting of Lords of Trade and Plantations on the 22nd September. ½ *p. Draft.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. No. 126.]

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Sept. 19. **2,486.** William Blathwayt to the Solicitor-General. Forwarding an Act of Barbados to enable William Sharpe to sell part of his lands, for his report. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., p.* 311.]

Sept. 19. **2,487.** William Blathwayt to the Secretary to the Treasury. Forwarding a draft letter to the Governors of New York and New England, for the Lords of the Treasury. (*See No.* 2,506.) [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 25.]

Sept. 19. **2,488.** John Povey to the Solicitor-General. Forwarding the representation of the Assembly of Maryland as to Lord Baltimore's claims, for his opinion. (*See No.* 2,470.) *Draft,* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 87; *and* 8. *p.* 60.]

Sept. 19. **2,489.** John Povey to the Secretary of the Treasury. Forwarding copy of an extract from Governor Copley's proposals for report. (*See No.* 2472.) [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *p.* 76.]

Sept. 19. **2,490.** The same to the same. Forwarding copy of the address of the Assembly of Maryland as to money due from Lord Baltimore to the Colony. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *p.* 78.]

[Sept. 19.] **2,491.** Address of the Council and Assembly of Maryland to the King. Having examined the charges exhibited by our Agents against Lord Baltimore and his deputies we find them proved, and many other outrages, insolences and misdemeanours besides, designing nothing less than the subversion of the Government. We find that the shilling per head hogshead duty has been misapplied and that Lord Baltimore's arrears of debt to the country amount to £36,000 or £37,000 at least, whereof his Agents refuse to give any account. We beg that a Royal Commission may be granted for enquiring into the same. *Signed by* Nehemiah Blakiston and eight members of Council, and by Kenelm Cheseldyn and thirty-five members of Assembly. *Large sheet. Endorsed.* Recd. 19 Sept. 1692. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 86; *and* 8. *pp.* 79-80.]

Sept. 19. **2,492.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order appointing Captain Bernart Andreis to command any sloop or sloops employed against Nathaniel Grubing. Orders for sale of unclaimed goods. Order that every member of Council attend next meeting without fail. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 216, 217.]

Sept. 19. **2,493.** Minutes of Council of New York. Proclamation against profanity, strife and recrimination ordered. The accounts of the sheriffs of Long Island committed to audit.

Sept. 20. A salary of £50 a year fixed for David Jamison, Clerk of Council. Ordered that Colonel Young's present security for arrears of public rates be accepted for a year. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 338.]

Sept. 20. **2,494.** William Blathwayt to Mr. Sanson. Requesting a list of the ships that left Virginia in May last, to compare with another list of those that left in July. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 127.]

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Sept. 20. **2,495.** Order of the Queen in Council. For the despatch of six hundred snaphance muskets and twenty barrels of powder to Barbados, to replace the stores issued to Sir Timothy Thornhill's regiment for the Leeward Islands. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., p.* 296.]

Sept. 20. **2,496.** Commission for William Beeston to be Governor of Jamaica. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 51-66.]

[Sept.] **2,497.** Colonel Beeston's proposals as to his salary and Councillors. If the Lords of Trade accept the suggestion that my salary be reduced by one half, I shall of course acquiesce and reduce the dignity of the Governor accordingly. But as my expenses in going to Jamaica will be great and I can expect no help from the people there, I hope that an instruction may be given me that I shall not be held accountable to any future Governor for the profits and perquisites of my office, which matter caused such inconvenience to the late Colonel Molesworth. I beg for the admission of Richard Lloyd to the Council. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 83.]

Sept. 20. **2,498.** Instructions to William Beeston as Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica. The Council will consist of John White, John Bourden, Peter Beckford, Peter Heywood, Samuel Bernard, John Towers, Nicholas Lawes, Francis Blackmore, Charles Knight, Thomas Sutton, John Peeke and Richard Lloyd. Instructions may be communicated to the Council. All laws, except for temporary purposes, are to be indefinite. No Act to fix the value of current money is to be passed. The utmost endeavour must be made to make the planters keep the number of white servants required of them by law. You will give an account of arms and military stores to the Ordnance Office. The engrossing of commodities is to be suppressed as far as possible. The Assiento is to be encouraged and protected. When Councillors sit in the Appeal Court in cases wherein they have acted as judges, they shall not vote but give reasons for their decision only. The landing places shall be surveyed and fortified, as expedient. You will report on offices held by patent and suspend incompetent officers in such places until further orders. White servants shall serve for four years, and at the end of the term receive thirty acres of land. The Lieutenant-Governor's salary will be £1,000, and he shall not be accountable to any future Governor for his profits and perquisites. The Chief Justices' salary will be £120 a year, and the Commander of the forts will receive six shillings a day. You may consent to a law raising a sum not exceeding £300 a year for the solicitation of the Island's affairs in England, but if you think it inexpedient you may permit voluntary contributions to the same amount for the same object. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 84-107.]

Sept. 20. Jamaica. **2,499.** The Council of Jamaica to [the Earl of Nottingham]. By the death of John White on the 21st inst., John Bourden became President. We forbear to fortify till we have received the Royal orders, and we should be thankful for a skilled engineer to consider the situation of the place and lay out a regular figure, if you will intercede for us to the King. We are fitting the King's House in St. Jago de la Vega as a residence for the Governor. Since the

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earthquake want of warm housing has caused great mortality, which still continues. We beg that the supply of men to us may be hastened, and if possible increased. *Signed.* John Bourden, Pe. Beckford, Peter Heywood, Sam. Bernard, John Towers, Fra. Blackmore, Jo. Peeke. *So far this is a duplicate of a letter dated* 26 *August. Here follows a further letter dated Sept.* 20. The Island has been in a declining condition for the last seven years, especially the inward part of it, occasioned by the want of white servants. We are brought so low that we are not strong enough to secure ourselves against the slaves; and the country continues sickly. Port Royal, which was our chief stay and where we could muster two thousand effective men, is since the earthquake reduced to about two hundred men. We beg that this account of our condition may be laid before the King. *Signed as above. The whole,* 2 *pp. Endorsed.* R., Dec. 11, '92. [*America and West Indies.* 540. *No.* 24; *and Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 110; *and* 53. *pp.* 128, 129.]

Sept. 20. Jamaica. **2,500.** Samuel Bernard to the Earl of Nottingham. Since my last we have had a dreadful earthquake which in two minutes laid most of Port Royal under water, and overthrew almost every house of brick or stone in the Island. We shall be unworthy of God's mercies if we be not by His judgments taught to learn righteousness. I venture to offer suggestions for the future resettlement and encouragement of the Island, which was never more flourishing than before the earthquake. (1) That a Governor should be sent to us whose quality is not too much above ours, and who will not like Lord Inchiquin devote all his words and actions to heaping up money, without regard to planters or traders. (2) That positive instructions be given by the King for a bill to quiet all men's estates to those who have enjoyed them for the past three or five years. Inquiry into titles was too much a fault in late governments, and should be amended after so severe a judgment. (3) That Governors be ordered to communicate all their instructions to all the Council. (4) That the instructions as to appeals from the Supreme Court be better explained. (5) That patentees be required to be resident, on pain of forfeiture. By letting their offices to the highest bidder they grind the faces of the poor. (6) That the Governor be empowered to suspend any debauched or scandalous ministers and grant no benefices but on good behaviour; also that he pass an experimental law to prevent engrossing of provisions. (7) That an instruction be given to call Assemblies at any time, for want of which we suffer extremely now, and that a Lieutenant-Governor be always on the spot to succeed in case of the Governor's death. (8) That if possible extraordinary encouragement be given to the exportation of white servants, especially from Scotland. (9) That a planter from among ourselves be now appointed Governor. Strangers cannot understand our wants as well as ourselves. (10) That the Governor's salary be reduced for the present to £1,000 a year. These are the things suggested to me as most essential by daily work in Council. *Thus far is a duplicate of a letter of* 30*th June. Here follows an addition under date Sept.* 20. The Council will have written to you of our deplorable

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condition owing to the sickness that has followed on the earthquake. Bad accommodation, the air and, I fear, low spirits owing to losses have all contributed to it. Port Royal fort if repaired can never be more than a blockhouse on an Island, and not easily relievable from the mainland if attacked. I think no place so fit for the seat of Government and the general trade as St. Jago de la Vega. We trust that speedy relief may reach us from England. *Signed.* Sam. Bernard. *Holograph.* 2 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 540. *No.* 25.]

Sept. 20. Whitehall. **2,501.** Rules for the distribution of all prizes and booty taken from the French in the West Indies. *Signed.* Nottingham. *Printed, with manuscript amendments in the margin.* 3 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 68.]

[Sept.] **2,502.** A list of suggested alterations in the foregoing rules. These provide for placing militia and regular troops on an equal footing, and for special reward for troops engaged in the actual storm of any place. *Scrap.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 69.]

Sept. 20. **2,503.** Instructions to Colonel John Foulks, Commander-in-Chief of the land forces in the Leeward Islands. He is subordinated to the Governors of the British Islands while ashore on any one of them, but is not to obey their instructions if contrary to resolution of the Council of War. *Draft.* 3½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 26; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 258-260.]

Sept. 20. **2,504.** Instructions to Sir Francis Wheeler, Knight, Commander-in-Chief of the Naval forces in the West Indies. To attack and destroy Martinique by frequent descents, and then after proceeding to Jamaica, to attack the French settlements in Hispaniola. 3½ *pp. Annexed,*

2,504. I. List of the squadron for the West Indies: thirteen third, fourth and fifth-rates, and three fireships.

2,504. II. List of 28 transports to carry 1,915 men. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General. *Nos.* 27, 27 I., II.; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 261-267.]

Sept. 20. **2,505.** The Queen to the Governor of Barbados. Instructing him to muster all forces in English pay in Barbados, to hire ships when necessary for transport of troops, to summon a Council of War as often as is desired by Sir Francis Wheeler and Colonel Foulks, both of whom are to be sworn of the Council, and to make provision for lodging of stores. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 28; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 290, 291.]

Sept. 20. Whitehall. **2,506.** Lords of the Treasury to Governor Sir William Phips. Ordering him to provide for the victualling of the West Indian Squadron when called upon by Sir Francis or any of the Commanders in Chief of the sea and land forces in the West Indies, drawing bills on the Commissioners for the Navy or obtaining the necessary credit. *Signed.* Rich. Hampden, Ste. Fox, Cha. Montague. The same letter also sent to Governor Fletcher. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 437, 438; *and Vol. C., pp.* 293, 294.]

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Sept. 20. **2,507.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Sir Edmund Andros's commission was read, and himself and Council sworn.

Sept. 21. John Lear sworn of the Council, William Edwards sworn clerk. Proclamation to continue all officers in their posts approved. The Lieutenant-Governor made a report of his administration. The Governor's commission of Vice-Admiralty read. Order for public thanksgiving for a great victory over the French. Resolution that no assembly be called till 20 April next. Report was made of Captain George Purvis's loading a ship for England without entering her, and of Mr. Ralph Wormeley's clearing her, contrary to law. The Governor communicated his instructions as to regulating of fees and salaries, survey of harbours, building of fortifications and storehouses, and settling of towns. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 777-781.]

Sept. 21. **2,508.** Copy of the Minutes of Council of Virginia for September 20 and 21, 1692. 5½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 128.]

Sept. 21. Virginia. **2,509.** Proclamation of Sir Edmund Andros for continuing all officers in their posts. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 637, *No.* 129; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., p* 767.]

Another copy. *Endorsed.* Recd. 28 March, '94. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 11.]

Sept. 21. **2,510.** Proclamation of the same for a day of thanksgiving for an English victory at sea. 1 *p. Copy.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 130; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., p.* 769.]

Another copy. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 12.]

Sept. 21. **2,511.** The Secretary of the Treasury to John Povey. Returning the petition of the Maryland Assembly as to the twenty-five ships that evaded duty (*see No.* 2471) for report. *Signed.* Hen. Guy. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 88; *and* 8. *p.* 71.]

Sept. 22. **2,512.** Petition of Sir Timothy Thornhill to Governor Kendall. Setting forth that Nicholas Prideaux, member of Council, is corrupt and seditious, bargaining and selling his vote as Councillor and the votes of others, to the prejudice of petitioner. Prays enquiry into the matter. 1 *p. Endorsed,* with an order from Governor Kendall that the petition be shewn to Mr. Prideaux that he may answer it before Council. 22 September, 1692. *Certified copy. Endorsed.* Read 9 Jan., 1692. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 95.]

Sept. 22. Whitehall. **2,513.** William Blathwayt to Henry Guy. By our latest account the Duke of Bolton's regiment on 3rd July last, numbered about five hundred men. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *p.* 47.]

Sept. 22. **2,514.** Minutes of Council of New York. Bill for £100 from Maryland delivered in Council to Abraham de Peyster, Mayor of New York.

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Sept. 23. Joseph Dudley suspended from the Council for non-residence. Resolved also that he should be divested of his office of Chief Justice. Mr. De Peyster having pointed out that one set of the bills from Maryland was missed, the Council undertook to indemnify him if they were not paid. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 339-340.]

Sept. 23. New York. **2,515.** Governor Fletcher to the Earl of Nottingham. I enclose the information of three escaped prisoners and two deserters from Canada. The King is at some charge for keeping a ketch in these waters. She is no use, a slug in sailing; pray send a nimble fifth-rater, which would be of more value. The Council has asked me not to go to Albany till things are better settled here. I am despatching detachments and stores as they can be spared. I am so well acquainted with French brags that I care little for them, but it seems shameful that such a handful of vermin should nest themselves in Canada, when the King has so many noble Colonies on the Continent, which if united would drive them into the sea. I am going, with all secrecy, to take a view of the frontiers; I shall best discover their condition by coming unexpected. *Signed.* Ben. Fletcher. *Holograph.* 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 7 Feb. Read 9 and 11 Feb., 1692/3. *Printed in New York Documents III.*, 854. *Annexed,*

2,515. I. Examination of three prisoners and two French renegades from Canada. About the 12th of August last nine ships arrived from France. Thirty great guns were landed, twenty patararoes and three hundred bombs, but no men. A new fort of stone is building at Quebec. Three hundred paces of it are already ten feet high, and there are seven bastions. Last summer they had a design to take Senectady, erect a fort there and take Albany also, but the design failed. The Chevalier d'Eux has gone to France to report on New York, Albany and Boston. The two men-of-war are of thirty-two and thirty-four guns. They are collecting all the small craft they can to fall on Wells, Piscataqua, or some other part of New England. *Signed.* Ben. Fletcher. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Read 3 Feb. '92-3. *Printed in New York Documents III.*, 855. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *Nos.* 129, 129 I.; *and* (*without enclosure*) 48. *pp.* 25-27.]

Sept. 23. **2,516.** Abstract of Governor Fletcher's letters of 10 and 23 September. 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 130.]

Sept. 23. **2,517.** Mr. Godolphin to John Povey. Since 1 April 1692 there have been entered at the port of London from Virginia and Maryland 59 ships, and at the out-ports 77 ships. *Signed.* C. Godolphin. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 131.]

Sept. 23. **2,518.** Account of the disposal of the two hundred barrels of powder sent to Virginia. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 22 Dec. 1692. *This document is dated on the face,* 23 *April, and on the back,* 23 *September,* 1692. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 132.]

Sept. 23. **2,519.** William Blathwayt to Henry Guy. Sending copy of the petition of the Assembly of Maryland, as to the ships that

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evaded duty, to the Treasury for report. *Draft.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 89; *and* 8. *pp.* 71, 72.]

Sept. 23. **2,520.** John Povey to the Lords of the Treasury. In obedience to your letter of 21 September (*see No.* 2511) I report that £940 of the shilling per hogshead duty of Maryland for 1692 appears to have been disposed of for public purposes by the convention before Governor Copley's arrival. The Assembly asks that the whole of this duty on twenty-five ships, which did not pay duty in 1690, may be made over to the Governor. Orders have already been given for duty to the amount of £1,730 to be collected from the ships, and for payment of £465 to Lord Baltimore. But whether the £1,730 has been collected yet I know not. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *pp.* 72-74.]

Sept. 23. **2,521.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. The President reported great mortality at Kingston. The question whether ships might not unload at Port Royal was debated, and it was carried that the Government offices be removed to Port Royal. Order for repair of Fort Charles. A French sloop with a flag of truce was permitted to be repaired. Resolved that the inhabitants of Port Royal be recommended to repair the fortifications there at their own charge. Letters to Lords of Trade and Plantations (*see next abstract*). [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 218, 219.]

Sept. 23. Jamaica. **2,522.** The President and Council of Jamaica to [the Earl of Nottingham]. After the earthquake we selected a site for a town which we thought would have equalled and exceeded Port Royal and ordered all ships to unload there. But we are now sensible to our grief, by the mortality, of the unhealthiness of the place, and we find that it is harder to fortify the harbour than we expected; so we have been forced to order the withdrawal of all the offices to the remains of Port Royal where there is still firm rock enough left for fortifying, which neither earthquake nor sea have destroyed. On the 22nd inst. H.M.S. Mordaunt returned from Port Bello (*see No.* 2367). *Signed.* John Bourden, Pe. Beckford, John Towers, Fra Blackmore, Charles Knight, Tho. Sutton, Jo. Peeke. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 11 Dec. 92. [*America and West Indies.* 540. *No.* 26; *and Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 130.]

Sept. 24. Jamaica. **2,523.** President and Council of Jamaica to Lords of Trade and Plantations. *Identical with the preceding* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 12 Dec. 1692. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 111.]

Sept. 24. **2,524.** Extract from a letter of Mr. Van Cortlandt of 24 September. Respecting the information given in the enclosure to Governor Fletcher's letter of 23 September (*see No.* 2515 I). ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 131.]

Sept. 26. **2,525.** Minutes of Council of New York. The Governor, having gone privately to Albany, left general directions for the government in his absence to Frederick Flypse, and Colonels van Cortlandt and Bayard. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 340.]

Sept. 27. **2,526.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Nicholas Prideaux suspended (*see next abstract*). In further consequence of the

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petition of Sir Timothy Thornhill the Governor adjourned the Court of Chancery pending consideration of the oath taken by members of the Council sitting in Court of Error. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 373-375.]

Sept. 27. **2,527.** Extract from the Minutes of Council of Barbados. The petition of Sir Timothy Thornhill against Nicholas Prideaux examined. William Sharpe and Captain William Cole were called in support of the statement of the petition, and their evidence was corroborated by others. The charge being considered proved, Mr. Prideaux was suspended. *Certified copy.* 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 9 Jan. 92. *Annexed,*

2,527 I. Deposition of William Sharpe. On the 13th July I was in conversation with Mr. Prideaux over the bill for granting £1,000 to Sir Timothy Thornhill, when he spoke bitterly against the bill and said that it would meet with unprecedented opposition in Council, naming some of the gentlemen who did oppose it. I told him that I would vote for the bill, whereon he told me that I should find it the worst day's work I should ever do, as he and his friends would vote against me in my own business, I having several causes depending in Chancery. As the loss of the causes meant ruin to me I absented myself from Council, though I begged him not to let Sir Timothy Thornhill know why, as it might prove a great misfortune to me. Sworn, 25 August 1692. *Copy.* 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 9 June 1692.

2,527 II. Deposition of William Cole in confirmation of the above. Same date and endorsement. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *Nos.* 96, 96, I, II.]

[Sept.] **2,528.** Representation of Colonel William Beeston to the Privy Council. The Admiralty have expunged my powers of Vice-Admiralty from my commission and given me instead a commission to act under the Seal of the Admiralty Office. It seems that this will prevent me from issuing commissions or condemning prizes. This will be fatal, as all our privateers will go over to the enemy; and it must be improper that our prizes cannot be condemned. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 112; *and* 53. *pp.* 116, 117.]

Sept. 29. **2,529.** Order of the Privy Council. Referring the foregoing representation of Colonel Beeston to the Admiralty, for their remarks. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 117.]

Sept. 29. **2,530.** Order of the Privy Council. Referring a petition of Jamaica merchants regarding the plantation of indigo in Africa, to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 123.]

Sept. 30. **2,531.** Account of the provisions to be sent to the West Indies for the troops at sea, making allowance for fifty-six days, and of other provisions to be transported thither for them; with Commissary Fotherby's receipt for the same. *Copy.* 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 29; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 286-289.]

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Sept. 30. Duplicate of the preceding. 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 30.]

Oct. 1. Custom House. **2,532.** John Knight to Lords of the Treasury. Of the £1,730 due from ships which did not pay duty in Maryland only £690 has been received, of which the King's share amounts to but £296, which has been paid to Lord Baltimore on account of the £465 allowed to him. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *pp.* 74, 75.]

Oct. 1. Whitehall. **2,533.** Order of the Queen in Council. For the preparation of circular letters to the Governors of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New England, to give assistance in men and money, on the application of the Governor of New York, for securing that province from French and Indians, and further to agree upon the quota of men, with other assistance, to be furnished to each Colony, and report thereon, that further instructions may be given for the protection of Albany and New York. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 450, 451.]

Oct. 6. **2,534.** Warrants for the appointment of Tobias Frere and John Read to the Council of Barbados. *Countersigned.* Nottingham. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 308, 309.]

Oct. 7. **2,535.** Circular Instructions to Governor Kendall. That no ships be permitted to sail from Barbados except in fleets under convoy. *Countersigned.* Nottingham.

The like to the Governors of other Colonies. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 309, 310 and 343, 344, *and Vol. C. pp.* 295-296; *also Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *pp.* 106, 107; *and pp.* 118, 119; *Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 154.]

Oct. 7. **2,536.** Memorandum for the Queen's letter to Governor Fletcher for Pennsylvania to assist New York. *Rough notes.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. No. 132.]

Oct. 7. **2,537.** Additional instructions to Governor Sir Edmund Andros. That no ships sail from Virginia to England except in fleets while the war lasts. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 157 *and p.* 217.]

Oct. 7. The same instructions to Governor Copley. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *pp.* 50, 51.]

Oct. 7. **2,538.** Additional instruction to Sir Francis Wheeler, to enquire as to the resettlement of St. Christophers. (*See No.* 2482.) [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *pp.* 104, 105.]

Oct. 7. **2,539.** Instructions to Thomas Fotherby as Commissary-General of stores in the West Indies. *Copy.* 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 31; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 269.]

Oct. 10. **2,540.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for the Receiver General to keep his office in town on Monday next. Charles Knight produced a bag of gold, which he said was all that remained

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in the King's storehouse. Order for H.M.S. Guernsey to return to Port Royal. Order for payments. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 220.]

Oct. 10. **2,541.** Minutes of Council of New York. The Governor reported that he had visited the frontier by surprise to gain a truer knowledge of the real position; that he had strengthened the fortifications at Albany; that he had confirmed friendship with the Five Nations and seen them bury the hatchet; and that he had visited Senectady and given such orders as he thought expedient. Order for payment of Godfrey Dellius's salary, and of money to Robert Livingstone from Albany.

Oct. 11. On the petition of the inhabitants of Senectady, resolved that they be exempted from their quota of taxation. Order for payment of £30 as a year and a half's salary to Hellegond, the interpretress between the Government and the Five Nations. Order for payment of half a year's salary to Joseph Dudley, and of £75, the cost of the Governor's journey to Albany. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 340-342.]

Oct. 10. **2,542.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Governor acquainted the Assembly that the tax on windmills would not pay the expenses of raising a thousand men. He also communicated the discovery of a negro plot and recommended a bill to meet such dangers.

Oct. 11. Order for sundry payments. The Assembly brought up a supplemental bill to raise a thousand men, which was passed. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 377, 378.]

Oct. 11. **2,543.** Circular from the Queen to the Governors of New England, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland. Requiring them to send assistance in men or money to New York when called upon, and to decide the quota to be furnished by each Colony. *Countersigned.* Nottingham. [*Col. Entry Bks., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 452, 453; *and Vol. LXII., pp.* 413, 414.]

Oct. 11. **2,544.** The Queen to Governor Fletcher. Requiring that Pennsylvania shall give assistance to New York for defence of Albany. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXVI, p.* 40.]

Oct. 11. **2,545.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Virginia merchants asked for a convoy for their ships before the beginning of January next.

The East India merchants attended concerning the supply of saltpetre.

The Jamaica merchants, the African Company and the Commissioners of Customs attended, on the subject of the plantation of indigo on the Coast of Africa. The Lords agreed on their report.

Captain Jones attended, and explaining that he intended nothing against the Government of Virginia, was dismissed. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 147-150.]

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Oct. 11. **2,546.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. On the petition of Jamaica merchants as to the planting of indigo in Africa (*see No.* 2,530), it appears that seven tenths of the indigo imported during the last four years came from Jamaica; but the petitioners allege that the industry will be abandoned in Jamaica if it increase in Africa. Indigo has doubled in price since 1687, and the planting of it in Africa will lower it; but it will certainly be raised again either by the decay of indigo-planting in Jamaica or destruction of the industry in Africa by the enemy; which inconvenience the petitioners desire may be removed by an order restraining the African Company from planting indigo. *Mem.* 13 Oct. On reading this report petitioners were left to their legal remedy. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 124, 125.]

Oct. 11. **2,547.** The Queen to Governor Sir Edmund Andros. Ordering him to help New York if called upon, and to agree with the neighbouring Colonies as to the quota of men that each shall furnish. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 158, 159.]

The same letter to the Governor of Maryland. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *pp.* 48, 49.]

Oct. 12. Boston. **2,548.** Translation of a letter from Abraham Gouverneur to his parents. Little John and his son have been cast away and drowned. All my clothes, linen, silver, pocket-book and books are lost, so that I have nothing but two shirts and one cravat. Send me as soon as possible my gold rings or their value in money, also some shirts, and press Mr. Beckman to send me money to go to England or to remain here. I had no clothes but my old black coat, and, waiting for little John, had not been with the Governor, but last week I sold my gold, the smaller of the hat bands, and have earned a little money here, so I bought me a new suit of very fine cloth, with appurtenances, which cost me about 600 guilders. I would have made me a worse, but I must be every day in company with the great men. I wait only for news from home and money from Beckman, when I must provide myself with everything. It is already very cold, freezing almost every night. Yesterday I wrote to the Governor and presented him with the translation from the French. I am not allowed to send you a copy. There were several other translations, but mine was accepted, and it will soon be in print. I told the Governor who I was and what had passed at New York. He took me into a room alone when I began. He said that old King James's Council at New York spoils all, and must be put out, and that the Governor is a poor beggar who seeks money and not the country's good. He hopes that your advocate Mr. Manley is chosen Parliament man, and your business then will be carefully looked after. I doubt not of satisfaction for goods and I hope for blood also; for if what you and Leisler have done be ill, how can his Majesty sit on the throne? We had some other discourse, and at last he said to me, "You are heartily welcome. If you go to England I will help you forward, and if you will carry my letters to the King, you will serve me." I answered that I would willingly do so; and he said again, "Even if you do not go, you are welcome.

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Let me know when I can do anything for you, and when you hear from New York. I desire to know how I can help you in England, and it shall be done." I have been with several of the Council, and all say the same. Let Mrs. Leisler and Mr. Beckman read this letter. *Translation.* 1½ *p. Endorsed.* Read 10 June, 1693. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 133.]

Oct. 12. **2,549.** Another translation of the foregoing with a few superficial variations, and a copy of the original Dutch. *The whole,* 4 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 19 July, 1693. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 134.]

Oct. 12. **2,550.** Another certified copy of the above translation. [*America and West Indies.* 561. *No.* 16.]

Oct. 12. Boston. **2,551.** Sir William Phips to William Blathwayt. On my arrival I found this province miserably harassed by a most horrible witchcraft or possession of devils, which had broke in upon several towns. Some scores of poor people were taken with preternatural torments; some were scalded with brimstone; some had pins stuck into their flesh; others were hurried into the fire and water, and some dragged out of their houses and carried over the tops of trees and hills for many miles together. It has been represented to me as much like that of Sweden thirty years ago, and there were many committed to prison on suspicion of witchcraft before my arrival. The loud cries and clamours of the friends of the afflicted, together with the advice of the Deputy-Governor and Council, prevailed with me to appoint a Court of Oyer and Terminer to discover what witchcraft might be at the bottom, whether it were not a possession. The chief judge was the Deputy Governor, and the rest people of the best prudence and figure that could be pitched upon. At Salem in Essex County they convicted more than twenty persons of witchcraft, and some of the accused confessed their guilt. The Court, as I understand, began their proceedings with the accusations of the afflicted persons and then went upon other humane evidences to strengthen that. I was in the East of the Colony throughout almost the whole of the proceedings, trusting to the Court as the right method of dealing with cases of witchcraft; but when I returned I found many persons in a strange ferment of dissatisfaction, which was increased by some hot spirits that blew up the flame; but on enquiry into the matter I found that the devil had taken upon him the name and shape of several persons who were doubtless innocent, for which cause I have now forbidden the committal of any more accused persons; and them that have been committed I would shelter from any proceedings wherein the innocent could possibly suffer wrong. I would also await the King's orders on this perplexed affair. I have put a stop to the printing of any discourses on either side that may increase useless disputes, for open contests would mean an inextinguishable flame. I have been grieved to see that some who should have done better service to their Majesties and to this province have so far taken counsel with passion to desire the precipitancy of those matters. Some have improved the occasion to hamper me in the Government. Nothing has troubled me more

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than that the King's business has been clogged, though the persons who have made ill improvement of the troubles lay the blame on me; but as soon as I had done fighting the King's enemies and understood the danger of innocent people through the accusations of the afflicted, I put a stop to the Court's proceedings till the King's pleasure should be known. *Signed.* William Phips. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Read in Council, 1693. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 7, *and an extract in Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 414-417.]

Oct. 12. **2,552.** Governor Sir William Phips to the Earl of Nottingham. I have written at length to Mr. Blathwayt, so shall spare you a long letter. I beg once more to represent how advantageous the conquest of Canada will be, not only to their Majesties and the English nation, but also to your Lordship. If the King will give me his instructions therein and a sufficient supply of ships and stores, the attack could be made ready for next spring. The province is with me in the matter, and if I be appointed to command, there will be no need to press men. Your goodwill towards such enterprise makes all arguments needless. I have with six hundred men beaten our French and Indian enemies and have given the plunder and captives to the soldiers, which has encouraged them. I have caused a new fort to be built at Pemaquid, have mounted the guns and secured our eastern frontier. This is the first check given to the enemy for several years. I have caused the inhabitants of Port Royal to renew their oath of allegiance. There are some few persons here who too much idolize the old Charter, and others who through envy seek my prejudice. I beg leave to defend myself if any of my enemies seek to lessen their Majesties' favourable opinion of me. *Signed.* William Phips. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 561. *No.* 15.]

Oct. 12. **2,553.** Lords of the Admiralty to the Lords of Trade and Plantations. On the memorial of Colonel Beeston (*see No.* 2,528) we find that Colonel Beeston has as much power in Admiralty as his predecessors, for we are informed that none of them had power to grant commissions or condemn prizes. The only difference is that the Governor of Jamaica formerly derived his authority from the King, and now desires it from this board; and it is our opinion that it is inadvisable to grant him more authority than his predecessors. *Signed.* R. Rich, W. Priestman, Falkland, Robt. Austin, C. Cornwallis, J. Lowther, Ri. Onslow, J. Sotherne. *Mem.* On reading this report no further directions were given. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 118-119.]

Oct. 12. **2,554.** Minutes of General Assembly of Massachusetts. The Committee for revision of the local laws presented their work, which was sent down to the Representatives.

Oct. 13. Return of the assessment from the several towns presented, and sent down to the Representatives.

Oct. 14. Bills for declaring the general rights and liberties of the people and for granting of possessions and titles passed.

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Oct. 15. Bills for the settling of inheritances, and for lands to stand charged for debts read. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 343-345.]

Oct. 13. **2,555.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The new public seal for Jamaica approved. [*Board of Trade*, Journal, 7. *p.* 150.]

Oct. 13. **2,556.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for a new election to the Assembly for the City and County of New York in consequence of illegal proceedings at the last election. Order for payment of a gratuity to two escaped prisoners from Canada.

Oct. 14. Abraham de Peyster sworn Mayor of New York and Stanley Handcock, Sheriff. Order for the present and late sheriffs to be released from the indenture for prisoners accused of treason, and now discharged.

Oct. 15. Order for no money to be demanded of Augustine Grasset, weighmaster, until the matter of duties to be paid to him be settled by Act. Order for payment of £8 to William Welsh, door-keeper to the House of Representatives, and for further payment for the care of Hendryck Gerritse, the wounded soldier. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 343, 344.]

Oct. 14. **2,557.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Desiring the Lord President to present a seal for Jamaica to the Queen in Council. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 119.]

Oct. 14. Whitehall. **2,558.** Order of the Queen in Council. For a warrant to be prepared authorising Colonel Beeston to use the new seal for Jamaica. *Signed.* John Nicholas. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 120.]

Oct. 14. **2,559.** Warrant for the use of the new great seal in Jamaica. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 121-122.]

Oct. 14. **2,560.** Description of the Great Seal of Jamaica. One side bears the effigies of the King and Queen who are presented with a pine apple by an Indian, also the arms of Jamaica, viz.: a cross charged with five pine apples and an alligator for crest. 1 *p. Endorsed.* 14 Oct. '92. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 113.]

Oct. 14. **2,561.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Declaration of the Governor and Council that no further office than the Naval Office established by Act of the Province is necessary for clearing and entering ships; but that it will always be ready to help the King's Collector in the execution of his commission. Order for payment of £20 towards the salary of the gunner at Salem. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 194, 195.]

Oct. 14. Maryland. **2,562.** Governor and Council of Maryland to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The arrival of Sir Thomas Laurence, their Majesty's Secretary for the Province, gives us occasion to lay the following facts before you. Soon after his arrival he produced his commission and instructions to us, and was duly sworn Secretary, Councillor, and Justice of the Provincial Court. Since then, without giving the security which is required fully to capacitate him for the office, he has presumed to exercise his authority in the following

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way. Having thoroughly informed himself of the perquisites of the ten County Court Clerks he has seized three of the principal places, managed by most able Clerks who had long served with general satisfaction, and discarded those officers for no reason but to make vacancies which he may supply when he pleases. One of these places he conferred on his son, who is under age, to be managed by a deputy whom he brought in for the purpose. Another he has conferred upon another of his creatures, also brought in with him, to be managed likewise by a deputy; and the third place he has reserved, as is supposed, for some mercenary person for his own use and benefit. Yet at his arrival he announced that no person was to be employed in these places who could not officiate himself, as deputies were forbidden by his instructions. Having done thus with three Clerks, he has made terms with the rest, and now demands an account of all their perquisites, saying that they are accountable to him. He also claims that they must pay him considerably for his commission and has extorted money on this account. All this he does, though his commission makes him Secretary only during the King's pleasure and his own residence in the province, and forbids the sale of the offices or the reservation of more than a tenth of the annual receipts of the Clerks. These proceedings are much resented by the Council, and call for your redress. We hear of complaints as to the insufficiency of the new clerks and the injustice done to those who were turned out. Such unwarrantable proceedings on Sir Thomas's part do not surprise us, for we find him caballing and indeed conversing with none but the professed enemies of the Government, who fill him with lies about the emoluments of his office and set him upon these exorbitant measures to satisfy his avarice. So possessed is he with this society that he has separated himself from our consultations and stands at a distance, seeking every opportunity of complaint against us. Having debated the question of his perquisites in Council and determined them, we referred them to the Assembly as the best interpreters of their own laws. But from this he flew off, protesting against both the proposal and the laws because they do not correspond with his avaricious desires. Having valued himself £1,000 at sight on the base disposition of these places (as is reported), and since on the least occasion he talks of appealing to the King in Council, we send you this report, feeling assured that you will not countenance such proceedings. *Signed.* L. Copley, Nea. Blakiston, Nicholas Greenberry, Thomas Tench, John Addison, Jno. Courts. 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 18 May, '93. Abstract read 15 Sept. 1693. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 90; *and* 8. *pp.* 104-108.]

Oct. 15. Portsmouth. **2,563.** John Usher to Sir William Phips. Thank you for continuing the force here. But their Majesties' choice of a man to govern this province has been unhappy. I say nothing as to Major Frost's courage and conduct, for I know him to be a very deserving man, but I know also that the defence and protection of this province is committed by their Majesties, in the absence of the Governor,

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to my charge. Some of the men here, as you doubtless know, are as capable of advising convenient posts for the men as any in Maine. As to the officers whom you appoint to the additional companies I shall always faithfully uphold your choice; but as to the orders which shall march and to what post, I think you will admit that, in your absence from the field, they lie with me. So with the advice of the Council I beg you again not only to let the present men remain but to send us sixty more, with supplies and ammunition, there being none here for the soldiers for some time past; and I beg for your answer hereto with all speed. It remains only to acquaint you, whatever evil-disposed persons may buzz in your ears as to the differences between us, that I am ready to submit to anything consistent with the trust reposed in me by their Majesties, which is for the good and defence of the Colony. *Signed.* John Usher. *Written below by Sir William Phips.* This is Mr. Usher's letter in his own hand, which I send to confirm my report of him. *The whole,* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. from Sir William Phips. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 8.]

Oct. 17. **2,564.** Minutes of General Assembly of Massachusetts. Bills for settling of inheritances and for charging lands with debts again read and debated.

Oct. 18. The latter bill was passed, and the former again read. Bill for keeping the Lord's Day read. The Governor announced that he must be absent for a few days in a distant part of the province on the public service. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 345, 346.]

Oct. 18. **2,565.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Orders for sundry payments. H.M.S. Mordaunt ordered to cruise down as low as St. Ann's. Notice to be given to Mons. Dumas at Petit Guavos that the sloop lately sent with a flag of truce took away a French surgeon and his wife, an English subject. Orders for payments, and for payment of half a crown to the President for every *dedimus* issued under the Broad Seal for probate of wills or swearing of appraisers. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 221, 222.]

Oct. 18. **2,566.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. On the application of Governor Copley, order was given as to the arrest of parties suspected of being guilty of a murder in Maryland. [*Col. Entry Book, Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 781, 782.]

Oct. 18. Whitehall. **2,567.** Order of the Privy Council. That instructions be given to Sir Francis Wheeler to enquire as to the settlement of St. Christophers. (*See No.* 2,481.) [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *pp.* 102-104.]

Oct. 19. **2,568.** Minutes of Council of New York. Resolved that it is very necessary for the Governor to take the field in person, as he has suggested. [*Col. Entry Bk, Vol. LXXV., p.* 344.]

Oct. 20. New Hampshire. **2,569.** John Usher to the Earl of Nottingham. On my arrival on the 11th of August and assuming my place as Lieutenant-Governor I found but five of the Council that could or would attend, Messrs. Gerrish, Graffort and Love making their laudable excuses.

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I was therefore obliged to take in Major William Vaughan and Mr. Richard Waldern, persons of good estate and I hope of loyalty. I find the upland parts of the province dangerously exposed to the attacks of French and Indians, who have done so much damage since the beginning of the war. We can muster but 754 souls; and aid from Boston is only obtainable with difficulty, if at all. The fort at the mouth of the harbour is well situated for its purpose, and I have lodged there the guns and ammunition granted by the King. There are no other forts worth the name, nothing but palisaded houses. I have called an Assembly, which is now sitting; but their poverty is so great that I find it hard to raise money to put the country in a state of defence, much less to advance the King's revenue. However I shall do my best. I fear that I shall not be able to send the Acts by this ship. *Signed.* John Usher. *Holograph.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* R. Dec. 12, 1622. [*America and West Indies.* 572. *No.* 1.]

Oct. 21. **2,570.** Petition of Edward Bushell, on behalf of Ralph Lane. That Lane's security may be taken and the evidence of his witnesses transmitted to England. *In the margin.* Order of the King referring the petition to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Nottingham. *Inscribed.* Recd. 9 Nov., '92. Read 28 Nov., '92. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 97; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 315, 316.]

[Oct.] **2,571.** Petition of Ralph Lane. Recounts that in 1687 he was barbarously dragged to goal at the instance of Colonel Stede, for no fault, and has lain there ever since. Begs that his appeal may be heard. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 98.]

Oct. 21. **2,572.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Resolved that the way to collect most revenue from quit-rents is to sell them by tender. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 782, 783.]

Oct. 21. **2,573.** Commission for Benjamin Fletcher to be Governor of New York and Pennsylvania. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXVI., pp.* 26-36.]

Oct. 22. **2,574.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. The Special Commission for a Court of oyer and terminer was drawn and presented. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., p.* 196.]

Oct. 22. **2,575.** Minutes of General Assembly of Massachusetts. Bills for keeping the Lord's day, for prevention of frauds, and for equal distribution of insolvent estates were passed. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 346, 347.]

Oct. 24. **2,576.** Minutes of General Assembly of Massachusetts. Bill as to slaughter-houses read and debated.

Oct. 25. The above bill was passed, also a bill to compel building with brick or stone in Boston.

Oct. 26. A conference held as to the deficiency in the receipts from the late assessment. A committee appointed to calculate the debt and growing charges of the province.

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Oct. 27. Bill for support of Ministers read and debated.

Oct. 28. The above bill, with the bills to establish Courts of Justice and for settling inheritances were again considered.

Oct. 29. Several judicial appointments made. Bill as to felonies passed. Weights and Measures Bill read and ordered for further reading. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 347-351.]

Oct. 24. **2,577.** Minutes of Council of New York. Resolved to appoint a barge to board all vessels arriving within Jersey Point; the coxswain to have £10 per annum, and the right oarsmen each £2 10*s.* 0*d.*; also to rebuild the house belonging to the fort on Nutten Island. Order for payment for transport of ordnance to Albany.

Oct. 25. Pieter Schuyler sworn of the Council. Committee appointed to report on the returns of the Commissioners for assessment of estates. Orders for payment for transport of troops, for payment of half a year's sales to Godfrey Dellius, and for providing sixty beds for the three companies of fusiliers at Albany.

Oct. 26. On the petition of John Hooglandt, ordered that he attend the Council to-morrow. Order for all warrants for payment to be in future entered by the Accountant-General. Orders for sundry payments on account of the officers and men at Albany, and Indians at Saratoga.

Oct. 27. Order for Samuel Kniffin to be discharged from prison, on finding security for due collection of rates and for good behaviour. John Hooglandt's petition referred to a Committee.

Oct. 28. Order for the petitioners from Suffolk, who pray for a free port, to attend next Council. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 345-347.]

Oct. 25. Barbados. **2,578.** Copy of an Act appointing an oath to be taken by all who are empowered to hear and determine matters of equity. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 13 Jan. 1692. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 99.]

Oct. 25. James City. **2,579.** The Secretary of Virginia to the Earl of Nottingham. Sir Edmund Andros arrived on the 11th September. The Council could not meet him in a body on his landing, but attended at James City on the 20th when His Excellency was sworn. The Lieutenant-Governor has since gone to Maryland, and the Governor has visited the heads of the rivers. *Signed.* Chr. Robinson. 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* R. Jan. 4, 92-3. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 133.]

Oct. 25. **2,580.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Order for an embargo on all shipping; and for reinforcement of the frontier garrisons by 120 men.

Oct. 26. Order for the justices and other officers in Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket to keep the peace on those Islands, the people being disquieted by a warrant from New York, tending to obstruct the public service. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 197, 198.]

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Oct. 25. **2,581.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Orders for sundry payments. The Assembly brought up a bill appointing the oath to be taken by those who are judges in matters of equity, which was passed. The Governor reminded them of the need to pass an Act to prevent rebellion of negroes. Declaration of the Council setting forth their reasons for requiring a new oath to be taken by Councillors sitting in equity.

Oct. 26. The new oaths taken by the Governor and Council. Order for sundry payments.

Oct. 27. The Assembly brought up bills for the governing of negroes, for the free quartering of a King's regiment, for the encouragement of negroes who betray a conspiracy, and for prohibiting the sale of liquor to negroes, all of which were passed. Arrangement for maintaining certain French prisoners and paying the cost of their transfer in due time. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 378-387.]

Oct. 26. **2,582.** Minutes of General Assembly of New York. Speech of the Governor, who brought before the Representatives the necessity for establishing an able ministry and observance of the Lord's day and for paying the debts of the Colony. He reported that he had visited the frontier and put it in some state of defence, and that the building of forts at Albany and Senectady would ease the cost of posting militia there. Lastly he urged the settlement of Courts of Judicature and of salaries for the judges. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 654-657.]

Oct. 27. **2,583.** Report of the Solicitor General on the Act of Barbados to enable William Sharpe to sell waste lands. I see no objection to the act except that there is no saving clause to preserve the rights of strangers. *Signed.* Thom. Trevor. 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Read 28 Nov. '92. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 100; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 311-313.]

Oct. 28. **2,584.** Instructions to Governor Fletcher as Governor of Pennsylvania. To appoint a Lieutenant Governor and a Council not exceeding twelve persons. *Draft with corrections. Endorsed.* Recd and approved 27 June, 1692. Ordered 1 July, 1692. 3 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 4. *No.* 135; *and Col. Entry Bks., Vol. LXIX., pp.* 419-422, *and Vol. LXXVI., pp.* 38-39.]

Oct. 29. **2,585.** Minutes of General Assembly of New York. Andrew Hamilton's proposals as to a Post Office approved and recommended to the Representatives. List of the debts of the Colony, £7,890 in all, also sent to them. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 657.]

Oct. 29. New Hampshire. **2,586.** Lieutenant-Governor Usher to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I arrived here on the 11th of August and summoned the Council. Only five members would attend, namely Messrs. Hincks, Fryer, Coffin, Elliot and Green; the rest excusing themselves. Mr. Weare was then at Pemaquid but since his return has accepted. I thought it right to begin the Government by entering on a friendly correspondence with Massachusetts; but received no very amicable reply, as the enclosed copies will show. My requests for aid have met only with neglect and reproach, though on the discovery of

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some of the enemy's scouts among us (who have since carried off one of our families) I have twice written for a company of soldiers to be continued here and for a second to be added. I can obtain only that the one company will be continued, and even so these must be at the disposal of Mr. Frost, who lives in Maine, to be posted either here or in Maine as he shall see fit. I have mustered all the men between sixteen and sixty and found them to number only 754. I found them under officers commissioned by Sir William Phips, all fitted for service excepting those of one company, whom I have changed. The forts are many in number but are in reality only palisaded houses, excepting that on Great Island, which guards the harbour. I found in this last ten guns mounted, but only one barrel of powder, and no gunner who understood his business. I shall mount the new guns as soon as I can raise the money. The Assembly is now sitting, but when I laid before them a suggestion to continue existing laws and revenues, they answered that there had been so many changes and revolutions of late, that they thought there were no laws. Sundry useful acts have been passed and will be forwarded in due time. I hear that the province is petitioning the King to be joined to Massachusetts. If Connecticut and Rhode Island were joined to it also and and a General Governor appointed from England I think it would be well, but not otherwise. I hope that I may be dismissed from this little Government, which cannot honourably support itself. I would ask too that a hundred soldiers might be sent over for defence of the place. I have appointed William Vaughan and Richard Waldern to the vacant places in the Council. After them I think Richard Wald[illegible], Joseph Smith, Job Clements, Henry Dow, John Woodman and Jonathan Tyng best fitted for Councillors. It would be a great advantage if the King's ships could drive the French from Canada, next year. I enclose copies of my address to the Assembly and of an act which they would have passed. They would have enacted that no laws should be imposed in the province but by the Governor, Council and Assembly, which would have excluded those made by the King and Parliament. Having repeatedly begged Sir William Phips for assistance to no purpose, I now hear of three French ships of from thirty to sixty guns, within forty leagues of this place. I pray that they may not take and destroy us. *Signed.* John Usher. 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* Read 8 May, 1693. *Annexed,*

2,586. 1. Copy of a letter of Sir William Phips to Major Frost, ordering him to hold Captain Thaxter's company of foot ready for service in New Hampshire or Maine. *A few lines.*

Answer of John Usher to Sir William Phips, 15 September, 1692. *Another copy of this letter is dated* 15 *October, which appears to be correct* (see No. 2,563).

Lieutenant Governor Usher's speech to the Assembly 4 October, 1692, recommending the following measures. (1) a law for support of the ministry, with due regard to the royal grant of liberty of conscience; (2) laws for settling the royal revenue and raising money for defence, (3) a law to settle the militia; (4) a law to settle courts of justice, and (5) a law to restrain inhumanity to white

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servants or slaves. I find the towns in a bad posture of defence, and as you complain of poverty, you have only to address the King for help and I doubt not that he will grant it.

Exchange of messages between the Council and Assembly, 14 October, 1692; the Council urging the continuance of existing laws, the Assembly denying that there are existing laws.

Bill of the Assembly of New Hampshire to enact that no laws shall be valid in the province but by consent of the Governor, Council and Assembly. 19 October, 1692.

Speech of the Lieutenant-Governor to the Assembly. I find that one of your acts has stuck at birth. Meanwhile there are fresh alarms of a French attack, so I beg you to raise money for defence. I find some scriptures of the Old Testament used in one of your bills. Since Christ came to fulfil the law, I wish you would remember the New Testament and the order to render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and not ruin the country by neglect through being cumbered with many things.

Letter from the Secretary of New Hampshire to Sir William Phips. 5 October, 1692. We hear that the troops belonging to Massachusetts are to be withdrawn from New Hampshire. We beg that they may be continued here for the safety of the Province; and would warn you that mischief has lately been done by Indians at Kittery.

Answer of Sir William Phips to the preceding. I have ordered Major Frost to keep the company in New Hampshire. If you need a further supply, I will take it into consideration.

Sir William Phips to Lieutenant-Governor Usher. I received your letter of 15 October, and at first sight of the messenger thought he had brought news of alarm, for I understood he had travelled all Sabbath day. I judged it sufficient to supply you with sixty men, at a time when we could spare few, without finding them stores and ammunition for your support. If they are not worth their maintenance I suppose that you have no use for them, and that they may be better employed. If the £20,000 promised by Mr. Allen for your government is all expended you can have stores and ammunition on credit at a reasonable price, until the King's pleasure be known. If you cannot afford the charge of sixty men, much less can you afford that of 120. However, in case of alarm or absolute necessity, the King's affairs shall not suffer, nor the lives of his subjects be imperilled by my being "buzzed in the ears" by evil minded and prejudiced persons—with all respect to yourself and Council.

The whole of the documents copied in the order here given. 4½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 12 Dec. 1692. [*Board of Trade.*

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New Hampshire, 1. *Nos.* 18, 181; *and (without enclosure) Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXVII., pp.* 211-214.]

Oct. 29. **2,587.** Certificate of the Governor of Jamaica that the Naval Office there has no relation with the Admiralty, the clerk being in the nature of a clerk to the Governor. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 114.]

Oct. 29. Barbados. **2,588.** Address of the Council and Assembly of Barbados to the King and Queen. Loyal thanks for the forces already sent out and for the additional ships and regiments promised to us. We have raised two regiments of a thousand men, clothed and equipped them and hired ships for transporting them. As our force is much weakened hereby we beg that one of the regiments, when it arrives, may be quartered here, and that at the close of the war any men wishing to stay here may be allowed to do so, that we may have protection against the slaves, whose bloody machinations against us we have lately discovered. *Signed.* Fran. Bond, John Gibbes, Tho. Andrews, John Farmer, Geo. Lillington, Pat. Mein, Richard Salter, Tim. Thornhill, Abel Alleyne, speaker of the Assembly, Ro. Hooper, John Sutton, Jno. Pilgrim, Wm. Eastchurch, Edw. Holloway, John Waterman, Jo. Leslie, John Holder, John Boteler, Mel. Holder. *Large sheet.* [*America and West Indies.* 456. *No.* 40.]

Oct. **2,589.** Criticism of the Acts passed by the General Assembly of Massachusetts in 1692; enquiring whether sundry of them do not conflict with the laws of England or infringe the Royal prerogative. 3 *pp. Endorsed.* Oct. 1692. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 9.]

Oct. 31. **2,590.** Minutes of Council of New York. Letter from Mr. Mayhew, of Martin's Vineyard, read, complaining that two of the justices of Nantucket are threatened with force if they do not submit to the Government of Massachusetts. Resolved that the Council having no knowledge of any Royal order on the subject, write to Sir William Phips to know by what authority he acts thus, and meanwhile require Mr. Mayhew to uphold his authority until further order. [*Col. Entry Bk, Vol. LXXV., p.* 348.]

Oct. 31. **2,591.** Minutes of General Assembly of New York. Order for a bill to be drawn confirming the former rules of the weigh-house.

Nov. 1. Joint Committee appointed to examine the debts of the Colony.

Nov. 2. List of the debts of the Colony, £7,890, of which it is reckoned that but £1,270 can be hoped for from the other Colonies. Three petitions as to disputes about land sent up by the Representatives.

Nov. 3. Bill of Revenue received from the Representatives and referred to a joint committee.

Nov. 4. The Representatives refusing to appoint members to make a joint committee, the Governor explained that the objection to the bill was that it was limited to two years. The Representatives objected to a conference on a whole bill as unprecedented; whereupon the Council read the bill a second time, and sent it down with amendments. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 658-662.]

Oct. 31. **2,592.** Minutes of General Assembly of Massachusetts. Bills to establish Courts and for settling inheritances amended.

Nov. 1. Bills for weights and measures, as to felonies and for settling inheritances passed.

Nov. 2. Bills for support of ministers and for solemnising of marriages read and considered.

Nov. 3. The bill concerning marriages passed.

Nov. 4. Bill for support of ministers passed. Bill to add to the Imposts Act read.

Nov. 5. Bill to regulate the Assize of Cask read and debated. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 351-354.]

Nov. 1. **2,593.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Resolved that the present Assembly be dissolved and writs issued for the election of a new one. William Dolby and Edward Legge, under sentence for the murder of William Marshall, were reprieved. Order for the rangers to be discharged till the 1st of March. Orders for regulation of those who desire to go "fire-hunting" [? fur-hunting]. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 783-785.]

Nov. 1. **2,594.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Orders for H.M.S. Mordaunt to be victualled for a month, for the proceeds of sale of unclaimed goods to be paid to the President for payment of or repair of public buildings in St. Jago de la Vega. Orders for sundry payments, and for repair of the bridge at Passage Fort. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 222-224.]

Nov. 1. **2,595.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. A new Commission of the peace issued for the Island of Martha's Vineyard.

Nov. 2. A letter from the Governor of Rhode Island read, reporting that a surveyor had been appointed to mark off the eastern bounds of the Colony. Advised that a letter be written to him to forbid any such thing, and that messengers be sent to arrest Christopher Almy, Daniel Wilcox and Henry Head on account of their action herein. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 198, 199.]

Nov. 1. **2,596.** Minutes of Council of Antigua. John Parry's will allowed and registered. The Governor proposed to press men for the coming expedition. The Assembly offered in lieu to pay 400 privates. The Governor gave the Assembly to understand that their proposal would only augment the number of indigent people unfit for service, and insisted on a press. The Assembly suggested that the readiest way of raising men would be to give all the plunder to the privates. The Governor answered that if they could find any competent officers to serve on these terms he would accept them.

Nov. 2. The Assembly consented to prepare an Act to raise men for the expedition. The Governor asked for authority to pay for repair of arms, and for a general fund for expenses of the expedition. The Assembly proposed that 1,500 lb. of sugar should be the fine for men refusing to serve. The Governor wished it raised to 2,000 lb., which was agreed to. The Governor proposed new Commissioners

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for taking up vessels for the expedition. The Assembly agreed. The Assembly proposed a tax on slaves and lands and desired Commissioners to be named for auditing the Treasurer's accounts.

Nov. 3. The Act for raising men agreed to. Commissioners of Accounts appointed. Acts sent up by the Assembly, viz.: to regulate the Militia, to establish Courts, to ease tenants from taxes during the war, to divide the Island into parishes. The Assembly desired that these might be sent home, in which the Governor concurred. The Governor asked for payment for the sloops hired for cruising. The Assembly put the matter off for a fortnight. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 64. *pp.* 1-6.]

Nov. 2. **2,597.** A collection of affidavits relating to Captain Thomas Hewetson. As to his employment with his ship by the Governor of Bermuda for succour of the Leeward Islands and his services therein. *Copies.* 3 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 70.]

Nov. 2. **2,598.** The Solicitor General to Lords of Trade and Plantations. On the answer of the Assembly of Maryland (*see No.* 2,470), (1) As to the first demand, the Assembly does not seem to quarrel with it; and the conditions for which they stipulate appear to be there laid down in the Act, with which Lord Baltimore is ready to comply. (2) It is plain that this claim is supported by Act of Maryland, and it would be a dangerous precedent to allow the Assembly to upset it by parole evidence is to the presumed intentions of that Act. (3) I conceive that Lord Baltimore has no right to the fines now that the Crown has taken over the Government. (4) Waifs and strays are the right of the Crown and cannot be given to Lord Baltimore by Act, so that he has no right to them. (5) As to the records I conceive that if, as Lord Baltimore asserts, they are his securities for the land granted by him, and were taken from his servant on his Lordship's quitting the Government, they should be restored to him. Such records however as constitute the titles of other people to their property should be delivered to custody of the Governor. *Signed.* Tho. Trevor. 4 *pp. Annexed,*

2,598. 1. Copy of James Heath's demands, as Lord Baltimore's agent, 2 June, 1690, and of the reply of the Revolutionary Government. (*See No.* 920.) [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *Nos.* 91-91 1; *and* 8. *pp.* 62-67.]

Nov. 3. Barbados. **2,599.** Governor Kendall to Lords of Trade and Plantations. In obedience to the Queen's orders received on the 1st September I have passed an Act enabling me to raise a thousand men. The two Colonels to command them have promised to raise two hundred volunteers, so I shall have twelve hundred men, well armed and equipped. Our most dangerous enemies are our black slaves; and the frequent alarms to prevent their devilish designs have caused such consternation and so much revealed our weakness that I shall not send so many men off the Island as I intended. A narrative from the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the negro conspiracy will show you their plans; and with the help of a new act and severe punishment of the leading conspirators I hope that the Island is now secure. Mr. Blathwayt I hope has informed you of

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my suspension of Colonel Hallett and Mr. Prideaux from the Council, and communicated to you my reasons and the documents concerning the case. I do not doubt that you will uphold my action. The Council and Assembly have presented me with £2,000, which I beg your leave to accept. I recently sent H.M.S. Diamond and the Wild, prize, in pursuit of a French privateer, which was taken after a long engagement. Her commander tells me that at Martinique they are short of provisions of all kinds. The Council and Assembly have pressed me to procure leave for one of the King's regiments to be quartered here, when the present expedition is over, during the war. I consented, if they would bring in a bill to give the men free quarter. They also begged that when the regiment is ordered home, all men willing to stay on the Island may be discharged. I think this will be for the safety of the Island. I am now sending two frigates to Martinique to bring off prisoners, for intelligence. *Signed.* J. Kendall. 3 *pp. Annexed,*

2,599. 1. Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the negro conspiracy at Barbados. The names of the negroes who were in consultation as to liberating certain imprisoned negroes from gaol were Ben and Sambo. Another being caught confessed, on being granted pardon of his life, that he was at the bottom of the plot. The rising was to have taken place just after Sir Timothy Thornhill's departure, but was deferred, in consequence of the arrival of the squadron, until the regiment should sail for Guadeloupe. The return of Wright's squadron checked the departure of that regiment and stopped the plot a second time. On proceeding to trial we condemned three negroes to be hung in chains on a gibbet till they were starved to death, and their bodies to be burned. The sentence was put in execution on two of them, who endured it for four days without making any confession, but then gave in and promised to confess on promise of life. One was accordingly taken down on the day following. The other did not survive. It appears that the ringleaders are chiefly men who have more favour shown them by their masters than others, overseers, artisans and domestic servants. The oath of secrecy has also been discovered. We find that they have been very active within the last three months and had increased their numbers to four regiments of foot and two of horse, the horses to be taken from their masters' stables. But for the arrival of the Wild with news of the victory over the French, and of the orders to raise two new regiments, the rising would have taken place. The Governor was to have been the first victim and Colonel Salter the second. A negro, who is an armourer in the magazine, had promised to supply arms and ammunition; but this has been prevented by hanging him in chains. Their stratagem for obtaining possession of the fort, was to gain five or six Irishmen who were to be sent into Needham's Fort with money to buy drink for the

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matrosses; and if that did not answer, the Irishmen were to admit them to the fort in force. The forts taken, they had resolved to batter all the ships in the harbour and to fire the best part of the town, though keeping a few of the best houses for themselves. The leaders said that they thought they might easily accomplish their object. A few of the most trusted were to kill their masters at dead of night, go on to the next plantation, and so forth, until they reached the town. But they confessed that after the conquest would be the most dangerous time as they could not have agreed upon a Government. A copy of their field officers' names is annexed. *Signed.* Tobias Frere, Rich. Scott, Thomas Morris, Jno. Duboys. 4 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *Nos.* 101, 101 I.; *and* (*without enclosure*) *Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 325-328.]

Nov. 3. James City. **2,600.** Governor Sir Edmund Andros to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Wolf arrived at New York on the 30th August where it landed Governor Fletcher, and I arrived at the mouth of this river on the 13th September. On the 20th I published my commissions, swore the Council, and published a proclamation to continue all officers in their posts. The Council recommended me not to call an Assembly till April, and having by their advice dissolved the present Assembly I have issued writs for the election of a new one. I send an account of the distribution of the powder (*see No.* 2,518); but we have no gins to mount great guns and none but old and rotten flags. Pray let me have a supply. Captain Finch of H.M.S. Henry, prize, complaining of defects I ordered a survey to be made, which I hope to send you. The Lieutenant-Governor intends to sail to England in the Wolf. I hope that the King's confirmation of the Acts is on its way, as the Acts, though in force, are till then uncertain and some of the provisions are unsuitable. I have visited a good part of the country, and find everywhere complaints of the scarcity of English goods, which discourages the planters. There is a good crop of tobacco. *Signed.* E. Andros. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 6 Feb. 1692-3. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 134, *and Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 223-225.]

Nov. 3. **2,601.** Abstract of the preceding despatch. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 135.]

Nov. 3. **2,602.** Abstract of the requests in the same despatch. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 136.]

Nov. 3. **2,603.** Minutes of Council of New York. Robert Livingston's petition referred to a Committee. Lieutenant Horton and others from Bedford and Rye expressed contrition for addressing the Government of Connecticut to take them under its rule. They produced a letter from the Government of Connecticut of 8 December, 1683, addressed to Joseph Horton and the select men of Rye, expressing regret at parting with them and mentioning Governor Dongan's agreement as to property and payment of rates at the time. The letter was recorded, and the accused discharged on promise of good behaviour.

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Nov. 4. Petition of John Rogers against Daniel Whitehead referred to Colonel Smith for report. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 348-350.]

Nov. 4. New York. **2,604.** Warrant of Governor Fletcher, appointing Robert Wharton second lieutenant in his company of foot. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 579. *No.* 23.]

Nov. 5. **2,605.** Commission to Thomas Fotherby to be Deputy Judge Advocate in the West Indies. *Signed.* Geo. Clarke. *Copy.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 32; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 271.]

Nov. 5. James City. **2,606.** The Secretary of Virginia to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Enclosing the orders of the Virginia Council. *Signed.* Chr. Robinson. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 23 Dec., 1692. [*America and West Indies.* 637. *No.* 137.]

Nov. 5. **2,607.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Ordered that the Naval Officer shall deliver all cockets, etc., to the King's Collector for examination during the unloading of a ship, after which time they shall be returned and lodged in the Naval Office. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., p.* 200.]

Nov. 7. **2,608.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Order for taking off the embargo on shipping. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., p.* 200.]

Nov. 7. **2,609.** Minutes of General Assembly of Massachusetts. Bills for affirming former judgments, and for establishing Courts considered.

Nov. 8. Bills for affirming former judgments, and to regulate Assize of Cask passed. Bills to continue local laws and for transporting the Militia, etc., read.

Nov. 9. The two latter bills were passed. Bills for suppression of unlicensed houses and to regulate the House of Representatives read.

Nov. 10. Bills for suppression of unlicensed houses, and for additional impost and excise passed.

Nov. 11. Bill for regulation of townships; and proposals to rectify the bills of assessment were considered.

Nov. 12. Conference over the Courts Bill, and over the grant of an additional tax. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 354-357.]

Nov. 17. **2,610.** Minutes of Council of New York. Petition of Lieutenant Robert Wharton for repair of the officer's quarters in the fort referred to Colonel Cortlandt, for carrying out the repairs. Robert Livingstone's accounts audited, and payment ordered of his salary and arrears, less the commission of five per cent. on the disbursement of money for Major Ingoldsby's expedition to Albany, disallowed.

Nov. 8. Report on John Hooglandt's petition presented.

Nov. 9. Warrants for sundry payments on account of the garrisons in the fort and at Albany. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 350, 351.]

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Nov. 7. **2,611.** Minutes of General Assembly of New York. Robert Livingston's accounts recommended to the Representatives for payment. Bills for settling fairs and markets and for establishing Courts of Judicature sent up by the Representatives. The latter read a first time.

Nov. 8. Bills for supervising intestate estates and for erecting a post office sent up by the Representatives, and read a first time. On the motion of the Representatives a proclamation was ordered to make Wampum current for all payments.

Nov. 9. Bill for Courts of Judicature agreed to with amendments. Revenue bill sent up with an amendment by the Representatives. Conference appointed as to the Council's amendments on the bill and as to the principle of continuing it.

Nov. 10. Bill concerning intestates' estates, and to erect a post office read a second time and sent down with amendments. Account of the Conference on the Revenue Bill.

Nov. 11. Revenue Bill read a third time as sent up by the Representatives, and passed. Bills as to a post office, as to fairs and markets, and as to intestates' estates also passed. A bill to establish the rules of the weigh-house drafted and recommended to the Representatives. Bill for Courts of Judicature assented to. Bill for paying the debts of the Colony passed with an amendment, bill for levying a rate passed.

Nov. 12. The Governor at instance of the Representatives undertook to submit a scheme for regulation of fees to a joint committee.

Nov. 14. The bills of the Session were formally passed. Adjourned till 20 March. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 662-671.]

Nov. 8. **2,612.** Earl of Nottingham to William Blathwayt. The Admiralty claims that the place of Naval officer belongs to them, has entered a caveat at the Great Seal and stopped the grant of it to Mr. Povey. The matter will be heard in Council on Thursday next. *Signed.* Nottingham. *Holograph.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. No. 115; *and* 53, *p.* 132.]

[Nov.] **2,613.** Petition of Thomas Povey. Praying for the expediting of his grant of the Naval office of Jamaica under the Great Seal. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. No. 116.]

[Nov.] **2,614.** Sir Thomas Lynch's instructions to the Clerk of the Naval office of Jamaica. 26 July, 1682. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 16 May, 1684. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. No. 117.]

[Nov.] **2615.** Notes of Mr. Thomas Povey's case, with review of the general position of clerks in the Naval office in the Colonies, adverse to the claim of the Admiralty. *Large sheet.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. No. 118.]

[Nov.] **2,616.** Brief abstract of a portion of the foregoing. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. No. 119.]

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Nov. 9. **2,617.** Warrant for Commissary Thomas Fotherby to draw bills for the subsistence of the troops in the West Indies. [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 33; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 273.]

Nov. 9. **2,618.** Lords of the Treasury to the Governors of Barbados and the Leeward Islands. Authorising him to draw bills on the Treasury for hire of ships and subsistence of troops. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 34, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 274.]

Nov. 14. **2,619.** Regulation of subsistence for a regiment of foot. £205 per week. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 35.]

[Nov.] **2,620.** Establishment of pay for a regiment of foot. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 36.]

Nov. 11. Barbados. **2,621.** Governor Kendall to William Blathwayt. On the 7th inst., having information of a large French ship to leeward, I sent Captain Wickham of the Diamond to look after her, who engaged her at eleven next morning. Hearing of it at four o'clock from Sir Timothy Thornhill, who could see the fight from his house, I sent two sloops to join Wickham. He returned next day saying that he had fought the Mary Rose and so damaged her that she had run for it, when she being clean and he very foul, he dropped astern and left her after chasing to within sight of Martinique. No doubt de Blenac takes me to be a well-bred man, for his ships are no sooner seen on the coast than I send immediately to compliment them. *Signed.* J. Kendall. *Holograph.* 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Read 9 Jan., 1692/3. Abstract read 1 May, '93. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 102; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 329, 330.]

[Nov. 11.] **2,622.** Abstracts of Governor Kendall's letters to William Blathwayt, 8 and 11 November. Colonel Hallett, having given £2,000 security to take his trial and meanwhile to be of good behaviour, has since beaten and wounded one of Governor Kendall's servants, for which his recognizances have been estreated. The judgment being confirmed before the Council, he has appealed to the King in Council. Governor Kendall desires that the papers may be sent to the Attorney General. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 103.]

[Nov. 11.] **2,623.** A second abstract of Governor Kendall's letters of Nov. 8 and Nov. 11. 1½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 104.]

Nov. 11. **2,624.** Minutes of Council of New York. William Smith sworn in as Chief Justice and his salary fixed at £100 a year. Order for payments to Robert Livingston on various accounts.

Nov. 12. Order for payment for the repairs of the fort. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 352, 353.]

Nov. 11. **2,625.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Order for advance of £20 to Elisha Hutchinson and John Walley now

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employed in the King's service in Bristol County. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., p.* 201.]

Nov. 14. **2,626.** Minutes of General Assembly of Massachusetts. Bill for regulation of townships read and debated.

Nov. 15. Bill to raise money to defray county charges read. Bill as to oaths read.

Nov. 16. Bill for regulation of townships passed. Bill to establish Courts of Justice again considered.

Nov. 17. Bills to raise money for county charges, and for regulation of the House of Representatives again debated.

Nov. 18. Bills for county charges, etc., and concerning oaths passed.

Nov. 19. Bill to establish Courts again debated. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 357-360.]

Nov. 16. **2,627.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Order dismissing the appeal of Moses Crofts as to probate of his father's will. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 201-202.]

Nov. 17. **2,628.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for payment to Henry Arenontse for transport of Ordnance to Albany. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 353.]

Nov. 18. **2,629.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Order for discounting the sum of £237 on the arrears of taxes of Salem, that sum having been advanced by several gentlemen in the town for the public service. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., p.* 202.]

Nov. 18. **2,630.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for victualling H.M.S. Guernsey. Resolved to reply to Governor Codrington's letter that the increase of French at Hispaniola makes it impossible for Jamaica to help the Leeward Islands in their undertakings; also to thank Governor Kendall for his letter. Orders for survey of H.M.S. Mordaunt; for leave to be given for Captain John Moses to go to England and for a letter to be written recommending him to the Admiralty; for despatch of Chancery business; and for certain payments. John Yeamans granted provisional permission to leave the Island. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 224-226.]

[Nov. 21.] **2,631.** List of the Councils of the Leeward Islands: ANTIGUA, John Parry, Rowland Williams, John Fry, Francis Carlile, John Yeamans, Thomas Duncombe, Edward Pym. NEVIS, Samuel Gardner (Lieutenant-Governor), Charles Pym, Michael Smith, Walter Symmonds, William Burt, Aaron Chapman, Daniel Smith, John Smargin. MONTSERRAT, Anthony Hodges, sen., Edward Read, William Fox, Edward Parson, Thomas Symmons, George Liddell, John Allford, Anthony Hodges, jun. General Councillors of all the Islands, Colonel Thomas Hill, Thomas Belchamber. *Signed.* Chr. Codrington. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 21 Nov., 1692, by Mr. Hutcheson. [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 71.]

Nov. 22. **2,632.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Order for providing the soldiers that require them with shoes and stockings. Order for payments. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII. pp.* 388, 389.]

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Nov. 23. **2,633.** Minutes of Council of Antigua. John Palmer's patent for Secretary and to be a Councillor read, and himself admitted. The Governor proposed to the Assembly the formation of a company of grenadiers. The Treasurer's accounts adjusted, and the new tax agreed to. The Governor issued an order prohibiting natives from enlisting in the Blue Regiment. The Assembly desired to see the muster-rolls, and made further proposals as to taxation.

Nov. 24. The Council agreed to the further proposal. The Assembly proposed the appointment of Commissioners for taxing merchants. The Council agreed, and asked that the Act for the tax might be perfected as soon as possible. The Assembly asked if anyone had power to confirm an Act in the Governor's absence. Orders for certain payments, and for enquiry as to a rising of negroes. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 64. *pp.* 6-10.]

Nov. 23. **2,634.** Minutes of General Assembly of Massachusetts. Bills against counterfeiting and chipping coin, and to establish forms of oaths read and debated. Several precedents and forms of writs discussed.

Nov. 24. The two above Acts passed.

Nov. 25. Bills to establish Courts, to settle forms of oaths, and to establish fees passed.

Nov. 26. Bill for regulating the fishery passed. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 360-362.]

Nov. 24. **2,635.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the memorial of Nicholas Trott to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* William Blathwayt. ½ *p. Enclosed,*

2,635 I. Articles of accusation. 6 *pp. See* next abstract. [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 2. *Nos.* 1, 11; *and* 28. *p.* 24.]

[Nov.] **2,636.** Petition and information of Nicholas Trott to the King. I beg examination of the following charges against Governor Richier. (1) He has not admitted Samuel Trott to be Collector at Bermuda, despite the Royal mandate. (2) He illegally delayed the departure of a ship freighted by me, till the cargo was ruined, forcing the master of the ship to give him £100 to let the ship go. (3) He showed openly spiteful motives for so doing. (4) He let another ship which had been laden in the same way pass unmolested. (5) He called a Court of Admiralty to try the case of my ship which he had no power to do, and (6) when the Court gave judgment in my favour appointed another wherein he could be sole judge. (7) In trying the case he refused *subpœna* for my witnesses, overruled my plea, and gave judgment against me. (8) He then annulled all his own proceedings and appointed Colonel Jenkins to try the case, who gave judgment against me. (9) Before the trial he tried to come to terms with me, but failing he built a sloop of the King's timber for his own private trade. (10) He sent to sea a privateer and impressed men for her, and when the ship brought back European goods made no entry of them. (11) He took away a vessel seized by the Collector for illicit trading, and sold her, as is said, for his own use. (12) He forbade the seizure of another illicit trading vessel by the Collector

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and cleared her. (13) He threatened me with trial for receiving stolen goods for recovering some lost money of my own. (14) He appointed Colonel Jenkins judge and commander of all the forts, and when the Assembly protested against Jenkins as a disaffected man of no fortune, he threatened to try them for high treason. (15) The Governor himself is disaffected to the present Government. [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 28. *pp.* 25-32.]

Nov. 24. **2,637.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of Edward Richier to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* William Blathwayt. ½ *p. Enclosed,*

2,637 1. Petition of Edward Richier. ½ *p.* (*See next abstract.*) [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 2. *Nos.* 2, 21; *and* 28. *p.* 33.]

[Nov. 24.] **2,638.** Petition of Edward Richier. Several charges have been delivered by Nicholas Trott against my brother, Governor Isaac Richier. Having reason to believe these charges to be malicious, I beg that my brother may not be condemned unheard. [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 28. *p.* 34.]

[Nov. 24.] **2,639.** Account of the shilling per hogshead duty on imported tobacco from 5 Sept., 1689, to 22 September, 1690. 5½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 24 Nov., 1692. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 92.]

Nov. 24. **2,640.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for payment of £30 to Daniel Honan for contingent charges at the fort, and of a quarter's salary to Thomas Johnson, the Exchequer being too low to afford a half year's salary. Contract for repair of the garrison windmill amended and renewed. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 353, 354.]

Nov. **2,641.** Draft instruction to Governor Sir William Beeston. Permitting him to employ the King's frigates at Jamaica against the French. *Memorandum.* That Sir Francis Wheeler and the commanders of the frigates should be informed. *Draft.* 2 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 540. *No.* 27.]

Nov. 26. **2,642.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Warrant for the arrest of Christopher Almy, Daniel Wilcox and Henry Head for riotous resistance to the order to take them into custody. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., p.* 203.]

Nov. 27. **2,643.** Additional instructions for Sir William Beeston. To take care that speedy justice be done to the owners of the ship St. Jago de la Victoria; and to employ the frigates and forces at Jamaica against the French in Hispaniola as he thinks best. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 126, 127.]

Nov. 28. **2,644.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Colonel Leonard Claiborne confessed to disobedience of orders to Captain Bernart Andreis, his superior officer. Order for a General Court Martial on the 1st of December. Order for delivery of the sloop Neptune to her owners; for despatch of French prisoners to Hispaniola; for provision of wine, water-jars, beer, flour, cheese, chocolate and

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sugar loaves for the King's House, and for building a room in Fort Charles. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 226, 227.]

Nov. 28. **2,645.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Acts of Barbados for presents to Governor Kendall and Sir Timothy Thornhill considered. Petition of Edward Bushell on behalf of Ralph Lane read, and decision taken. The Solicitor General's report as to the Act concerning William Sharpe's lands read.

Nov. 28. Petition of Sir Matthew Dudley and others read (*see No.* 2,466 I.) and referred to the Attorney General.

Agreed to lay the recommendation of the Council of Virginia, that Christopher Robinson be confirmed as Secretary, before the King.

Memorial of the Agents of the Leeward Islands, asking for confirmation of Samuel Gardner as Lieutenant Governor of Nevis, to be recommended to the King.

Petition of Jews of Jamaica for naturalisation rejected. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 151-153; *and* (*as regards Virginia*) *Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 206.]

Nov. 28. **2,646.** Memorandum of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the Lord President move the King (1) to permit Ralph Lane to prosecute his appeal on giving the usual security and (2) to approve an Act of Barbados granting £2,000 to Governor Kendall. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 316, 317.]

Nov. 28. **2,647.** Memorandum of Lords of Trade and Plantations. To move the King to confirm the Act enabling William Sharpe to sell his lands. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., p.* 313.]

Nov. 28. **2,648.** Memorandum of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the Lord President move the King to confirm the Act of Barbados granting £1,000 to Sir Timothy Thornhill. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 318, 319.]

Nov. 28. **2,649.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the Lord President move the King to confirm the appointment of Samuel Gardner as Lieutenant-Governor of Nevis. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *p.* 109.]

[Nov. 28.] **2,650.** Memorial of the Agents for the Leeward Islands, praying for the confirmation of Colonel Samuel Gardner as Lieutenant-Governor of Nevis. *Signed.* Bastian Bayer, Joseph Martyn, Richard Cary. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Read 28 Nov. 92. [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 72.]

Nov. 28. **2,651.** William Blathwayt to Henry Guy. My Lords expect to receive the report of the Treasury on the petition of the Maryland Assembly of 15 Septr. (*No.* 2,470), and as to Governor Copley's proposals as to bonds to be taken from ships trading to Maryland. *Draft.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 93.]

Nov. 28. **2,652.** Minutes of Council of New York. Letter from Major Ingoldsby read, respecting the desertion of four soldiers from Albany, three of them Irish Roman Catholics, and their recapture on their

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way to Boston, and praying for a Court Martial. The Council agreed that a Court Martial should be held. Letter from Governor Copley read, desiring a receipt for the bill for £100 sent from Maryland. The Council advised the Governor to inform Colonel Copley that Major Ingoldsby had delivered the second and third bills, but denied that he had ever received the first. Order for a Commission to Matthias Nicolls as vendue-master of the province. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 354, 355.]

Nov. 28. **2,653.** Minutes of General Assembly of Massachusetts. Table of fees for Courts drawn up.

Nov. 29. Bill to establish forms of writs discussed. Notice for a full Council to be called on 8 December. Debate as to an additional supply of money.

Nov. 30. Bill to establish forms of writs, and for regulation of the House of Representatives passed.

Dec. 1. Assembly adjourned.

Dec. 2. Table of fees for Courts approved, and passed into an Act.

Dec. 3. Proposals of the Representatives for a further supply of money debated. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 362-364.]

Nov. 29. Custom House. **2,654.** Commissioners of Customs to Lords of the Treasury. On the extract from Governor Copley's proposals (*see No.* 2,472) we would inform you that every ship which sails to the Colonies has to give bond to land any of the enumerated articles laden in the Colonies at an English port. All ships coming to the Colonies from any other port are required to give bond likewise on pain of forfeiture; so that if any ships sail from England direct to the Colonies without giving bond the Governor is not obliged to take bond for them in the Colonies, but may seize and prosecute those ships. It has been our constant practice to compel all ships sailing from England, as far as possible, to give security before they sail, knowing the insufficiency of colonial bonds. *Signed.* Jo. Werden, Robert Southwell, Robt. Clayton, J. Warde. 1½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 94; *and* 8. *pp.* 81-83.]

Nov. 29. **2,655.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Order for release of certain wines wrongfully detained. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 389-391.]

Nov. 30. **2,656.** Sir Peter Colleton and Sir Robert Davers to William Blathwayt. Two Acts have lately been passed in Barbados, one concerning elections, and one to present Sir Timothy Thornhill with £1,000, which are sent for the King's confirmation. Conceiving these Acts to be against the King's service, we beg to be heard concerning them before they are confirmed. *Signed.* P. Colleton, Robert Davers. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 105.]

Nov. **2,657.** Draft instructions to the officer commanding the convoy to the West Indies, to send the Governor of Jamaica to his government in H.M.S. Falcon, which shall relieve one of the ships in that Island. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 116.]

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Dec. 1. Whitehall. **2,658.** Order of the King in Council. Confirming Christopher Robinson in the post of Secretary of Virginia. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 206-207.]

Dec. 1. Whitehall. **2,659.** Order of the King in Council. Confirming the Act of Barbados enabling William Sharpe to sell his lands. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., p.* 314.]

Dec. 1. **2,660.** Order of the King in Council. Confirming the Act of Barbados granting £2,000 to Governor Kendall. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., p.* 318.]

Dec. 1. **2,661.** Order of the King in Council. Confirming the appointment of Samuel Gardner as Lieutenant-Governor of Nevis. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *p.* 110.]

Dec. 1. **2,662.** The Secretary to the Treasury to John Povey. I enclose the Commissioners of Customs' report on Governor Copley's proposals (*see No.* 2,654), and Mr. Knight's report on the petition of the Assembly of Maryland as to the shilling a hogshead duty on twenty-five ships that left Maryland in 1690. *Signed.* Hen. Guy. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 95; *and* 8. *p.* 81.]

Dec. 1. **2,663.** William Blathwayt to the Attorney-General. Forwarding the petition of Sir Matthew Dudley and the draft charter therewith enclosed (*see No.* 2,467 xv.) for his report. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 9; *and* 35. *pp.* 8, 9.]

Dec. 1. **2,664.** Minutes of Council of New York. No quorum in the morning, Frederick Flypse, in spite of repeated summons, declaring himself unable to attend. Warrant for payment for fuel for the garrison. Sheriffs for the various counties named. A petition from Gerrijt Janse Roose setting forth that Governor Sloughter had taken some of his ground for the Governor's garden, referred to a Committee. Order for Joseph Sackett and Peter Strijckler to attend next Council, it being reported that they took public money raised in Leisler's time. [*Col. Entry Bk. Vol. LXXV., pp.* 358-359.]

Dec. 1. **2,665.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Thomas Nichols appointed Attorney General.

Dec. 2. Order for Captain Maynard of H.M.S. Mordaunt to press a sloop, cruise to windward as far as Port Morant and take into the royal service all persons who design to leave the Island.

Dec. 3. Order for prosecution of Colonels Leonard Claiborne and Christopher Senior, and Captain Michael Holdsworth, at next General Court. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 227, 228.]

Dec. 3. **2,666.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for grant of Letters of Marque to John Warren. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 359.

Dec. 5. London. **2,667.** William Penn to Governor Fletcher. Hearing that a Commission goes to thee with this ship to command my province, at least during the war and my absence, I thought fit to caution thee that I am an Englishman, and that country and the government

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of it inseparably my property, dearly purchased in every way and much indebted to me and to my children yet. There has been no *Quo Warranto* nor judicial proceedings in that affair, so I must impute it to misinformation given to the Lords of Trade and an excess of care in them over the English territories. I therefore hope thou wilt tread softly and with caution in this affair. Thou hast formerly discoursed largely in favour of free and property principles. I expect a proof of it in my own case, and that my deputies shall find no interruption, my patent making the same provision for them as if I were on the spot. The discouragement of those who went thither in the faith of the Crown, and the decay of their trade (the return of their ten years toiling in the wilderness), are my prevailing motives in writing to you. *Signed.* Wm. Penn. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 599. *No.* 6.]

[Dec.] **2,668.** Extract from a letter of William Penn to a person in Philadelphia. The bearer will inform you of the transfer of Pennsylvania to the Governor of New York, during the war and my absence. Insist upon your patent with wisdom and moderation but steady integrity. You will obey the Crown of England speaking in the language and voice of the law, which this is not, but *sic volo sic jubeo,* due doubtless to misadvice of your neighbours that the French will make their way into the Colonies through you. Set forth the falsehood of it by your singular situation by land and sea, your hazards, charges, labours —— that the Government was your motive more than land, and that you were a people who could have lived at home, and went there not upon motives of guilt or poverty, and that it will ruin the Colony, which brings more customs to the Crown than revenue to the Colonial Government. Send this over to Thomas Barber and others concerned. Friends will deliver your representations to the Lords of Trade or the King in Council if you protest against any proceeding of the Governor of New York upon this arbitrary commission, which, as I said before, is the result of misinformation and excessive anxiety as to the French. *Here follows the following information*: By another letter to his friends in Pennsylvania Mr. Penn writes to find out a hundred persons there who will lend him £100 apiece for three years without use, or on security of his own bond only. He promises to embark with his family within six months of receipt of it. Some meetings have been held about it, and it is reported that how much soever they appear his friends, they stagger when he comes near their purses and want better security. *Signed.* Ben. Fletcher. *Copy.* 2½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 599. *No.* 7.]

Dec. 5. **2,669.** Lords of the Treasury to Commissary Thomas Fotherby. Forwarding an account of the allowance for 100 soldiers at sea at short allowance for fifty-six days, with valuation thereof, and directions to deduct fourpence a day for each man's subsistence if beer is supplied, and threepence if beer be not supplied. *Copy.* 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 37; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 275, 276.]

Dec. 5. **2,670.** Establishment for the Commissary and the Apothecary General in the West Indies. Commissary General £500 a year and £120 for clerks; Apothecary General £200 a year; one

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Apothecary £60 a year. 1 *p.* *Copy.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 38; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 277.]

Dec. 6. **2,671.** Letter of credit to Barbados for £4,500 in favour of Commissary Thomas Fotherby. *Signed.* Stephen Evans. *Copy.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 39; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 278.]

Dec. 6. **2,672.** [John Povey] to Sir Stephen Evans. Credit for £4,500 only is required in Barbados instead of £12,000. *Draft.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 40; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 284.]

Dec. 6. **2,673.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Orders for certain payments. The Governor rebuked members for their frequent absence from Council, and threatened to suspend those negligent in that respect in future. [*Col. Entry Book, Vol. XII., pp.* 391, 392.]

Dec. 6. **2,674.** Extract from Minutes of Council of Barbados. The petitions of John Hallett, John Sutton and John Pilgrim against the judgment of the Court of Exchequer were considered, and the judgment confirmed. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 25 Mar., '93. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 106.]

Dec. 6. **2,675.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. On a report from the gentleman sent to arrest Henry Head and Daniel Wilcox of their continued resistance, it was ordered that a military commission be granted to him to subdue them by force; Captain Anthony Cullimore was detached with fourscore men to march to his assistance.

Dec. 7. William Stoughton appointed Chief Judge, and Thomas Danforth, John Richards, Samuel Sewall and Wait Winthrop justices of the Superior Court of Judicature. Justices for the Inferior Courts in the several counties were also appointed, and also for Martha's Vineyard.

Dec. 8. Proclamation for indemnity to all concerned in the troubles begun by Christopher Almy, Wilcox and Head, on condition of their submission, and to require the three above-named together with William Briggs to surrender at once.

Dec. 9. Committee appointed to receive and examine the claims of the officers and soldiers who have not been paid their wages for active service performed in Sir Edmund Andros's time. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 203-208.]

Dec. 6. **2,676.** Minutes of General Assembly of Massachusetts. The Governor reported the disturbances created by Christopher Almy and others, and the measures that he had taken.

Dec. 7. Justices for the Superior and Inferior Courts nominated. Bill for payment of five shillings a day to members of Assembly during Session passed.

Dec. 8. Proclamation for indemnity to rioters in Christopher Almy's business despatched. Conference on an Additional Bill for poll and estate tax.

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Dec. 9. Bill to regulate assessment and for a further supply were debated.

Dec. 10. The same bill was again debated. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 364-367.]

Dec. 8. **2,677.** Commission to Thomas Fotherby to be Deputy-Paymaster-General of the forces in the West Indies. *Signed.* Ranelagh. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 41; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 272.]

Dec. 8. **2,678.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for a patent for land in Staten Island to be granted to Anthony Tyre, on quit rent of a bushel of wheat or four shillings yearly. Order for Gerrijt Roos's land to be restored to him. Order for payment to Arent Schuyler for bringing Shawanee Indians from Philadelphia. Order for payment to Caspar Teller for transport of men and stores to Albany. [*Col. Entry Book, Vol. LXXV., pp.* 359, 360.]

Dec. 8. **2,679.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Assembly brought up a bill to prevent the inhabitants from employing their negroes in buying and selling, which was passed. An address touching rebellious negroes was reserved for future consideration. Orders for certain payments. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., p.* 393.]

Dec. 9. **2,680.** Form of Commission for the Justices of the inferior Court of Massachusetts. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 24 May, 1693, from Mr. Addington. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 11.]

[Dec. 10.] **2,681.** Petition of John Hallett to be allowed to appeal to the King in Council against the judgment given against him in the Barbados Court of Exchequer. Minute of Governor Kendall, 10 December, 1692, granting the required permission. *Certified copy.* 1½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 107.]

[Dec. 10.] **2,682.** Similar petition of John Sutton and John Pilgrim, his sureties; with the like minute by the Governor. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *Nos.* 108, 109.]

[Dec. 10.] **2,683.** State of the case of Colonel John Hallett in the Court of Exchequer and Court of Error. Recapitulation of the story told in *No.* 2,385 up to the incident of the forfeiture of his recognizances. Colonel Hallett was summoned to the Court of Exchequer by *Scire Facias*, and after much delay and evasion the case was tried on the 24th of August. The jury brought in a special verdict and judgment was given against Colonel Hallett. He then petitioned to be heard before the Governor and Council on the ground of error, but the judgment of the Court of Exchequer was confirmed. He then appealed to the King in Council. *Signed.* Rd. Hooper, Tho. Foulerton. 5 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 25 March, '93. Read 2 December, '95. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 110.]

[Dec. 10.] **2,684.** Abstract of the foregoing. 3 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 4. *No.* 111.]

Dec. 12. **2,685.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for provision of slaves and victuals for the windward party against the rebellious negroes. Orders for arrest of Michael Holdsworth, and for

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warning all Colonels to take care against insurrection of slaves in their precincts. Orders for survey of military stores at Port Royal; for escheat of certain land; for the entertainment of the Governor for a week after his arrival; for victualling H.M.S. Mordaunt; for all escheatable lands to be valued by a jury before they are granted away; and for payments on account of French prisoners. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 228, 229.]

Dec. 12. **2,686.** Minutes of General Assembly of Massachusetts. Bill to prevent danger from French residents read. Bill against witchcraft, etc., read.

Dec. 13. Bill to secure liberty of the subject read. Justices appointed for an Inferior Court in Middlesex.

Dec. 14. Bills against witchcraft, and to secure the liberty of the subject passed.

Dec. 15. Bill to regulate assessment and for additional supply passed.

Dec. 16. Justices for Inferior Court of Essex sworn. A bill to enable the judges of the Superior Court to hold a Court of Assize in the county *pro hac vice* was passed.

Adjourned till February. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 367-370.]

Dec. 13. **2,687.** Commission of the Proprietors of the Bahamas to John Graves to be Secretary of the Bahamas. *Signed.* Craven, Ashley, P. Colleton. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 202.]

Dec. 13. **2,688.** Instructions to John Graves, as Secretary to the Bahamas. *Signed as the preceding.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 203.]

Dec. 13. **2,689.** Memorial from the Bishop of London. That a letter be written to Governor Codrington to press the Assembly to make their ministers' stipends more easy by paying both the stated and additional allowance in money; also that when land be to hand part of it be assigned as glebe. *Signed.* H. London. 1 *p. Endorsed.* 13 Dec., 1692. [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 73; *and Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *pp.* 110-111.]

Dec. 13. **2,690.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Assembly brought up bills for an impost on imported wines, and for giving the Governor £300 to supply himself with necessaries for the coming expedition against the French in the Leeward Islands, which were passed. A bill to fix rates of freight was reserved for consideration, and a joint committee appointed to amend it.

Dec. 14. Bills to fix rates of freight and to defray the charge of accommodating the Court Martial on negroes brought up and passed. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 394-396.]

Dec. 15. Whitehall. **2,691.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the Patent conferring Pamunkey Neck on Lord Culpeper to the Attorney General for his report thereon. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 218, 219.]

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Dec. 15. Whitehall. **2,692.** Order of the King in Council. That the Lords of Trade and Plantations report on the whole question of appointments of officers to the Naval Offices in the Colonies. *Signed.* Rich. Colinge. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 7 Jan., 1692-3. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 120; *and* 53, *pp.* 132-133.]

Dec. 15. **2,693.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for sundry payments on account of military services and for payment of John Clapp's salary and accounts as Clerk of Assembly. On a petition of the inhabitants of Boswyck, Brenklin and Flatbush of encroachment by the inhabitants of Newtown, ordered that the inhabitants of Newtown attend next Council. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 360.]

Dec. 15. **2,694.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for certain negroes just imported be put in the town-gaol, and the master of the ship commanded to attend Council on the 19th. Orders as to payment for the sloop Neptune and for victualling H.M.S. Guernsey. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 229, 230.]

Dec. 16. **2,695.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Order for payment of £50 salary to the judges of the Superior Court. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., p.* 208.]

Dec. 19. **2,696.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for the negroes lately imported to be sent away. Order for the purchase of powder for Port Royal; for an attachment against Lord Inchiquin's executor for £800; for the sale of H.M.S. Swan, and for certain payments. The Queen's letter of 7 September read (*see No.* 2,457). Order for a reply to be written. Order for H.M.S. Mordaunt to cruise towards Porto Bello. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 230-232.]

Dec. 19. **2,697.** Order of Lords of Trade and Plantations for summoning Edward Richier and Nicholas Trott to attend the meeting of the Committee on the morrow. *Draft.* 1 *p. Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 2. *No.* 3.]

Dec. 19. **2,698.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Petition of Nicholas Trott read (*see No.* 2,636). Edward Richier being called said that he had no authority to defend his brother.

The Bishop of London's memorial as to the Leeward Islands read (*see No.* 2,689). The Lords agreed on their report.

Dec. 20. Nicholas Trott, senior and junior, attended and swore that they had often heard Governor Richier speak disrespectfully of their Majesties, and Colonel Jenkins, his nominee also. The Lords agreed as to their report. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 154-157.]

[Dec. 20.] **2,699.** Copy of a declaration issued by Governor Richier in Bermuda. Warning the people against calumnies and disloyal utterances against the Governor, and defending himself against certain of such utterances. 3 *pp.* Dated 10 Aug., 1691. *Endorsed.* Read, 20 Dec., 1692. [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 2. *No.* 4.]

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Dec. 20. **2,700.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Evidence of Nicholas Trott, sen. and Nicholas Trott, junior, that they had often heard Governor Isaac Richier speak disloyally of the present Government and the Church of England. [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 28. *pp.* 35, 36.]

Dec. 20. **2,701.** Report of Lords of Trade and Plantations to the King. As to the several charges against Governor Richier we can come to no general conclusion till the Governor has been heard in his defence; but looking to the testimony as to his disaffection we think that speedy directions should be given for the security of Bermuda. [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 28. *pp.* 37, 38.]

Dec. 20. Boston. **2,702.** Proclamation of a day of fasting and humiliation on the 29th December. *Printed sheet.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 12.]

Dec. 20. **2,703.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Committee appointed to inspect the accounts of Sir E. Andros and John Usher. Jonathan Ellatson appointed Clerk of the Superior Court. Order for a fast day on the 29th inst. or on the Thursday following if the notice be not received in time. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., p.* 209.]

Dec. 20. **2,704.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the Lord President move the King to give orders to Governor Codrington as requested by the Bishop of London (*see No.* 2,689). [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *p.* 111.]

Dec. 21. **2,705.** Minutes of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the report of the Committee on the charges of Nicholas Trott and others against Governor Richier be laid before the King in Council. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 2. *No.* 5.]

Dec. 21. Maryland. **2,706.** Governor and Council of Maryland to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Since our last we have had repeated occasions to complain of Sir Thomas Laurence's proceedings in advancing his own interest, continually associating with papists and malcontents, and endeavouring to foment animosity against the Government. One thing in particular has disturbed him and may not have been fairly represented to you. This is that he is abridged of a certain fine or fee assessed upon the ordinary-keepers of the province for their licenses annually. Lord Baltimore bestowed this on the secretaries, his own creatures and relatives, in lieu of some greater fee, so that they could not claim any right thereto, but merely his Lordship's bounty. He also conceives himself injured in being debarred for another fee of £2 now settled by Act of Assembly on the Governor for every ship entering and clearing, in lieu of a fee formerly called the Secretary's fee, and claimed by His Lordship under an obsolete law. This fee is now devoted to the support of Naval Officers, and we leave it to you to judge whether Sir Thomas's discontent is due to private interest or zeal for the public. Though his instructions positively forbid him to sell his offices he has exacted a gratuity from every one of the County Court Clerks for their commissions, and has lately sold

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his own office for a considerable sum to a Provincial Clerk, who, unless he be a person of extraordinary good principles, will be reduced to extortion and corruption to make good the salary. He has corrupted one of the Council, Colonel Henry Jowles, to desert the honour of his place and accept a County Court Clerkship under him. Thinking that some private design was in hand to be accomplished by them and their disaffected party, we dismissed Colonel Jowles from all his offices, civil and military.

We must also represent to you the rude and insolent behaviour of Mr. Randolph towards the people, commanding their persons and arbitrarily impressing their servants, boats and horses, under colour of his office of Surveyor. He consorts with none but papists, and is himself a malcontent, as the enclosed deposition will show. But for his departure he should have been secured until the King's pleasure should be known. On his return, he privately passed through the province visiting none but men of his own stamp, and drinking "to the man that should have his mare again," a phrase used here to signify King James. He is in fact a turbulent person, of avaricious inclinations, and without respect for the King's service and his own place, sometimes seizing and prosecuting ships for private revenge, and compounding with others though never so guilty. We hope to strengthen our case against him by further depositions in our next. *Signed.* L. Copley, Nea. Blakiston, Nich. Greenberry, Thomas Tench, John Courts, Thomas Brooke. *Copy.* 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* Abstracted 15 Sept., 1693. *Enclosed,*

2,706 I. Deposition of Gilbert Clark. As to Edward Randolph's drinking, in company with several papists, to the "man who should have his mare again." Sworn, 16 December, 1692. *Scrap.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *Nos.* 96, 96 I.; *and* (*without enclosure*) 8. *pp.* 109-113.]

Dec. 21. **2,707.** Form of Commission from the Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts. 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 24 May, 1693, from Mr. Addington. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 13.]

Dec. 21. **2,708.** Minutes of Council of Antigua. Order for the disposal of some decaying provisions. Charles Goss appointed Marshal. John Palmer took the oaths. Adjourned owing to the absence of several of the Assembly. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 64. *pp.* 10-11.]

Dec. 22. **2,709.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. The judges and officers of the Superior Court received their commissions and were sworn. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 209, 210.]

Dec. 22. **2,710.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for a Committee to examine and report on the accounts of Governor Sloughter and Major Ingoldsby, and also to view the fort and take account of the cost of necessary repairs. Peter Strycker ordered to pay over £16, collected in Leisler's time; Joseph Sackett producing accounts for money collected by him at the same time was discharged. A petition for delivery of houses and ground belonging to the late Jacob Leisler was dismissed, as the King had restored his confiscated

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property to his son. On the dispute between Boswyck, Brenklin, Flatbush and Newtown townships, it was resolved that the said townships be surveyed anew and the bounds laid out according to the oldest patents. The complainants agreed, except those of Newtown, who begged for time. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 362, 363.]

[Dec.] **2,711.** Report of the Attorney-General on the heads of the Charter submitted by Sir Matthew Dudley, and others, for working mines in New England. *Signed.* J. Somers. 4½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 14; *and* 35. *pp.* 9-16.]

[Dec.] **2,712.** Another copy of the same arranged in parallel columns with the heads of the Charter. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 15.]

Dec. 22. Whitehall. **2,713.** Order of the King in Council. On report of the Attorney-General, ordered that a warrant be prepared for passing a Charter for the Company for working mines in New England. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 35. *pp.* 12-20.]

Dec. 22. **2,714.** Order of the King in Council. That orders be sent to Governor Codrington to the effect desired by the Bishop of London, (*see No.* 2,689). [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *p.* 112.]

Dec. 23. **2,715.** The President and Council of Jamaica to the Earl of Nottingham. We have seriously considered the Queen's letter of 7th September (*No.* 2,457) and are mightily concerned that we cannot answer her commands. Earthquake and sickness have thinned us much, and we are constantly harassed in remote parts by the French, who have received great accession of strength, and are only twenty-four hours distant. Moreover it often takes as long for a ship to beat to windward to Barbados as to sail to England. We will do our best to annoy our enemies, and beg you for further relief and encouragement. *Signed.* John Bourden, Peter Beckford, Samuel Bernard, Francis Blackmore, Tho. Sutton. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 233-235.]

Dec. 24. **2,716.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Colonel Peter Beckford re-sworn justice of the peace. Edward Darling appointed Clerk of the Market of Carlisle. Orders for payments; for George Booth, senior, to have leave to depart the Island; and for H.M.S. Guernsey to cruise about Cape Tiburon. Letter to the Earl of Nottingham (*see preceding abstract*). [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 233-235.]

Dec. 26. **2,717.** Petition of Elizabeth Salenave to the King. For the restoration of her goods and negroes taken from her at the capture of St. Christophers. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 74.]

Dec. 26. **2,718.** Petition of Stephen Duport. I was a settler in St. Christophers but was captured at sea by the French, and wounded. I was compelled to turn Papist and was offered preferment in the French service, but refused and made my escape. Meanwhile all

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my estate and stock at St. Christophers were seized as plunder to the Army. I beg that they may be restored. *In the margin.* Order of the King referring the petition to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Whitehall, 26th December, 1692. *Signed.* Nottingham. *In the other margin.* Recd. 7 Jan., 1692-3. [*America and West Indies* .551. *No.* 75; *and* (*order only*) *Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *p.* 113.]

Dec. 26. Custom House, Liverpool.

2,719. Custom house officers, Liverpool, to Commissioners of Customs. We hear many complaints from merchants and masters mariners trading to the Plantations that the King's revenue is much lessened and themselves much discouraged by corrupt connivance of the Colonial revenue officers with vessels trading from Scotland direct. The enclosed affidavit of Thomas Smith shows the evil, and we hope that having given this information he may not be prosecuted. *Signed.* Edw. Scarborough, collector, and *by two other officers. Annexed,*

Affidavit of Thomas Smith, mariner. As to the fact that he navigated a sloop belonging to Governor Isaac Richier from Bermuda to Maryland, thence to Ireland, by Richier's order and thence to Scotland. Deponent knowing the proceedings to be illegal left the ship. The supercargo, John Devereux, who had a share in the sloop, swore falsely as to his destination when boarded in Ireland and sailed from Greenock apparently with a cargo for France. [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 28. *pp.* 41-45.]

Dec. 27. Cowes.

2,720. Sir William Beeston to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The last ship gives a lamentable account of the state of Jamaica, owing to the want of authority and of suitable recruits to enable them to repair and defend the place. Mr. White and Mr. Towers are dead, and I hear that Mr. George Martin has been recommended to be a Councillor. I have no prejudice against him, but there are many preferable men in the Island, and he is but lately clear of the guilt of clearing one of his neighbours (*sic*) so I beg you to await my recommendations. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 121; *and* 53. *p.* 131.]

Dec. 28.

2,721. Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. The accounts of the Committee for Debentures approved, and their commission, amounting to £59, ordered to be paid. The account of Humphrey Bradstreet, surgeon, for medicines supplied to the soldiers on the Eastern frontier, was reduced to 12*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*, which sum was ordered to be paid. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 210, 211.]

Dec. 29.

2,722. Minutes of Council of New York. Order for issue of new Commissions of the peace throughout the province, the Secretary's fee for the same not to exceed six shillings; all officers civil and military not taking out New Commissions within three months to be suspended. Order for issue of patents for land to Melle Caspars and Jacob Locker. Warrants for payment of a quarter's salary to David Jamison, Clerk of Council, and Daniel Honan, Accountant General. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 363, 364.]

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2,723. Index of papers, Leeward Islands, 1688-1692, 11 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 77.]

[Dec. ?] **2,724.** Petition of the Agents of Maryland to Lords of Trade and Plantations. For despatch of the business of Maryland, as the fleet is about to sail. 1 *p. Undated.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 97.]

2,725. List of the Council of Maryland. 1½ *p. Endorsed,* 1692. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 98.]

2,726. List of Acts passed by the Assembly of Maryland in 1692. Eighty-four in all. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *pp.* 124-129.]

2,727. Acts of Barbados passed in 1692. Act for encouragement of negroes that betray a conspiracy. Act for free quartering of a King's regiment. Act appointing persons to ride armed. Act prohibiting the sale of strong liquors to negroes. Act presenting £2,000 to the Governor. Act to amend the Act for governing negroes. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 317, 327.]

2,728. List of Acts passed in Massachusetts in 1692. To continue local laws. To enforce collection of arrears of public assessment and town and country rates. For an assessment on Polls and Estates. For an excise and impost on tonnage of shipping. For erecting a Naval Office. For validating former bills of credit. For transporting Militia beyond the province. For holding Courts of Justice. For incorporation of Harvard and Cambridge Colleges. For setting forth general privileges. For quieting possessions and settling titles. For building with stone and brick in Boston. For settling intestate estates. For preventing frauds and perjuries. For equal distribution of insolvent estates. To regulate assize of cask. For punishment of capital offenders. For the suppressing of unlicensed houses. For impost and excise. For better observation of the Lord's day. For prevention of common nuisances. For affirming former judgments and providing for executions. For settlement and support of ministers and school masters. For settlement of boundaries and defrayal of expenses of counties. For regulating townships and choice of town officers. For making lands liable for payment of debts. For regulation of weights and measures. To prevent counterfeiting or clipping of coins. To regulate fishery. To establish courts of judicature. To enforce the taking of the new oath, and to establish forms of oaths. To establish precedents and forms of writs, etc. To regulate fees. To regulate the House of Representatives. To prevent danger from French residents in the province. Against witchcraft. To regulate the Goverment assessment and grant an additional supply of money. For better securing the liberty of the subjects. To revive an act to continue local laws. To send soldiers out of the province. To pay expenses of Councillors during the session. To pay £500 to the Governor. For holding a Court of gaol-delivery in Essex. To explain certain laws. To continue certain imports. For orderly consummating of marriages. For registration of births and deaths. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII, pp.* 458-462.]

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2,729. Memorandum of the allowances made to various Governors for the expenses of transport to their Governments, 1689-1692. 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 42.]

2,730. Draft of proposed instruction to Sir Francis Wheeler. As to the expediency of his leaving the West Indies not later than 15 June, 1693, for North America, and returning thence to the West Indies again, returning to England with the two regiments in February, 1694. 2 *pp. Undated.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 76.]

2,731. Monsieur Denys to the King of France. When I approached your Majesty to offer you a fox, more curious than beautiful, but which comes from a country that belongs to you, I was so dazzled that I omitted to speak to you of the expense already incurred for Quebec and of that, considerably less, which should be incurred in New France from the River St. Lawrence to the English boundary. I must therefore write to apprise you that a quarter of the sum that has been expended on Quebec will bring you in one year more revenue than Quebec will in forty years. The country is very good for corn and wine; it is full of forests fit for planks and shipbuilding, and pitch and tar and other naval stores are found in abundance. These, with an arrangement that can be made as to the fisheries, will bring you in a revenue of two millions annually, and form a nursery for sailors fit to serve in the Army and Navy. Other considerations might be added, too lengthy to be written down. I therefore beg for an audience. *Copy.* 1 *p. French.* Taken in 1692 in the River St. Lawrence. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 16.]

ADDENDA.

1689.

March 1. **2,732.** Minutes of Council of New York. A letter from Pennsylvania read, reporting the landing of the Prince of Orange. Resolved after examination of the information to acquaint Sir E. Andros with the same. Letter to Sir E. Andros accordingly, dated 2 March. Resolved that Matthew Plowman bring the King's revenue that he has in his hands from his house, and that it be safely deposited. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 52-56.]

April 15. **2,733.** Minutes of Council of New York. Proclamation for taking over a ship in distress anchored off Sandy Point. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 56, 57.]

April 26. **2,734.** Minutes of Council of New York. The Lieutenant-Governor read a declaration of the people of Boston of 18 April, setting forth their reasons for taking Sir E. Andros into custody. Ensign Searcy related the circumstances. Resolved to summon the Mayor and Common Council and consult with them.

April 27. Resolved to call the Common Council together for the afternoon. On the report of apprehension as to the safety of the port, it was ordered that the chief military officers and the justices be sent to tell them of their duty. Letter to those officers accordingly. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 58-62.]

April 29. **2,735.** Minutes of Council of New York. The justices and militia officers of King's County appeared and promised to do their best to defend the country and keep the people quiet. Orders for precautions against a hostile landing.

April 30. The justices and officers of Queen's County attended and promised their good services.

May 1. The justices and officers of Westchester came and promised likewise.

May 2. The justices and officers of Bergen County and of East Jersey promised likewise.

May 3. The justices and officers of Richmond County promised likewise, and were charged to watch for and report as to ships coming within Sandy Hook. Copy of a special summons to the officers of militia, dated 27 April, and of two letters dated 30 April to the authorities at

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Albany and Chester to be watchful and to keep the people quiet. Letter of May 1 to Sir E. Andros, condoling with his misfortunes and asking for return of the records of New York from Boston. Letter to the revolutionary Government of Boston, May 1, expressing surprise at the arrest of Sir E. Andros and hoping that he and the other officers may be liberated shortly. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 62-74.]

May 4. **2,736.** Minutes of Council of New York. Disturbances being reported in Suffolk County and Long Island, a letter was written to Major Howell at Southampton, hoping that he had put an end to them, and desiring information as to his position, and as to the men and guns that he can spare for defence of New York. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 72-76.]

May 6. **2,737.** Proclamation of the Council of New York. For payment of the arrears due to the soldiers who took part in the late expedition. *Original.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Read 29 Aug., 1689. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 29 Aug. 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 3A.]

May 6. **2,738.** Proclamation of the Council of New York. For applying all the revenue of Customs, Excise and Weigh-house to the fortifications of the city. *Original.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 29 Aug., 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 3B.]

May 8. **2,739.** Minutes of Council of New York. Letters to Major Howell, informing him that there had been an alarm of invasion from that side of Canada, and that Boston had been thrown into confusion by the revolution, and ordering him to send down all the forces that can possibly be spared for defence of New York.

May 9. Intelligence that all the men who had been with Colonel Dongan were in arms and the whole of Queen's County in uproar. Order for payment of the arrears due to the soldiers, partly from the revenue in the Collector's hands, partly from sums due by the Collectors of Queen's County. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 74-82.]

May 10. **2,740.** Proclamation of the Council of New York, calling upon all good citizens to act against mutiny and sedition. *Original.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 29 Aug., 1689. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 3C.]

May 12. **2,741.** Minutes of Council of New York. Letter from the Mayor of Albany, reporting that the Indians were getting suspicious. Letter to the authorities at Albany, to the following effect:—We believe that the Indians' suspicions that Sir E. Andros designed to destroy the Five Nations is due to evil persons from New England. You have done well to have sent messengers to endeavour to dispel such suspicions in the minds of the Maquas, and desire that you will act likewise towards the other nations, telling them (1) that the Dutch and English are leagued chiefly to check the pride of France and that we expect daily a declaration of war; (2) that we too heard from Boston that Sir E. Andros was in league with the

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French, but that this was contradicted and not believed; (3) that the Indians may be sure of our friendship, that we do not fear the French and hope to fight them soon; (4) that the persons who stopped their late victories in Canada are laid aside and that they need suffer no more abuses from Canada; (5) that if they go to war they should leave their wives and children at Albany; (6) that the French statements are not to be trusted. You may give them also a barrel of powder; but you will best judge how to conduct the negotiations. Meanwhile it is not safe for any persons to go trading, and you will stand on the defensive, trying to keep people quiet and confident and checking internal quarrels.

May 13. Order for the attendance of Matthew Plowman, and for his books to be detained till he gives an exact account of the revenue. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 82-90.]

May 15. **2,742.** Minutes of Council of New York. Letter to the Secretary of State, reporting the condition of affairs. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV, pp.* 90-98.]

May 18. **2,743.** Minutes of Council of New York. Circular to the justices and militia officers warning them of increasing rumours of war with France and bidding them hold their men ready to defend New York. Mr. George Wedderburn from Boston delivered the following instructions given him verbally by Sir E. Andros, viz., to report to the Council of New York his arrest, and to bid them send two officers to demand his release; also to take special care to keep Albany quiet and to send a sloop to Pemaquid with provisions for the garrison. Mr. Wedderburn swore to the truth of these instructions. Letters were written to Colonel Hamilton and Colonel Smith, the officers named by Sir Edmund, bidding them come to New York at once. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 98-103.]

May 22. **2,744.** Minutes of Council of New York. Colonels Hamilton and Smith attended. Colonel Hamilton said that though always ready to serve Sir E. Andros he held his commission as judge in New Jersey, and feared that his absence from the sessions just approaching would set the people in uproar, as they had already been troubled by rumours from Boston.—Colonel Smith also said that he would be ready but that the people of Long Ireland, where he lived, were already shaken and ill-affected to him, so he feared that if he went to Boston his house might be attacked. Both he and Colonel Hamilton agreed that further action would be dangerous. The Council taking into consideration that the Boston people refuse to release Sir Edmund and had arrested the officers at Pemaquid decided to take no action for the present. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 103-106.]

May 24. **2,745.** Minutes of Council of New York. Reassuring letters from Albany, on which the Council wrote a letter forbidding any aggressive measures for the present, and ordering all letters and messengers from New England to be stopped and sent to New York to prevent the stirring up of faction. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 106-108.]

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May 27. **2,746.** Minutes of Council of New York. Major Jervis Baxter arrived from Albany and asked leave to retire towards Maryland, which was granted. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 108-109.]

June 10. **2,747.** Depositions of Hendrick Jacobse and Albert Bosch. *Abstracted above. Nos.* 192, 193. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *Nos.* 18A, 20A.]

[June.] **2,748.** Address of the Militia of New York to the King and Queen. *Abstracted above. No.* 221. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 32A.]

July 19. **2,749.** News from Liverpool. By a ship just arrived from Virginia we hear that the French have drawn down the Indians upon the East of New England, and destroyed thousands—the master says 10,000 men, women and children. *Scrap.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 17A.]

July 22. **2,750.** Deposition of Peter Godfree. *Abstracted above. No.* 281. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 33B.]

July 24. **2,751.** Extract from a letter from Penzance to Sir Robert Southwell. Reporting that a new England ship recently arrived off the place and put six passengers, one of them supposed to be the late Secretary of New England, on board a fishing boat. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 22A.]

July 30. **2,752.** The King to Captain Francis Nicholson. *Abstracted above. No.* 307. *Copy.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 36A.]

Aug. 17. **2,753.** Address of the Committee of Safety of New York to the King and Queen. *Abstracted above. No.* 358. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 48A.]

Aug. 20. **2,754.** Account of the powder in the fort at New York. *Abstracted above. No.* 364. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 54A.]

Aug. 23. **2,755.** Commissioners of Customs to Lords of the Treasury. *Abstracted above. No.* 376. *Copy.* 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 28 Aug. 1689. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 32A.]

Sept. 5. New York. **2,756.** Lord Howard of Effingham to Lord Sunderland. Being at New York and having been acquainted by Colonel Dongan with the transactions between him and the Governor of Canada, I must represent to you how fatal their pretensions will be if not suppressed. If they gain their point the beaver-trade, which is the great support of this place, will be cut off; and then the Indians, being under their care, will never cease their invasions; which were severely felt until by Colonel Dongan's great care they were brought under submission to us. I made a peace with them at the same time, with the result that the people were able to return to the deserted settlements at the heads of the rivers, and since my stay here I have by the Governor's influence obtained the release of nine or ten prisoners. I am greatly recovered in health. *Signed.* Effingham. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 56A.]

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Sept. 29. **2,757.** Account of indigo imported from Michaelmas, 1688, to Michaelmas, 1689. Jamaica 132,704*lbs.*, Montserrat 19,216*lbs.*, Nevis 5,954*lbs.*, Antigua 206*lbs.*, St. Christophers 785*lbs.*, Barbados 212*lbs.*, New England 422*lbs.* Total from American Colonies 159,499*lbs.* Total imports into England 206,233*lbs.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 40A.]

Dec. 2. **2,758.** Report of the Law Officers in the case of John Usher. *Abstracted above. No.* 676. *Copy.* 7 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 50A.]

Dec. 10. **2,759.** Nicholas Bayard to Earl of Shrewsbury. *Abstracted above. No.* 631. *Copy.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 76A.]

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Jan. 8. **2,760.** Protest of the inhabitants of Albany against the proceedings of Jacob Leisler, in usurping the supreme command of New York, and sending an emissary to attempt the same in Albany. *Copy.* 4½ *pp. Endorsed.* Read 17 June, 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 101A.]

Jan. 16. **2,761.** Memorandum.—"Dr. Cox proposes to Mr. Blathwayt to allow 30 per cent. advance to receive the money here and pay it in New York." ¼ *p. Within*, a scrap, with a memorandum of a few lines concerning Colonel Sloughter. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 111.]

Feb. 22. **2,762.** A list of documents respecting New England, received from Edward Randolph, 22 Feb., 1690. 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 65A.]

March 12. **2,763.** Memorial of Robert Livingston, Gerrit Teunise and Thomas Garton to the Governor and General Court at Connecticut. We have set before you the danger of Albany, and we now learn by your letters that, at the instance of Leisler's agents, you are about to withdraw your forces from thence, as though those with Leisler were sufficient. We beg that this may not be done, for it will bring ruin and we ask (1) that you will raise 200 men to go out with ours, against the French, from Albany; (2) that you will send an order to stop the withdrawal of your men, lest the Indians take umbrage; (3) that you will put a stop to the dangerous proceedings of Jacob Milborne, who is said to be marching from New York to overthrow the Government at Albany. (4) Albany has sent a conciliatory message to New York begging all to unite in the common cause; (5) will you send us 100 barrels of pork to Albany to feed our men? (6) will you send an agent to Boston to consult as to a joint attack on Canada, and (7) take care that provisions are husbanded for such an expedition; (8) we speak in your interest as much as our own, and (9) we observed in our journey that your people seemed very eager against the French. 3½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 17 June, 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 113A.]

March 20. **2,764.** Memorial delivered to the Governor and General Court of Massachusetts by Robert Livingston, Gerrit Tennison and Thomas Garton. We must lay before you first the weak condition of Albany, which is not fortified so as to resist the French; (2) we

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beg you therefore to raise for us 500 men with provisions and clothing; (3) to supply us with a good engineer and 10 or 12 good guns to fortify Albany, and (4) to give us 400*l.* or 500*l.* worth of goods as presents for the Indians; (5) we must join with the Indians in attack on the French; (5) we beg you to send some of your young divines among the Indians to break the influence of the French; (7) we deeply regret the factions at Albany owing to Leisler's proceedings. We cannot get hold of the King's letters, which Leisler has seized, and in spite of our efforts he is ruining everything at Albany. We beg you to send orders thither to forbid his proceedings. You seem to think that we ought to submit to Leisler and we are willing to do so, though we cannot see that he has any authority from the King; only we beg you to intercede to prevent his cruelty and oppression; (8) finally we beg you to prepare an expedition to attack Canada. The difficulties are not insuperable and the advantage would be great.

Postscript.—22 March.—We hear you are about to send agents to New York to consult on the present state of affairs. Would it not be well for persons to be sent from Albany to give information to the Committee, or will you send one or two gentlemen to Leisler to bid him stop his proceedings?

Second Postscript.—We beg for an answer to our memorial of 20th, and above all that you will send messengers to check Leisler or he will ruin all. 13 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 17 June, 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 113B.]

March 27. **2,765.** Abstract of requests of Governor Sloughter. That the establishment of the Government may be as under Governor Dongan, that there may be an order for the levy money of both the companies, that the usual advances may be made to the said companies, and that flock bedding may be allowed to them. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 27 Mar., 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 114A.]

April 11. **2,766.** Robert Livingston to the Governor and General Court of Connecticut. Not long since I and another were commissioned from Albany to ask for your help against the French and Indians. We now come to tell you that in compliance with your wishes we have made over the fort at Albany to Leisler's troops, and we now beg you to send more men as soon as you can, and to use all your influence to forward the expedition against Quebec. *Here follows copy of the negotiations abstracted in No.* 825. *The whole,* 6 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 120A.]

April 24. Whitehall. **2,767.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of Daniel Cox and others, praying for a grant of territory in North America between latitude 36½ and 35½, to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Rich. Colinge. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Read 22nd Aug., 90. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *No.* 87.]

May 13. **2,768.** Robert Livingston to the Governor and General Court of Connecticut. *Abstracted above. No.* 875. *Copy.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 133A.]

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May 22. **2,769.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. *Abstracted above. No.* 891. *Draft, much corrected.* 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 136A.]

May 26. **2,770.** Thomas Newton to ? *Abstracted above. No.* 899. [*America and West Indies*, 578. *No.* 138A.]

May 27. **2,771.** Two duplicate copies of Sir Edmund Andros's account of the state of New England. *Abstracted above. No.* 901. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *Nos.* 97A, 97B.]

[1690, May ?] **2,772.** List of the stores in the fort of New York. *Signed.* Ger. Baxter. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 139A.]

June 7. **2,773.** Robert Livingston to Francis Nicholson. *Abstracted above. No.* 929. 2 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 140A.]

July 19. **2,774.** Orders of Admiral Lawrence Wright to Captain Edward Powlson of T.M. fireship, Richard and John. To sail to Antigua, embark as much sugar and other goods as he can stow and sail to England; unless he be ordered by Governor Codrington to embark French prisoners for Hispaniola, in which case he shall do so, provided proper security for his safety be given, and return to Port Royal to load with sugar for England. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 73A.]

Sept. 10. **2,775.** Draft of a charter for incorporating a company to settle and govern a Colony on the Continent of America, lying North and South between the 36th and 46th degrees of latitude and from the Pacific Ocean to the Western bounds of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia. 5 *pp. At foot of the last page*, Minute of the Attorney General, that he sees no objection to the draft. *Signed.* Geo. Treby. 10 Sept., 1690. [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 160A.]

Sept. 20. **2,776.** Governor Sloughter to William Blathwayt. *Abstracted above. No.* 1,060. *Holograph.* 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 160B.]

[Nov. 4.] **2,777.** Another copy of No. 1,164 III. [*America and West Indies.* 636. *No.* 50 VIII.]

Nov. 11. **2,778.** Petition of James Graham to Lords of Trade and Plantations. *Abstracted above. No.* 1,179. *Two copies.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *Nos.* 185A, 185B.]

Nov. 11. **2,779.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. *Abstracted above. No.* 1,180. *Draft.* 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 578. *No.* 185C.]

Nov. 25. **2,780.** Address of the Grand Jury of Jamaica to the King. Expressions of loyalty and thanks for sending Lord Inchiquin to be Governor. *Fifteen signatures. Large sheet. Endorsed.* Presented 7 July, 1691. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 77A.]

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Dec. 29. **2,781.** Petition of Sir John Molesworth to the King. For the cancelling of the recognisances given by his brother, Hender Molesworth, to the late Duke of Albemarle. 2 *pp. Inscribed.* Order of the King, 29 December, 1690, referring the petition to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Nottingham. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 79A.]

1691.
Jan. 11. **2,782.** Exact relation of what passed between the English and French at St. Domingo on $\frac{11}{21}$ January, 169$\frac{0}{1}$. M. de Cussy having learned from some English prisoners that the English fleet which had taken St. Christophers was sailing for Porto Rico, there to join the Spaniards and attack the French quarters at St. Domingo, went to await them on the 31st of December and arrived off the Cape on the 2nd January. About eight o'clock on the morning of the 4th we heard cannon-shots. In the evening we learned of five large ships of the enemy anchored at Mangaville, eighteen or nineteen leagues from the Cape. The Governor pushed forward his advanced sentries, one of whom returned at dawn of the 7th to say that he had seen a large number of horses, reeking with sweat, and some Spaniards. Thereupon the alarm was given, as the news was that the enemy was advancing rapidly, and the Governor on the 9th set out at the head of 30 or 40 of his bravest men, leaving M. Franquesnay to assemble and march with the inhabitants left behind. On the 10th they arrived at Limonade and on the 11th came in sight of the enemy, whom they approached so closely that by nine o'clock the fighting began. The issue hung in the balance for more than an hour and a half till a Spanish officer, seeing their fusiliers waver under the fire of ours, raised his hat as a signal to 300 pikemen who were lying down. These fell upon our men so impetuously that most of ours took to flight. Only the bravest resisted, and these were obliged to yield to superior force. M. de Cussy distinguished himself throughout, but in the route he surpassed himself, for though surrounded by eight pikemen he killed two after he had received a wound in the body, and died gloriously killing a third man with his pistol at the moment that a pike was thrust into him. M. de Franquesnay and 32 of the bravest officers shared his fate. It was with keen regret that we heard later that the vessels at anchor entrapped and captured two French frigates. *French.* 1½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 81A.]

[June 19.] **2,783.** Address of the Grand Jury of Jamaica to Lord Inchiquin. Congratulations and thanks. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 19 June, 91. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 81B.]

July 9. **2,784.** Lords of Trade and Plantations to the Lords of the Treasury. Directing them to allow the Royal African Company to export 5,000*lb.* weight of crewel to Jamaica. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. I., pp.* 123-124.]

1692.
[April 4.] **2,785.** List of the French fleet at Martinique. Fifteen vessels in all, one third rate of 69 guns, six fourth rates of 46 to 56 guns, and the remainder smaller craft. *French.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 4 April, 1692, from Sir C. Musgrave. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 96.]

1692.

April 27. Jamaica. **2,786.** President and Council of Jamaica to Lords of Trade and Plantations. *Abstracted above. No.* 2,203. 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 14 July. Abstract read 19 Aug., 92. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 97.]

April 27. Jamaica. **2,787.** Edward Broughton to William Blathwayt. I forward the Minutes of Council. I am now restored to my sorry office from which Lord Inchiquin had taken many branches. We hear of ten French ships cruising off Cape Tiburon. A Creole deserter has done some mischief by landing and robbing some of the plantations in the extreme parts of the Island. *Signed.* Edw. Broughton. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 23 July, 1692. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 6. *No.* 98.]

July 27. **2,788.** Estimate of the Ordnance stores to be sent out for the services of the West Indies, and of the Establishment of officers for the train. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 221-227.]

2,789. Address of merchants and others concerned in Jamaica, to the King. Thanking him for his care of the Island and for the appointment of Sir William Beeston to the Government. *Thirty-three signatures.* 1 *p. Undated.* [*America and West Indies.* 540. *No.* 28.]

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These volumes contain the historical works of Gerald du Barry, who lived in the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John.

The *Topographia Hibernica* (in Vol. V.) is the result of Giraldus' two visits to Ireland, the first in 1183, the second in 1185-6, when he accompanied Prince John into that country. The *Expugnatio Hibernica* was written about 1188. Vol. VI. contains the *Itinerarium Kambriæ et Descriptio Kambriæ;* and Vol. VII., the lives of S. Remigius and S. Hugh. Vol. VIII. contains the Treatise *De Principum Institutione*, and an index to Vols. I.-IV. and VIII.

22. LETTERS AND PAPERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE WARS OF THE ENGLISH IN FRANCE DURING THE REIGN OF HENRY THE SIXTH, KING OF ENGLAND, Vol. I., and Vol. II. (in Two Parts). *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A., Vicar of Leighton Buzzard. 1861-1864.

23. THE ANGLO-SAXON CHRONICLE, ACCORDING TO THE SEVERAL ORIGINAL AUTHORITIES. Vol. I., Original Texts. Vol. II., Translation. *Edited and translated by* BENJAMIN THORPE, Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich, and of the Society of Netherlandish Literature at Leyden. 1861.

There are at present six independent manuscripts of the Saxon Chronicle, ending in different years, and written in different parts of the country. In this edition, the text of each manuscript is printed in columns on the same page, so that the student may see at a glance the various changes which occur in orthography.

24. LETTERS AND PAPERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE REIGNS OF RICHARD III. AND HENRY VII. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* JAMES GARDINER, 1861-1863.

The principal contents of the volumes are some diplomatic Papers of Richard III., correspondence between Henry VII. and Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain; documents relating to Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk; and a portion of the correspondence of James IV. of Scotland.

25. LETTERS OF BISHOP GROSSETESTE. *Edited by* the Rev. HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1861.

The letters of Robert Grosseteste range in date from about 1210 to 1253. They refer especially to the diocese of Lincoln, of which Grosseteste was bishop.

26. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF MANUSCRIPTS RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. Vol. I. (in Two Parts); Anterior to the Norman Invasion. *(Out of print.)* Vol. II.; 1066-1200. Vol. III.; 1200-1327. *By* Sir THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Records. 1862-1871.

27. ROYAL AND OTHER HISTORICAL LETTERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE REIGN OF HENRY III. Vol. I., 1216-1235. Vol. II., 1236-1272. *Selected and edited by* the Rev. W. W. SHIRLEY, D.D., Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. 1862-1866.

28. CHRONICA MONASTERII S. ALBANI:—

1. THOMÆ WALSINGHAM HISTORIA ANGLICANA; Vol. I., 1272-1381: Vol. II., 1381-1422.
2. WILLELMI RISHANGER CHRONICA ET ANNALES, 1259-1307.
3. JOHANNIS DE TROKELOWE ET HENRICI DE BLANEFORDE CHRONICA ET ANNALES 1259-1296; 1307-1324; 1392-1406.
4. GESTA ABBATUM MONASTERII S. ALBANI, A THOMA WALSINGHAM, REGNANTE RICARDO SECUNDO, EJUSDEM ECCLESIÆ PRÆCENTORE, COMPILATA; Vol. I., 793-1290: Vol. II., 1290-1349: Vol. III., 1349-1411.
5. JOHANNIS AMUNDESHAM, MONACHI MONASTERII S. ALBANI, UT VIDETUR, ANNALES; Vols. I. and II.
6. REGISTRA QUORUNDAM ABBATUM MONASTERII S. ALBANI, QUI SÆCULO XV^mo^ FLORUERE; Vol. I., REGISTRUM ABBATIÆ JOHANNIS WHETHAMSTEDE, ABBATIS MONASTERII SANCTI ALBANI, ITERUM SUSCEPTÆ; ROBERTO BLAKENEY, CAPELLANO, QUONDAM ADSCRIPTUM: Vol. II., REGISTRA JOHANNIS WHETHAMSTEDE, WILLELMI ALBON, ET WILLELMI WALINGFORDE, ABBATUM MONASTERII SANCTI ALBANI, CUM APPENDICE, CONTINENTE QUASDAM EPISTOLAS A JOHANNE WHETHAMSTEDE CONSCRIPTAS.
7. YPODIGMA NEUSTRIÆ A THOMA WALSINGHAM, QUONDAM MONACHO MONASTERII S. ALBANI, CONSCRIPTUM.

Edited by HENRY THOMAS RILEY, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1863-1876.

In the first two volumes is a History of England, from the death of Henry III. to the death of Henry V., by Thomas Walsingham, Precentor of St. Albans.

In the 3rd volume is a Chronicle of English History, attributed to William Rishanger, who lived in the reign of Edward I.: an account of transactions attending the award of the kingdom of Scotland to John Balliol, 1291-1292, also attributed to William Rishanger, but on no sufficient ground: a short Chronicle of English History, 1292 to 1300, by an unknown hand: a short Chronicle, Willelmi Rishanger Gesta Edwardi Primi, Regis Angliæ, probably by the same hand: and fragments of three Chronicles of English History, 1285 to 1307.

In the 4th volume is a Chronicle of English History, 1259 to 1296: Annals of Edward II., 1307 to 1323, by John de Trokelowe, a monk of St. Albans, and a continuation of Trokelowe's Annals, 1323, 1324, by Henry de Blaneforde: a full Chronicle of English History, 1392 to 1406. and an account of the benefactors of St. Albans, written in the early part of the 15th century,

The 5th, 6th, and 7th volumes contain a history of the Abbots of St. Albans, 793 to 1411, mainly compiled by Thomas Walsingham, with a Continuation.

The 8th and 9th volumes, in continuation of the Annals, contain a Chronicle probably of John Amundesham, a monk of St. Albans.

The 10th and 11th volumes relate especially to the acts and proceedings of Abbots Whethamstede, Albon, and Wallingford.

The 12th volume contains a compendious History of England to the reign of Henry V. and of Normandy in early times, also by Thomas Walsingham, and dedicated to Henry V.

29. CHRONICON ABBATIÆ EVESHAMENSIS, AUCTORIBUS DOMINICO PRIORE EVESHAMLÆ ET THOMA DE MARLEBERGE ABBATE, A FUNDATIONE AD ANNUM 1213, UNA CUM CONTINUATIONE AD ANNUM 1418. *Edited by* the Rev. W. D. MACRAY, Bodleian Library, Oxford. 1863.

The Chronicle of Evesham illustrates the history of that important monastery from 690 to 1418. Its chief feature is an autobiography, which makes us acquainted with the inner daily life of a great abbey. Interspersed are many notices of general, personal, and local history.

30. RICARDI DE CIRENCESTRIA SPECULUM HISTORIALE DE GESTIS REGUM ANGLIÆ. Vol. I., 447-871. Vol. II., 872-1066. *Edited by* JOHN E. B. MAYOR, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1863-1869.

Richard of Cirencester's history is in four books, and gives many charters in favour of Westminster Abbey, and a very full account of the lives and miracles of the saints, especially of Edward the Confessor, whose reign occupies the fourth book. A treatise on the Coronation, by William of Sudbury, a monk of Westminster, fills book ii. c. 3.

31. YEAR BOOKS OF THE REIGNS OF EDWARD THE FIRST AND EDWARD THE THIRD. Years 20-21, 21-22, 30-31, 32-33, and 33-35 Edw. I; and 11-12 Edw. III. *Edited and translated by* ALFRED JOHN HORWOOD, Barrister-at-Law. Years 12-13, 13-14, 14, 14-15, 15 and 16 Edward III. *Edited and translated by* LUKE OWEN PIKE, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1863-1900.

32. NARRATIVES OF THE EXPULSION OF THE ENGLISH FROM NORMANDY, 1449-1450.—Robertus Blondelli de Reductione Normanniæ: Le Recouvrement de Normendie, par Berry, Hérault du Roy: Conferences between the Ambassadors of France and England. *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A. 1863.

33. HISTORIA ET CARTULARIUM MONASTERII S. PETRI GLOUCESTRIÆ. Vols. I.-III. *Edited by* W.H. HART, F.S.A., Membre Correspondant de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie. 1863-1867.

34. ALEXANDRI NECKAM DE NATURIS RERUM LIBRI DUO; with NECKAM'S POEM, DE LAUDIBUS DIVINÆ SAPIENTIÆ. *Edited by* THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A. 1863.

35. LEECHDOMS, WORTCUNNING, AND STARCRAFT OF EARLY ENGLAND; being a Collection of Documents illustrating the History of Science in this Country before the Norman Conquest. Vols. I.-III. *Collected and edited by* the Rev. T. OSWALD COCKAYNE, M.A. 1864-1866.

36. ANNALES MONASTICI.

Vol. I.:—Annales de Margan, 1066-1232; Annales de Theokesberia, 1066-1263; Annales de Burton, 1004-1263.

Vol. II.:—Annales Monasterii de Wintonia, 519-1277; Annales Monasterii de Waverleia, 1-1291.

Vol. III.:—Annales Prioratus de Dunstaplia, 1-1297. Annales Monasterii de Bermundeseia, 1042-1432.

Vol. IV.:—Annales Monasterii de Oseneia, 1016-1347; Chronicon vulgo dictum Chronicon Thomæ Wykes, 1066-1289; Annales Prioratus de Wigornia, 1-1377.

Vol. V.:—Index and Glossary.

Edited by HENRY RICHARDS LUARDS, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, and Registrary of the University, Cambridge. 1864-1869.

37. MAGNA VITA S. HUGONIS EPISCOPI LINCOLNIENSIS. *Edited by* the Rev. JAMES F. DIMOCK, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire. 1864.

38. CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF THE REIGN OF RICHARD THE FIRST.

Vol. I.:—ITINERARIUM PEREGRINORUM ET GESTA REGIS RICARDI.

Vol. II.:—EPISTOLÆ CANTUARIENSES; the Letters of the Prior and Convent of Christ Church, Canterbury; 1187 to 1199.

Edited by the Rev. WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Vicar of Navestock, Essex, and Lambeth Librarian. 1864-1865.

The authorship of the Chronicle in Vol. I., hitherto ascribed to Geoffrey Vinesauf, is now more correctly ascribed to Richard, Canon of the Holy Trinity of London.
The letters in Vol. II., written between 1187 and 1199, had their origin in a dispute which arose from the attempts of Baldwin and Hubert, archbishops of Canterbury, to found a college of secular canons, a project which gave great umbrage to the monks of Canterbury.

39. RECUEIL DES CRONIQUES ET ANCHIENNES ISTORIES DE LA GRANT BRETAIGNE A PRESENT NOMME ENGLETERRE, par JEHAN DE WAURIN. Vol. I., Albina to 688. Vol. II., 1399-1422. Vol. III., 1422-1431. *Edited by* WILLIAM HARDY, F.S.A. 1864-1879. Vol. IV., 1431-1447. Vol. V., 1447-1471. *Edited by* Sir WILLIAM HARDY, F.S.A., and EDWARD L. C. P. HARDY, F.S.A. 1884-1891.

40. A COLLECTION OF THE CHRONICLES AND ANCIENT HISTORIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, NOW CALLED ENGLAND, by JOHN DE WAURIN. Vol. I., Albina to 688. Vol. II., 1399-1422. Vol. III., 1422-1431. (Translations of the preceding Vols. I., II., and III.) *Edited and translated by* Sir WILLIAM HARDY, F.S.A., and EDWARD L. C. P. HARDY, F.S.A. 1864-1891.

41. POLYCHRONICON RANULPHI HIGDEN, with Trevisa's Translation. Vols. I and II. *Edited by* CHURCHILL BABINGTON, B.D., Senior Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Vols. III.-IX. *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH RAWSON LUMBY, D.D., Norrisian Professor of Divinity, Vicar of St. Edward's, Fellow of St. Catharine's College, and late Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge. 1865-1886.

This chronicle begins with the Creation, and is brought down to the reign of Edward III. The two English translations, which are printed with the original Latin, afford interesting illustrations of the gradual change of our language, for one was made in the fourteenth century, the other in the fifteenth.

42. LE LIVERE DE REIS DE BRITTANIE E LE LIVERE DE REIS DE ENGLETERE. *Edited by* the Rev. JOHN GLOVER, M.A., Vicar of Brading, Isle of Wight, formerly Librarian of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1865.

These two treaties are valuable as careful abstracts of previous historians.

43. CHRONICA MONASTERII DE MELSA AB ANNO 1150 USQUE AD ANNUM 1406, Vols. I.-III. *Edited by* EDWARD AUGUSTUS BOND, Assistant Keeper of Manuscripts, and Egerton Librarian, British Museum. 1866-1868.

44. MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS HISTORIA ANGLORUM, SIVE UT VULGO DICITUR HISTORIA MINOR. Vols. I.,-III. 1067-1253. *Edited by* Sir FREDERICK MADDEN, K.H., Keeper of the Manuscript Department of the British Museum. 1866-1869.

45. LIBER MONASTERII DE HYDA: A CHRONICLE AND CHARTULARY OF HYDE ABBEY, WINCHESTER, 455-1023. *Edited by* EDWARD EDWARDS. 1866.

The "Book of Hyde" is a compilation from much earlier sources, which are usually indicated with considerable care and precision. In many cases, however, the Hyde Chronicler appears to correct, to qualify, or to amplify the statements which, in substance, he adopts.

There is to be found, in the "Book of Hyde," much information relating to the reign of King Alfred which is not known to exist elsewhere. The volume contains some curious specimens of Anglo-Saxon and mediæval English.

46. CHRONICON SCOTORUM. A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS, from the earliest times to 1135; and SUPPLEMENT, containing the events from 1141 to 1150. *Edited, with Translation, by* WILLIAM MAUNSELL HENNESSY, M.R.I.A. 1866.

47. THE CHRONICLE OF PIERRE DE LANGTOFT, IN FRENCH VERSE, FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE DEATH OF EDWARD I. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A. 1866-1868.

It is probable that Pierre de Langtoft was a canon of Bridlington, in Yorkshire and lived in the reign of Edward I., and during a portion of the reign of Edward II. This chronicle is divided into three parts; in the first, is an abridgment of Geoffrey of Monmouth's "Historia Britonum"; in the second, a history of the Anglo-Saxon and Norman kings, to the death of Henry III.; in the third, a history of the reign of Edward I. The language is a specimen of the French of Yorkshire.

48. THE WAR OF THE GAEDHIL WITH THE GAILL, or THE INVASIONS OF IRELAND BY THE DANES AND OTHER NORSEMEN. *Edited, with a Translation, by* the Rev. JAMES HENTHORN TODD, D.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Dublin. 1867.

49. GESTA REGIS HENRICI SECUNDI BENEDICTI ABBATIS. CHRONICLE OF THE REIGNS OF HENRY II. AND RICHARD I., 1169-1192, known under the name of BENEDICT OF PETERBOROUGH. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, Oxford, and Lambeth Librarian. 1867.

50. MUNIMENTA ACADEMICA, OR, DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF ACADEMICAL LIFE AND STUDIES AT OXFORD (in Two Parts). *Edited by* the Rev. HENRY ANSTEY, M.A., Vicar of St. Wendron, Cornwall, and late Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford. 1868.

51. CHRONICA MAGISTRI ROGERI DE HOUEDENE. Vols. I.-IV. *Edited by* the Rev. WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1868-1871.

The earlier portion, extending from 732 to 1148, appears to be a copy of a compilation made in Northumbria about 1161, to which Hoveden added little. From 1148 to 1169—a very valuable portion of this work—the matter is derived from another source, to which Hoveden appears to have supplied little. From 1170 to 1192 is the portion which corresponds to some extent with the Chronicle known under the name of Benedict of Peterborough (*see* No. 49). From 1192 to 1201 may be said to be wholly Hoveden's work.

52. WILLELMI MALMESBIRIENSIS MONACHI DE GESTIS PONTIFICUM ANGLORUM LIBRI QUINQUE. *Edited by* N. E. S. A. HAMILTON, of the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum. 1870.

53. HISTORIC AND MUNICIPAL DOCUMENTS OF IRELAND, FROM THE ARCHIVES OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN, &c. 1172-1320. *Edited by* JOHN T. GILBERT, F.S.A., Secretary of the Public Record Office of Ireland. 1870.

54. THE ANNALS OF LOCH CÉ. A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS, FROM 1041 to 1590. Vols. I. and II. *Edited, with a Translation, by* WILLIAM MAUNSELL HENNESSY, M.R.I.A. 1871.

55. MONUMENTA JURIDICA. THE BLACK BOOK OF THE ADMIRALTY, WITH APPENDICES, Vols. I.-IV. *Edited by* Sir TRAVERS TWISS, Q.C., D.C.L. 1871-1876.

This book contains the ancient ordinances and laws relating to the navy.

56. MEMORIALS OF THE REIGN OF HENRY VI.:—OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THOMAS BEKYNTON, SECRETARY TO HENRY VI., AND BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS. *Edited by* the Rev. GEORGE WILLIAMS, B.D., Vicar of Ringwood, late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. Vols. I. and II. 1872.

57. MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS, MONACHI SANCTI ALBANI, CHRONICA MAJORA. Vol. I. The Creation to A.D. 1066. Vol. II. 1067 to 1216. Vol. III. 1216 to 1239. Vol. IV. 1240 to 1247. Vol. V. 1248 to 1259. Vol. VI. Additamenta. Vol. VII. Index. *Edited by* the Rev. HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Registrary of the University, and Vicar of Great St. Mary's, Cambridge. 1872-1884.

58. MEMORIALE FRATRIS WALTERI DE COVENTRIA.—THE HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS OF WALTER OF COVENTRY. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1872-1873.

59. THE ANGLO-LATIN SATIRICAL POETS AND EPIGRAMMATISTS OF THE TWELFTH CENTURY. Vols. I. and II. *Collected and edited by* THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A., Corresponding Member of the National Institute of France (Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres). 1872.

60. MATERIALS FOR A HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF HENRY VII., FROM ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS PRESERVED IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. WILLIAM CAMPBELL, M.A., one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. 1873-1877.

61. HISTORICAL PAPERS AND LETTERS FROM THE NORTHERN REGISTERS. *Edited by* the Rev. JAMES RAINE, M.A., Canon of York, and Secretary of the Surtees Society. 1873.

62. REGISTRUM PALATINUM DUNELMENSE. THE REGISTER OF RICHARD DE KELLAWE, LORD PALATINE AND BISHOP OF DURHAM; 1311-1316. Vols. I.-IV. *Edited by* Sir THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Records. 1873-1878.

63. MEMORIALS OF ST. DUNSTAN, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY. *Edited by* the Rev. WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1874.

64. CHRONICON ANGLIÆ, AB ANNO DOMINI 1328 USQUE AD ANNUM 1388, AUCTORE MONACHO QUODAM SANCTI ALBANI. *Edited by* EDWARD MAUNDE THOMPSON, Barrister-at-Law, Assistant Keeper of the Manuscripts in the British Museum. 1874.

65. THÓMAS SAGA ERKIBYSKUPS. A LIFE OF ARCHBISHOP THOMAS BECKET IN ICELANDIC. Vols. I. and II., *Edited, with English Translation, Notes, and Glossary, by* M. EIRIKR MAGNUSSON, M.A., Sub-Librarian, of the University Library, Cambridge. 1875-1884.

66. RADULPHI DE COGGESHALL CHRONICON ANGLICANUM. *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A. 1875.

67. MATERIALS FOR THE HISTORY OF THOMAS BECKET, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY. Vols. I.-VI. *Edited by* the Rev. JAMES CRAIGIE ROBERTSON, M.A., Canon of Canterbury. 1875-1883. Vol. VII. *Edited by* JOSEPH BRIGSTOCKE SHEPPARD, LL.D. 1885.

The first volume contains the life of that celebrated man, and the miracles after his death, by William, a monk of Canterbury. The second, the life by Benedict of Peterborough; John of Salisbury; Alan of Tewkesbury; and Edward Grim. The third, the life by William Fitzstephen; and Herbert of Bosham. The fourth, anonymous lives, Quadrilogus, &c. The fifth, sixth, and seventh, the Epistles, and known letters.

68. RADULFI DE DICETO, DECANI LUNDONIENSIS, OPERA HISTORICA. THE HISTORICAL WORKS OF MASTER RALPH DE DICETO, DEAN OF LONDON. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1876.

The Abbreviationes Chronicorum extend to 1147 and the Ymagines Historiarum to 1201.

69. ROLL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE KING'S COUNCIL IN IRELAND, FOR A PORTION OF THE 16TH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF RICHARD II. 1392-93. *Edited by* the Rev. JAMES GRAVES, B.A. 1877.

70. HENRICI DE BRACTON DE LEGIBUS ET CONSUETUDINIBUS ANGLIÆ LIBRI QUINQUE IN VARIOS TRACTATUS DISTINCTI. Vols. I.-VI. *Edited by* SIR TRAVERS TWISS, Q.C., D.C.L. 1878-1883.

71. THE HISTORIANS OF THE CHURCH OF YORK, AND ITS ARCHBISHOPS. Vols. I.-III. *Edited by* the REV. JAMES RAINE, M.A., Canon of York, and Secretary of the Surtees Society. 1879-1894.

72. REGISTRUM MALMESBURIENSE. THE REGISTER OF MALMESBURY ABBEY, PRESERVED IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. J. S. BREWER, M.A., Preacher at the Rolls, and Rector of Toppesfield; *and* CHARLES TRICE MARTIN, B.A. 1879-1880.

73. HISTORICAL WORKS OF GERVASE OF CANTERBURY. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. WILLIAM STUBBS, D.D., Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, London; Regius Professor of Modern History and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, &c. 1879, 1880.

74. HENRICI ARCHIDIACONI HUNTENDUNENSIS HISTORIA ANGLORUM. THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH, BY HENRY, ARCHDEACON OF HUNTINGDON, from A.D. 55 to A.D. 1154, in Eight Books. *Edited by* THOMAS ARNOLD, M.A., 1879.

75. THE HISTORICAL WORKS OF SYMEON OF DURHAM. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* THOMAS ARNOLD, M.A. 1882-1885.

76. CHRONICLE OF THE REIGNS OF EDWARD I. AND EDWARD II. Vols. I and II. *Edited by* the Rev. WILLIAM STUBBS, D.D., Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, London; Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, &c. 1882-1883.

The first volume of these Chronicles contains the *Annales Londonienses*, and the *Annales Paulini*: the second, I.—*Commendatio Lamentabilis in Transitu magni Regis Edwardi.* II.—*Gesta Edwardi de Carnarvan Auctore Canonico Bridlingtoniensi.* III.—*Monachi cujusdam Malmesberiensis Vita Edwardi II.* IV.—*Vita et Mors Edward II., conscripta a Thoma de la Moore.*

77. REGISTRUM EPISTOLARUM FRATRIS JOHANNIS PECKHAM, ARCHIEPISCOPI CANTUARIENSIS. Vols. I.-III. *Edited by* CHARLES TRICE MARTIN, B.A. F.S.A., 1882-1886.

78. REGISTER OF S. OSMUND. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. W. H. RICH JONES, M.A., F.S.A., Canon of Salisbury, Vicar of Bradford-on-Avon. 1883, 1884.

This Register derives its name from containing the statutes, rules, and orders made or compiled by S. Osmund, to be observed in the Cathedral and diocese of Salisbury.

79. CHARTULARY OF THE ABBEY OF RAMSEY. Vols. I.-III. *Edited by* WILLIAM HENRY HART, F.S.A., and the Rev. PONSONBY ANNESLEY LYONS. 1884-1893.

80. CHARTULARIES OF ST. MARY'S ABBEY, DUBLIN, WITH THE REGISTER OF ITS HOUSE AT DUNBRODY, COUNTY OF WEXFORD, AND ANNALS OF IRELAND, 1162-1370. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* JOHN THOMAS GILBERT, F.S.A., M.R.I.A. 1884, 1885.

81. EADMERI HISTORIA NOVORUM IN ANGLIA, ET OPUSCULA DUO DE VITA SANCTI ANSELMI ET QUIBUSDAM MIRACULIS EJUS. *Edited by* the Rev. MARTIN RULE, M A. 1884.

82. CHRONICLES OF THE REIGNS OF STEPHEN, HENRY II., AND RICHARD I. Vols. I.-IV. *Edited by* RICHARD HOWLETT, Barrister-at-Law. 1884-1889.

Vol. I. contains Books I.-IV. of the *Historia Rerum Anglicarum* of William of Newburgh. Vol. II. contains Book V. of that work, the continuation of the same to A.D. 1298, and the *Draco Normannicus* of Etienne de Rouen.
Vol. III. contains the *Gesta Stephani Regis*, the Chronicle of Richard of Hexham, the *Relatio de Standardo* of St. Aelred of Rievaulx, the poem of Jordan Fantosme, and the Chronicle of Richard of Devizes.
Vol. IV. contains the Chronicle of Robert of Torigni.

83. CHRONICLE OF THE ABBEY OF RAMSEY. *Edited by* the Rev. WILLIAM DUNN MACRAY, M.A., F.S.A., Rector of Ducklington, Oxon. 1886.

84. CHRONICA ROGERI DE WENDOVER, SIVE FLORES HISTORIARUM. Vols. I.-III. *Edited by* HENRY GAY HEWLETT, Keeper of the Records of the Land Revenue. 1886-1889.

This edition gives that portion only of Roger of Wendover's Chronicle which can be accounted an original authority.

85. THE LETTER BOOKS OF THE MONASTERY OF CHRIST CHURCH, CANTERBURY. Vols. I.-III. *Edited by* JOSEPH BRIGSTOCKE SHEPPARD, LL.D. 1887-1889.

The Letters printed in these volumes were chiefly written between 1296 and 1338.

86. THE METRICAL CHRONICLE OF ROBERT OF GLOUCESTER. *Edited by* WILLIAM ALDIS WRIGHT, M.A., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Parts I. and II., 1887.

The date of the composition of this Chronicle is placed about the year 1300. The writer appears to have been an eye witness of many events of which he describes. The language in which it is written was the dialect of Gloucestershire at that time.

87. CHRONICLE OF ROBERT OF BRUNNE. *Edited by* FREDERICK JAMES FURNIVALL, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. Parts I. and II. 1887.

Robert of Brunne, or Bourne, co. Lincoln, was a member of the Gilbertine Order established at Sempringham. His Chronicle is described by its editor as a work of fiction, a contribution not to English history, but to the history of English.

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